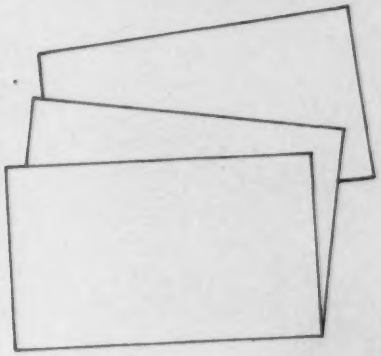
NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY



VOL. 3, NO. 6

December 1965

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

The INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY is a publication of the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information of the National Institute of Mental Health. Prepared under contract by the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, it is a specialized information service designed to assist the Institute in meeting its obligations to foster and support laboratory and clinical research on mental health. Specifically, it is intended to meet the needs of individuals working in the field of crime and delinquency for comprehensive and rapid information about new developments and research results.

The Bibliography contains citations to the current literature on crime and delinquency as well as brief abstracts. Also included is a compilation of current on-going projects concerned with prevention, control, and treatment of crime and delinquency.

The Bibliography is issued six times a year and is available gratis to workers in the field. It should be noted that copies of the documents cited are not available from the Clearinghouse.

Requests and inquiries should be directed to:

National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information
National Institute of Mental Health
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

N O T E

This issue of the International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency has, like its predecessors, been prepared under contract by the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York City. In several recent issues in this series, due acknowledgment of this effort was inadvertently omitted.

National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

VOL. 3, NO. 6
DECEMBER, 1965

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
National Institutes of Health
National Institute of Mental Health
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

PREFACE

With this last issue of Volume 3 of the International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency, the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency would like to express thanks and appreciation to its "outside" abstractors, who so consistently and excellently have aided our permanent staff in preparation of the Bibliography. Their contribution has been outstanding in quality, their patience remarkable, and their enthusiasm a source of delight to us. We would like to extend particular thanks to our special summer staff and to: Edith Engel, Zena Friedman, Aden Hayes, Joan Jackson, George Martine, Vojtech Mastny, Miriam Miller, Joel Rosenthal, Richard Schachter, and Henry Silverstein.

We also want to express gratitude to our correspondents abroad for their continued kindness and cooperation in providing us with descriptions of projects in progress outside of the U.S.A., and in notifying us of literature recently published in their respective countries which deals with crime and delinquency. It is their valuable and greatly appreciated assistance that enables us to have a publication which is international in scope.

Nada Beth Glick, Director
Information Center on Crime and Delinquency
National Council on Crime and Delinquency

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

ABSTRACTS

2552 Mathis, Marcel. La mixité dans les établissements spécialisés. (Mixity in specialized institutions.) Sauvegarde de l'Enfance, 20(4):342-349, 1965.

"Mixity," mixité, can be defined as children or adolescents of both sexes in the same group for the purposes of education, instruction, professional training, or recreation. This mixity may be extended over a full twenty-four hours or restricted to one or more activities. Institutions for the treatment and education of maladjusted or homeless children have resolved the question of mixity in various ways; in fact, it seems rather implausible to lay down hard and fast rules in this area since the question of mixity and co-education depend to a great extent on the norms and mentality of a particular region or country. Nevertheless, it can be seen from experiences in various European countries that a reasonable rule to follow in these institutions is to maintain a round-the-clock mixity until the age of six. Then from six to thirteen or fourteen, separation is best limited only to the dormitory. At adolescence, complete separation seems indicated except for organized and supervised external activities. Whatever the solution adopted, the question of mixity is always a delicate one and demands a great deal of maturity and authentic attitudes on the part of the educators.

No address

2553 Duché, D. J. La carence de l'image paternelle. (The absence of the paternal image.) Sauvegarde de l'Enfance, 20(4):350-355, 1965.

Much has been written on the absence of the maternal image and its damaging consequences for the character formation of the child, yet the absence of the paternal image can be just as disastrous although it is being practically ignored in child education. The real or virtual absence of the father is in many cases detrimental to the elaboration and development of the affective mechanisms of the child and consequently can cause serious personality defects. In educational institutions, especially in orphanages and children's villages, the absence of the paternal image is particularly consequential and indicates that greater efforts should be made to place these children in normal homes.

No address

2554 Allen County (Indiana). Circuit and Juvenile Courts. Annual Report 1964. Fort Wayne, 1965, 36 p. illus.

Statistics are presented on court activity during 1964 on criminal commitments to institutions and the types of criminal offenses filed. The Juvenile Court Probation Department provides data on the number of juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court, the official and unofficial dispositions of cases, type of offenses committed, living arrangements of juveniles disposed of, and the number of recidivists of those adjudicated and institutional commitments. Also included is information on the number of children detained at the Wood Youth Center during the year.

No address

2555 Police brutality: fact or fiction? United States News & World Report, September 6, 1965, p. 37-40.

Charges of police brutality are being made by Negro leaders and demonstrators all over the United States for all sorts of causes including civil rights, withdrawal from Viet Nam, and free speech on university campuses. Inquiry has failed to reveal any evidence of a wave of police brutality and the vast majority of complaints do not stand up to impartial investigation: of 1,700 complaints of police brutality referred to the U. S. Justice Department between mid-1964 and mid-1965 only forty-seven were presented to federal grand juries, and, of these, only five led to convictions in federal courts. In the first half of 1964, 289 compaints were filed against police in the city of Chicago: of these, 274 were judged unfounded upon investigation, eight resulted in exoneration of the police officers involved, seven were sustained and the officers involved were disciplined. Other leading U. S. cities reported similar experiences. What an examination of statistics does reveal is the rather widespread practice of brutality against the police: fifty-seven police officers were murdered by criminals in 1964 alone, 197 in

the last four years, 124 were killed in accidents in the last four years, 18,000 were assaulted in 1964, or one out of every ten officers, and 7,738 were injured in these assaults. All kinds of extraordinary measures are being taken by police departments to reduce the cry of police brutality, yet there is growing concern that a decline in the quality of law enforcement is inevitable as a result of the growing harassment. It is seen as part of a technique to discredit law and order across the nation.

No address

2556 City of Utica (New York). Youth Bureau. Report for the period March 1, 1964 to December 31, 1964. Utica, 1965, 16 p.

The first annual report of the Utica Youth Bureau explains its functions and activities in its initial ten month operation which includes vocational training of youths, a study of school dropouts, meetings on the prevention of crime and delinquency, and a proposal for an anti-poverty work training program.

No address

2557 Indiana. Reformatory. Data Processing Center. Penal survey report concerning camps, farms and other institutions as of April 15, 1965. Pendleton, 1965, 28 p. multilith.

A statistical analysis was made by the correctional system of twenty-six correctional camps, farms, and other institutions comprising sixteen states and the U. S. Federal Prison System. Tables provide information on the number of officers employed, average population, capacity, average length of stay, age of inmates, ratio of officers to inmates, employment policies, salary scales of custodial officers and counselors, the number of counselors, psychologists, physicians and psychiatrists and their ratio to inmates, treatment facilities for psychiatric and emotionally disturbed inmates, psychological tests used, visiting privileges, inmate pay, recreational activities, vocational training programs, educational programs, parole violation percentage, the amount of money provided inmates upon release, and parole policies.

No address

2558 Council of Europe. European Committee on Crime Problems. International Exchange of information on bills and draft regulations on penal matters. Strasbourg, 1965, 30 p. mimeo.

Information is provided on pending legislative bills and draft regulations affecting criminal procedures, criminal laws, and corrections of the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. Also reported is the action taken on bills communicated earlier.

No address

2559 U. S. Prisons Bureau. Jails authorized for the housing of federal offenders. Washington, D.C., 1963, 25 p. multilith.

Jails authorized for the housing of federal prisoners are listed by state, county, and city and the information provided includes the type of authorization and special time limit.

No address

2560 Rhode Island. Probation and Parole Bureau. Annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. [Providence], 1965, 31 p. typed.

The 1965 report of the Rhode Island Probation and Parole Bureau presents a descriptive account of the Bureau's functions, services, accomplishments, and needs. Statistical tables include information of the number of probationers and parolees under supervision, the percentage of revocations, the number of cases closed successfully, the number of investigations and contacts, probation service by courts, the number of probationers under supervision in Rhode Island, and the number of probationers sent out-of-state for supervision.

No address

2561 Cleveland (Ohio). Police Department. Annual report 1964. Cleveland, 1965, 34 p. illus.

The Cleveland Police Department report for 1964 contains statistics on offenses committed in the city during the year by districts, zones, and census tracts according to the Uniform Crime Report Classification, major crimes by census tract, the race and sex of adults and juveniles arrested, and the number of persons formally charged, indicted, and disposed of by the criminal courts.

No address

2562 Schäfer, Herbert. Kriminalpolizei und Kriminalpolitik. Kriminalistik, 19(8):401-405, 1965.

Criminal policy has three basic goals: (1) to treat the offender or render him harmless; (2) to manipulate the environment for purposes of crime prevention; and (3) to strengthen respect for law and order and deter potential offenders. The present criminal law draft of West Germany takes into account the interrelation between environment and individual disposition and thus avoids the concepts of one-sided theories such as the use of determinism and indeterminism. The basis of German criminal law is a relative or critical indeterminism which does not deny the causal relationships of human behavior but presupposes freedom of the will in the determination of just punishment.

No address

2563 U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reporting. How to Prepare Uniform Crime Report. Published for the Information of Law Enforcement Officials and Agencies. Washington, D.C., 1965. 81 p.

This handbook has been prepared to give guidance and assistance to all law enforcement agencies in the United States in compiling statistics and preparing reports under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Information is given on how to prepare monthly and annual reports and a definition is supplied for each offense.

Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government printing Office, Washington, D. C.

2564 Collette, Gilbert J. Législation et jurisprudence suisse face au taux d'alcoolisme. (Alcohol measurement in Swiss legislation and jurisprudence.) La Revue de L'Alcoolisme, 11(2):120-126, 1965.

Article 91 of the Swiss federal law on highway regulations defines drunken or impaired driving and states the penalties to be incurred for such an offense. In contrast to the legislation of other countries, it does not define an exact amount of alcohol consumption which would constitute the basis for impaired driving. Nevertheless, basing themselves on the extensive research carried out prior to the enactment of Article 91, the courts are now upholding a legal limit of alcohol consumption which is appreciably lower than that previously recognized. This law is applicable to the drivers of cars, trucks, and motorcycles as well as the drivers of public conveyances, tractors, and bicycles though with lesser penalties foreseen for impaired driving of non-motorized vehicles.

No address

2565 I. U. C. W. Report: treatment of juvenile delinquency. Samaj-Seva: The Journal of Social Welfare, 14(11):7-10, 1964.

The national reports of various countries concerning juvenile correctional institutions point to an urgent need for retraining of those in charge of staff training for work in the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. The type of training which communicates knowledge unrelated to practice or which teaches superficial skills without personal insight may be merely frustrating and disturbing and may be even worse than no training at all. In-service training with its many and varied possibilities appears to be the most promising improvement in the functioning of all types of staff. Other problems acknowledged by these reports include the integration of all staff on a teamwork basis, the raising of the standards and the status of treatment personnel, and the need for greater coordination and grouping of diversified institutions.

No address

2566 Niccoli, Pietro. Alcune cause di errore nella valutazione intuitiva durante l'osservazione. (Some causes of error in intuitive evaluation during observation.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 12(5):32-46, 1965.

Frequently in Italian juvenile institutions, serious and damaging errors are made by the staff in intuitively evaluating the personal characteristics of juvenile inmates. The reasons for these misjudgements can derive from three sources: from the personal characteristics of the examined youths, from the staff members, or from the observational situation. Institutionalization in itself places the youth in an artificial situation which will cause a lack of spontaneity and an alteration in his normal behavior and thus create a wrong impression in the staff members. On the other hand, the staff member's personal value system and preconceptions interfere with objective examination and evaluation. Evidently, the staff members will have to establish a personal rapport with the youth in order to help rehabilitate him. Because of this, he cannot remain completely neutral. Nevertheless, personal feelings do have to be overcome in order to obtain a valid estimation of the individual's abilities which will provide the framework for effective treatment.

No address

2567 Barbieri, Silvio. Il caso di Enrico. (The case of Enrico.) Esperienze di Rieducazione, 12(5):47-71, 1965.

"Casa Alber" (Alber House) in Oliginate, Italy is a small family-type institute (casa famiglia) which receives young children and takes care of them until they are ready to go out on their own. This explains the particular type of treatment offered in the Casa Alber which stresses family living, individual freedom, and numerous contacts with the local community. The institute also offers vocational training in specialized schools giving each individual the possibility to develop according to his own talents and inclinations. In the planned and systematic treatment of Casa Alber, the educator's role consists mainly in discovering the child's motivation in order to help him channel it into roles and competences useful to him in his adult life. The case of Enrico illustrates the typical treatment and efforts made towards the education of these children in Casa Alber.

No address

2568 Glueck, Sheldon, & Glueck, Eleanor. Varieties of delinquent types. The British Journal of Criminology, 5(3):236-248, 1965.

In recent years, a number of workers in the fields of delinquency and criminality have been emphasizing the fact that to treat all anti-social deviates as a single class tends to blur distinctions which may be significant not only in the understanding etiology but in varied therapeutic and preventive programs. Many and different forms of deviant and wide variations in personality and in age range of delinquents warrant more subtle distinctions. Examination of the literature discloses various approaches to the definition of types of delinquents and criminals. The typological studies have recently become so numerous that attempts have been made to simplify the problem by finding common denominators among the many recent researches, but most of them are either too elaborate or too simple. A preferable classification involes categorization of studies of typology with regard to: (1) the closeness to the origins of the deviant behavior; a temporal classification which would include primary etiological types, treatment types, and recidivistic types; (2) the point of departure employed in the analysis or the nuclear focus; a methodological classification which would include personality trait studies, studies of the kind of crime typically committed, the theoretical orientation studies, and prediction category studies.

No address

2569 Morris, Ruth R. Attitudes toward delinquency by delinquents, non-delinquents and their friends. The British Journal of Criminology, 5(3):249-265, 1965.

Two major differences between the delinquency patterns of boys and girls have frequently been noted. In the first place, boys are five to ten times more likely to become delinquent than girls. Secondly, boys and girls commit different types of offenses. In order to test the hypothesis that part of the difference between boys' and girls' delinquency rates is due to a relative absence of deviant subculture for female delinquents and to an absence of subcultural as well as cultural support for female delinquency, all white delinquent girls between thirteen and sixteen with two or more police contacts were interviewed in Flint, Michigan. Non-delinquent girls, delinquent boys and non-delinquent boys were matched to the delinquent girls for social class, intelligence, age, and grade in school. Results show that

each sex has a tendency to be more tolerant of delinquency by its own members. Also, in each sex, delinquents and their friends were most clearly tolerant of delinquency and participated in it more frequently than nondelinquents and their friends. Boys were more tolerant of delinquency and girls showed a tendency toward greater shame about delinquency, and there was a general disposition to condemn girls more than boys for committing the same offenses. All these findings combine to give considerable evidence that nondelinquents live in a social atmosphere with fewer cultural and subcultural supports for delinquency. This absence of cultural support is probably one significant factor leading to the markedly lower rate of delinquency for girls.

No address

2570 Raeburn, Walter. The bespoke sentence. The British Journal of Criminology, 5(3):226-274, 1965.

Every sentence should be governed by three considerations: (1) the social seriousness of the offense in general; (2) how grave in particular is the offense committed; and (3) what (within lawfully permitted limits) is the proper way to reintegrate the offender into the society. The first of these considerations is purely objective, but the other two are both subjective and are the source of disagreement in the policies of different courts. The greatest area of disagreement relates to the demands of justice as between the offense and the offender. Yet, despite varying policies of different courts, the gamut of available means at the disposition of the court are still very much limited by the public's reaction to crime; crime still arouses both fear and vindictiveness in the public consciousness directed against those who commit it and thus the court is still considered primarily as an instrument of punishment. The fundamental failure in the would-be remedies of the penal system therefore lies not so much with the courts, but with certain public attitudes which dictate the laws that the courts have to administer.

No address

2571 Goodman, Nancy. Manchester senior attendance centre. The British Journal of Criminology, 5(3):275-288, 1965.

In England, the Criminal Justice Act of 1948 made provision for a new form of treatment of offenders under twenty-one years of age--the attendance centre. As amended in 1961, the statute provides for reception in attendance centres of young offenders between the ages ten and twenty-one who have never been institutionalized. The Manchester attendance center between 1958-1961 received 264 such youths from the courts in the Manchester area. The youths normally complete their sentences of between twelve to twenty-four hours in periods of two hours every Saturday afternoon. At these sessions, prison staff supervise the activities of the young offenders; these activities are divided into the cleaning of the premises and physical training. The attendance centre is a form of punishment more serious than most fines but not as severe as imprisonment. The presence of a prison staff rather than the police gives the lads a jolt on their first attendance. Comparison with the recidivism rate of young offenders who were fined instead of attending the centre in the Manchester area show that little difference appears in the relative effectiveness of the two penalties as regards subsequent offending, except the delay of minor reoffending in the centre boys.

No address

2572 Cockburn, James J. & Maclay, Inga. Sex differentials in juvenile delinquency. The British Journal of Criminology, 5(3):289-308, 1965.

In order to obtain information on sex differences in crime, fifty boys and fifty girls all of whom were admitted to remand homes in London, were compared for physical and mental health, family and social history, and history of delinquency using the chi-square test of association. Results show that a higher number of boys had committed previous offenses and most of them had committed offenses against property. The girls in general were older and had appeared before the juvenile court as being "in need of care or protection" or being "beyond control." Physical handicaps detected in the remand homes occurred more frequently in the boys. Psychiatric symptoms were more common in the boys, and so were conduct disorders before the age of eleven years. Broken homes occurred more frequently in the girls, and girls' fathers were more often absent for prolonged periods. The families of the boys were considered to be more cohesive and better disciplined while in the families of the girls, the father was more often indifferent and the mother less affectionate. On the other hand, no significant differences were found with respect to religion, family size, home state, number of working mothers, or intelligence of the delinquents.

No address

2573 Schoenfeld, C. G. Implications for the law in psychoanalytic discoveries concerning aggression. Revista Juridica de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, 34(2):207-220, 1965.

Psychoanalysts believe man to be a naturally aggressive creature; if he is so, then he needs whatever help the law can provide in taming his hostile and violent urges. Law, to a certain extent, helps to remedy man's inability to control his own aggressive self: on the other hand, too much law is likely not to tame man's aggressiveness but to exacerbate it. In any case, law alone cannot counter successfully the powerful hostile and destructive wishes of mankind: it needs all the help it can get from religion, from conscience, from custom, and from morality. Realization of the need for help from these parts would perhaps influence those who mold the law to use extra-legal methods when the law proves unable to cope with anti-social aggression. Complicating the law's attempts to reduce and control aggression is the law's role as an instrument of vengeance. Furthermore, the innate tendency to aggression demonstrated in police brutality, attorneys' sharp tactics, judges' partiality, and legislators' aggressive strivings all prevent the law from fulfilling its task of counteracting the aggressive tendencies of men.

No address

2574 Council of Europe. First European Conference of Directors of Criminological Research Institutes. Strasbourg, 1964. 139 p. multilith.

The minutes of the conference include reports and discussions on subjects such as problems of administration and organization of criminological research, programs and methods in applied research, and means of inter-institutional cooperation. Appendices also include a report of the recruiting and financial situations for criminological research in Scandinavia, an account of the structure and activity of the Sezione Criminologica del Centro di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale (Italy), and a report by the Institute of Criminal Science of the University of Copenhagen. The three final appendices detail current government-supported research in the United Kingdom, a study of Norwegian criminology, and a list of working papers issued.

No address

2575 Radzinowicz, Leon. Problems of administration and organization of criminological research. In: Council of Europe. First European Conference of Directors of Criminological Research Institutes. Strasbourg, 1964, p. 5-13. multilith.

The traditional framework of a criminological institute is that provided by a university. At the moment though, none of the existing institutes in Europe is big enough to be effective. There are a number of characteristics which a university criminological institute should possess. These are: a permanent chair of criminology, a senior staff, a program of research, a program of teaching, and informational exchanges concerning the functioning and findings of other institutes. In the programs of the institute, all research should be carried out thoroughly and no single discipline should predominate. To make objectives of research most relevant to the objectives of teaching, four things are needed: (1) abundant, full scale subjects; (2) reduced lectures and increased seminars; (3) increased composite lectures; and (4) research used in an illustrative manner. The ultimate advantage of a large criminological institute is its ability to achieve a full mobilization of resources to make new discoveries in the field of criminal science.

No address

2576 Pinatel, Jean. Programs and methods in fundamental research. Council of Europe. First European Conference of Directors of Criminological Research Institutes, Strasbourg, 1964, p. 27-34. multilith.

Fundamental research is a pure and disinterested type of research, and its importance in comparison with applied research should not be minimized. The guiding principles of fundamental criminological research may be divided into three categories: (1) statistical; (2) psychological and physiological; and (3) sociological considerations. Though statistical research is guided more by the needs of applied research, it continues to inspire work in fundamental research. One of the essential aims of fundamental research is a comparison of the various results and the psychological and physiological hypotheses that are formulated. Finally, the sociological study of attitudes is the third

approach in criminological research. Fundamental research efforts, in order to be best coordinated, should be structured on a planned basis. There also exist three methods of fundamental research: (1) experimentation based on the control of variables; (2) historical analysis; and (3) systematic observation. Teamwork and uniform presentation of research findings should characterize these various research methods.

No address

2577 di Tullio, Banigno. Clinical criminology and penology. In: Council of Europe. First European Conference of Directors of Criminological Research Institutes. Strasbourg, 1964, p. 44-49.

In penal and criminological studies, there is a growing need to place knowledge and understanding of human personalities at the center of any inquiry, for it is only in this manner that the basic requirements of modern criminal justice, individualization of the sentences, and individual treatment of the offender can be met. There are a number of cases in which the need for an examination of the offender's personality is particularly apparent: (1) persons who have pleaded guilty to serious crimes; (2) accused persons with chronic morbid antecedents; (3) persons accused of bizarre offenses; (4) accused persons who display psychological disorders; and (5) hardened offenders in general. Such examinations should occur at the correctional institution. The prisoner receiving individual treatment must be made to participate willingly in his rehabilitation, and prison authorities should establish criminological departments in the most important prison centers for the best possible application of clinical criminology.

No address

2578 Lodge, S. Research on juvenile delinquency. In: Council of Europe. First European Conference of Directors of Criminological Institutes. Strasbourg, 1964, p. 52-58.

The question of methodology is of great importance in etiological studies of juvenile delinquency. In trying to determine factors associated with delinquency, the use of control group studies to draw broad conclusions should be avoided. Rather, such studies are valuable in providing results suggestive of hypotheses in regard to fairly easily observable characteristics, instead of being used for testing hypotheses. Statistical and clinical studies also must be used for suggesting hypotheses rather than testing them. Studies of systems, based on sociologically drawn conclusions are quite valuable and should be extensively developed. The most important type of research into the causes of prevention of juvenile delinquency are action research studies, of which there are three types. Of the first type, the saturation projects are large-scale experiments in which all possible social action is devised and taken at once and the results are compared with communities for which similar action has not been undertaken. Mobilization for Youth is an example of a saturation project. The second type is the limited project conducted in schools to test hypotheses by comparison of results with schools where no similar action has been taken. Finally, in small pilot experiments the value lies in preceding larger programs and giving indications of the nature of the study required. All three of these projects have special value in that not only do causal factors emerge in the findings of all three types, but preventive measures are also suggested.

No address

2579 Cornil, Paul. Means of cooperation between institutes and the Council of Europe. In: Council of Europe. First European Conference of Directors of Criminological Research Institutes. Strasbourg, 1964, p. 65-68.

Cooperation between the Council of Europe and other research institutes must be broadened. Information received and distributed by the Council would deal with the following subjects: current research in member countries according to theses and methods; the direct cost of crime repression; and the structure and functioning of all research institutes in each country. The aims of this information exchange would be to avoid duplication, and to stimulate research on an international scale. On a worldwide scale, the U. N. and non-governmental organizations each held international conferences. Finally, within the framework of the Council of Europe, efforts at coordination should include: (1) listing of projects and findings, (2) encouraging parallel studies, (3) arranging exchanges of research personnel, (4) holding small meetings of research workers, and (5) holding other meetings similar to this first conference.

No address

2580 United Nations. Economic and Social Affairs Department. The open correctional institution in Asia and the Far East, prepared by United Nations, Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. New York, 1965, 282 p.

An overview of open correctional institutions in Asia and the Far East according to various aspects of institutional functioning is presented. Some of the subjects discussed are: the historical role and theoretical place of open correctional institutions in correctional systems; the location, planning, and community relationships involved in establishing open institutions; staff selection and training, the type of training program and staff size; selection of inmates; the programs and administration of open institutions; and the role of the open institution in the national economy. There is a description of the structure and functioning of individual institutions in Burma, Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. Seminars on open institutions in other parts of the world are also described.

No address

2581 Avins, Alfred: Proof of intent in military desertion: the prolonged absence rule and other factors. Revue de Droit Pénal Militaire et de Droit de la Guerre, 4(1): 7-16, 1965.

The primary inquiry in any military desertion case is whether the absentee intended to remain away permanently. The legal basis for a finding of desertion depends on whether the accused, during his period of absence, at any time was reminded of his obligation to return in his own mind, and, upon reaching this choice-point, decided never to return. According to the laws of statistical probability, the more choice-points reached, the greater the possibility of there having been at least one decision made against returning. Other indices of intention to desert include possibility of contact with reminders of his desertion and thus of repeated choice-points, motivation for desertion, and manner of determination of desertion.

Alfred Avins, Professor, University of Chicago Law School, Chicago-Kent College of Law, Chicago, Illinois

2582 de Graaf, H. H. A. Outlines of military criminal and disciplinary law in the Netherlands. Revue de Droit Pénal Militaire et de Droit de la Guerre, 4(1):17-30, 1965.

Modern military law in the Netherlands is regulated by the military code of January 1923 which supersedes that of 1814. Theoretically, present-day military law covers only those offenses not considered as infractions by common law; at the same time, however, military justice is competent in all cases of infractions committed by military personnel whether the offenses be against military penal law or common law. Treating military law as a special part of common law is perhaps one of the best ways of assuring a maximum of equality and legal security to all persons, yet it might constitute an obstacle to the unification of international military law since this solution may not be accepted in other countries.

No address

2583 Danse, Maurice. Le Statut Penal de L'Otan. (The Nato Penal Statute.) Revue de Droit Pénal Militaire et de Droit de la Guerre, 4(1):48-99, 1965.

The rules of the 1954 Forces Convention represent a clear and simple system of regulating penal jurisdiction as applied to foreign army personnel suspected of committing a criminal offense. In general, German courts apply German law when the act complained of is not subject to any sanction from the law of the sending state, in certain specific offenses such as crimes committed against the German interest, or when the sending state chooses to refer a particular case to the German court. The essential provision the 1959 supplementary agreement relates to a general waiver offered by Germany to the sending states which request this waiver in accordance with the NATO agreement. In each particular case, however, it is possible to withdraw this general waiver by means of an act of recall which in turn can be cancelled by agreement. The disadvantage of this flexible and ingenious system is that a great many formalities and notifications are involved.

No address

2584 de Touzalin, H. Réflexions à propos du délit d'appartenance sur un essai d'unification des règles de répression en Matière d'infractions aux lois et coutumes de la guerre. (Reflections on the offense of association in connection with an attempt to unify rules governing penalties for offenses against the laws and customs of war.) Revue de Droit Pénal Militaire et de Droit de la Guerre, 4(1):133-158, 1965.

The idea of collective responsibility for criminal acts became extended to hitherto unknown limits during the Second World War. A new offense had to be invented, that of association with organizations or groups held to be responsible for war crimes (defined as such by the International Military Tribunal). The application of post-war justice to offenses of association presented a difficult problem which could only be solved by individualized justice. Association implies two deliberate ingredients: knowledge and consent; it falls short of complicity on the scale of responsibilities because an individual may remain passive in the offense of association. Prosecution in cases of association had to demonstrate conscious knowledge of criminal activity and then consent to such activities. American, British, and French courts each handled cases of association in a different way, thus reflecting deficiencies in international law. Perhaps it is time to draw from the teachings of the last war the positive elements of an international protective law.

No address

2585 Goodhart, Arthur L. The Warren Commission from the procedural standpoint. New York University Law Review, 40(3):404-423, 1965.

Little is known about the machinery, procedure, and powers of the Warren Commission appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson on November 29, 1963 to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy because of the unusual circumstances involved and the deliberate privacy of the hearings. The report's narrative form did not reveal the detailed cross-examination of 552 witnesses, ninety-four of whom appeared directly before the Commission. Fifteen volumes of verbatim testimony produced by this procedure proved valuable in the great latitude of the questioning and the protection of the rights of the witnesses. British investigation systems, such as the Royal Commission, the Ministerial Committee, the Parliamentary Committee, and most particularly, the Tribunals of Inquiry contributed to the procedure followed by the Warren Commission. The rights, powers, and privileges of the nation's High Court were given to it with cross-examination conducted by a person of comparable stature to the Attorney General. Witnesses had the right to counsel. The alternatives open to this kind of investigation were either a local Texan grand jury or a coroner's inquiry. These were inconsistent with the circumstances of the assassination and the shooting of Oswald. To implement the procedure, the Senate Resolution of December 13, 1965 empowered the Warren Commission with investigative authority to subpoena witnesses and inspect documents. The highly skilled and respected J. Lee Rankin was appointed as General Council with fourteen assistants and twelve staff members representing practical and academic law. The procedure of holding private hearings did not create any doubt that the two killings were distinctly separate, and not the result of a conspiracy.

No address

2586 Freese, Paul. The Warren Commission and the fourth shot: a reflection on the fundamentals of forensic fact-finding. New York University Law Review, 40(3):424-465, 1965.

In connection with common law procedures and the possibility of future legislation, the techniques and methods of the Warren Commission should be analyzed and evaluated because of its importance as a fact-finding machine designed to find the truth and the ability to control the evidence. This special tribunal functioned well and diligently with a distinguished staff of fact-finders and defined the questions for inquiry, gathered pertinent data in answer to the questions, screened unreliable material, and applied logic in reaching conclusions from the data. Forensic fact-finding does have to rely on human instrumentalities making the controls over it more critical and sensitive. Careful continuing evaluation and reconstruction of evidence is essential but not always practical. In more normal circumstances, procedures and systems should be relied upon. They must be adaptable to changing times. Suggested improvements for future investigative commis-

sions are to diversify the personnel by background, to define powers and jurisdiction, to implement the machinery executively, to protect the witensses, and to develop an agency for objective fact-finding on a coordinated logical basis. The common law may be a source of information in the development of a new mechanism for fact-finding controls and limitations.

No address

2587 Bemmelen, J. M. Did Lee Harvey Oswald act without help? New York University Law Review, 40(3):466-476, 1965.

The investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy by the Warren Commission also looked into the possibility of a conspiracy. Based on considerable evidence, the Commission Report concluded that Oswald acted alone and that the shooting reflected the behavior of a psychotic. Critics of this conclusion maintain only half truths were told, that Oswald's relationships with the F.B.I., the John Birch Society, the U. S. Department of State, and the Russians were not completely or clearly defined in establishing Oswald's sole responsibility. Oswald's background, however, provides copious unmistakable evidence of his mental disturbance and the characteristic family, political, and service background of the psychologically disturbed person capable of killing a President. Considering that proof of a negative fact beyond doubt is impossible, the evidence that Oswald acted alone is substantial; that there was no conspiracy and the search for the truth by the Commission was supportive of the original presumption that he acted without help.

No address

2588 Cushman, Robert F. Why the Warren Commission? New York University Law Review, 40(3):477-503, 1965.

No traditional executive power existed for the creation of the Warren Commission to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy, but it was justified by the possibility of a conspiracy, international implications, and the executive role of "protector of the peace." Investigations belong to the ancillary powers of the government in obtaining information necessary for possible legislative action. The scope of inquiry has broadened through court decisions but such powers must be limited judicially in order not to expose for exposure's sake, to limit questions to those pertinent to the inquiry that only those powers specified are exercised. The executive order and the Joint Resolution empowering it did not define clearly the purposes and the powers of the Commission, but the investigation into conspiracy is implicit. The Commission recommended improved methods and legislation for the protection of the President. Public curiosity was satisfied. The stature, ability, and qualities of the specially chosen Commission members were superior to those available either in Texas, the Secret Service, Congress, or the F.B.I. With as broad an inquiry as possible, their task was to determine the truth concerning the assassination exercising governmental authority in securing the evidence. It may still be possible to challenge the Commission's authority and constitutionality, but the results of the report proved to be more advantageous than disadvantageous. To avoid the embarrassment to the Chief Justice and the Commission which court action or a new suspect may bring, clearly defined government systems must be considered in any future situation so that justice is not jeopardized inadvertently or protected by luck.

No address

2589 Ettlinger, Ruth W. Suicides in a group of patients who had previously attempted suicide. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 40(4):363-378, 1965.

A follow-up investigation was made of 211 patients registered as having attempted suicide during the period of January 24--May 2, 1953, and was traced again up to September 1, 1964. Seventeen of these had committed suicide (S-group) between 1954 and September 1, 1964. They were compared with the other 194 subjects (O-group) to determine whether essential differences existed between the groups. Data were obtained by personal interviews with 165 of the 211 patients and through hospital journals and official documents. In spite of the small number of patients in the S-group, in a number of cases, analysis by the chi-square method yielded results which were statistically significant. It was found that the familial occurrence of suicide was twice as frequent in the S-group as in the O-group. Irregular homes during adolescence occurred significantly more often in the S-group than in the O-group. In the S-group, there was a significantly lower number of persons with occupational training than in the O-group. In the S-group, psychotic symptoms at adult age, including endogenous

depression, were displayed more frequently and the difference was statistically significant. A significantly larger number of persons in the S-group had criminal records as compared to the O-group. Alcoholism or drug abuse was, in the S-group, more often stated to be the motive of the suicide attempt. The most important and statistically most significant difference was the frequency of attempts: in the S-group, fifty-three percent of the patients made more than three attempts, whereas, in the O-group, there were only fifteen percent who did so. Findings appear to support the thesis that those who attempt suicide and those who commit suicide constitute two different, though overlapping, populations.

No address

2590 Otto, Ulf. Changes in the behavior of children and adolescents preceding suicidal attempts. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 40(4):384-400, 1965.

Of 1,727 Swedish children and adolescents under twenty-one who had attempted suicide between 1955 and 1959, the group where the behavior of members had undergone a change during the three months prior to the attempt was analyzed. Changes were considered to exist if a difference could be noted between the individual's ordinary personality and behavior and the condition recorded during the three months preceding the attempt. Total number of changes were calculated for the entire population, different types of changes were analyzed and related to different conditions of psychiatric illness and personality variables. The most common change which occurred in the period immediately preceding the attempt consisted of the addition of depressive symptoms, of neurotic symptoms such as anguish, unrest, insomnia, and psychosomatic symptoms. More unusual were character symptoms such as aggressiveness, labile affectivity, increased irritability, and social behavior disorders. It was not possible to crystallize a specific pre-suicidal syndrome which would make it possible to predict whether a person will attempt suicide.

No address

2591 Euler, Wilhelm. Der Jugendarrest im System der jugendstrafrechtlichen Reaktionsmittel. (Juvenile short-term detention in the system of juvenile correctional measures.) Revue de Droit Pénal Militaire et de Droit de la Guerre, 4(1):31-48, 1965.

Under the West German juvenile court law of 1953, juvenile offenders may be dealt with in three different ways: (1) with educational measures which include (a) instructions (Weisungen) for the youth's conduct, (b) educational assistance to the persons responsible for him, and (c) correctional education (Fürsorgeerziehung); (2) with disciplinary measures (Zuchtmittel) including (a) formal court warnings, (b) the imposition of special duties such as restitution for damage, (c) short-term (four-week maximum) detention (Jugendarrest); and (3) commitment to a correctional institution or probation. Jugendarrest lies halfway between educational measures and institutional commitment and involves detention of the youth during his leisure time or for a length of time which is brief, energetic, and educational. Its aim is to bring the delinquent to reflect upon his offense without exposing him to the effects of a criminal conviction; its most important treatment tools are counseling sessions and interviews with the youth's supervisor. The measure is generally applied to those juveniles who are not severely neglected, retarded, or predelinquent and whose offense was committed because of carelessness or negligence, boisterousness, stubbornness, impulsiveness, and similar reasons associated with adolescent development.

No address

2592 Gebhard, Paul H., Gagnon, John H., Pomeroy, Wardell B., & Christenson, Cornelia Sex offenders: an analysis of types. Institute for Sex Research, founded by Alfred C. Kinsey. New York, Harper & Row, 1965. 923 p.

To determine how persons convicted of various sex offenses differ from other offenders, a study was made of 1,356 white males who had been convicted for one or more sex offenses; 888 white males who had been convicted of an offense other than a sex offense; and 477 white males who had never been convicted for any kind of offense. Intensive personal interviews were conducted and the official records of the majority of subjects were examined. The sex offenders were divided into fourteen major groups and the differences of these groups and the two control groups examined in terms of their overt sexual behavior, their conscious sexual reactions and attitudes, and several social characteristics. Specifically, the following data were compiled

on the characteristics of the three groups: family and general background; pre-pubescent sex life; early sex knowledge; masturbation; dreams; pre-marital heterosexual petting; pre-marital coitus; marriage; other non-marital coitus; homosexual activity; animal contact; psychological sexual contact; criminality; gambling; drug and alcohol abuse; and circumstances of the offense.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute of Sex Research, Inc., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2593 Heterosexual offenders vs. children. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 54-82.

A study was made of 199 white adult males convicted of sexual contact, without use of force or threat, with female children under twelve who were not their daughters. They appeared to be older men unable to defer sexual gratification until a socially acceptable situation could present itself. In some cases this was a personality defect but in others the result of a mental defect. The inability to defer gratification was indicated in various ways: rushing into marriages, devoting little time to pre-coital play, turning to children as partners rather than waiting to work out the adult relationships they preferred, high masturbation frequencies, a heavy reliance on prostitutes, and a large ratio of child victims who were strangers rather than acquaintances. The subjects were extremely guilt-ridden but they were more likely to deny their guilt compared to other groups of sex offenders. The great majority were not dangerous as they did not use force and seldom attempted coitus. Their nonsexual offenses lacked signs of aggression and indicated a disorganized personality rather than hostility.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Inc., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2594 Heterosexual offenders vs. minors. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 83-105.

A study was made of 174 white adult males convicted of sexual contact, without force or threat, with female minors aged twelve to fifteen who were not their daughters. The subjects were found to be, on the whole, a healthy group who had enjoyed excellent relations with their parents. Their pre-pubescent life contained little sexual activity and their adult life was characterized by an emphasis on heterosexual activity. A large number were first offenders, few were convicted a second time for a sex offense, and their non-sexual criminality, though substantial, was of a trivial nature. Their offense was detected mainly by relatives or friends of the girls involved who rarely made a complaint to authorities. The offenders appeared to be uneducated intellectually dull males of low socio-economic status, not basically criminal. They were found to be easy with other person's property and not particular about female sex partners. Compared with 477 white males of a control group they appeared less responsible and given to immediate gratification. If those with pedophelic tendencies and mental defects were to be weeded out from the group the remaining majority would hardly deserve the label of sex offender.

Paul H. Gebhard, Indiana University, Institute for Sex Research, Inc., Bloomington, Indiana

2595 Heterosexual offenders vs. adults. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 106-132.

A study was made of 217 white adult males convicted of sexual contact without the use of force or threat, with females aged sixteen and older who were not related to them. They were found to have enjoyed a good parental relationship, good health, and had experienced little pre-adolescent sex play; they were strongly heterosexual and interested in satisfying their sexual desires with adult females while other sexual outlets were unimportant. As a group, they were uneducated, unimaginative, opportunistic and lived rather disorderly lives but rarely committed serious offenses. Were it not for their lack of caution particularly with regard to the age of their sex partners, the vast majority would never have been convicted of sex offenses.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Inc., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2596 Heterosexual aggressors vs. children. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 133-154.

A study was made of twenty-five white adult males convicted of sexual contact, accompanied by force or threat, with female children under the age of twelve who were not their daughters. They were found to have suffered from several serious handicaps during childhood; in particular, intellectual dullness and a history of parental conflict and broken homes. During late adolescence, they had poor relationships with adult females which was typical for their later lives. They relied heavily upon prostitutes and their disregard of the possible effects of their pre-marital sex behavior was indicative of their inability to live within the law. Their marriages tended to end in failure and their sexual activity with their wives was constrained. The aggressors vs. children combined dullness, alcoholism, and an asocial attitude which made them the most criminal, recidivistic, and dangerous of all the sex offender groups under study.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Inc., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2597 Heterosexual aggressors vs. minors. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 155-176.

A study was made of twenty-seven white adult males convicted of sexual contact, accompanied by force or intimidation, with females aged twelve to fifteen who were not their daughters. They were found to have grown up in unfavorable circumstances characterized by parental conflict, poor relationships to both parents, and an unstable family life; as a consequence, they were often sent to institutions. Aggressors vs. minors were characterized as irresponsible, aggressive, amoral, and with no regard for consequences. Sexually, they appeared to have been quite active at an early age and to have sought variation in both methods and partners resulting in a large number of experiences with other males and animals. Some of them were clearly anti-social and criminal, and many have been delinquents.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Inc., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2598 Heterosexual offenders vs. adults. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 177-206.

A study was made of 140 white adult males convicted of sexual contact, accompanied by force or intimidation, with females aged sixteen or over who were not related to them. The majority were found to be criminally inclined men who were involved in crime at an early age and whose sex offenses revealed a basic pathology by unnecessary violence, odd behavior, and self delusion. The majority tended to take what they wanted including money, property, or women and their sex offenses were by-products of their criminality. A minority were seemingly ordinary men suffering from personality defects which erupted in the offense while a few appeared to be normal persons who misjudged the situation.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Inc., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2599 Incest offenders vs. children. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 207-229.

A study was made of fifty-six white adult males convicted of sexual contact with their daughters or stepdaughters under twelve years of age. The typical incest offender vs. children was found to have had poor relations with his parents, to have experienced parental conflict, financial difficulties, and a large number of divorces and separations in his childhood family. It appeared that he relied on sex for his emotional needs: there was much pre-pubertal sex play, chiefly with girls, and his reliance on sex increased after puberty. The typical offender appeared to be an ineffectual, non-aggressive, dependent man who drank heavily, spent long periods of unemployment at home with the children, was preoccupied with sexual matters, and as such appeared ripe for an incest offense.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Inc., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2600 Incest offenders vs. minors. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965, p. 230-248.

A study was made of sixty-six white adult males convicted of sexual contact with their daughters or stepdaughters aged twelve to fifteen. They found to be a diverse and nondescript group but the impression was nevertheless gained that sex was not of great importance to them; they were relatively unresponsive to psychological stimuli, not given to fantasy, and they had low frequencies of masturbation, petting, and pre-marital, marital, and extra-marital coitus. Drinking appeared to be an important factor and that the offense was incest may be due to proximity and, in some cases, a cultural tolerance of incest.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Inc., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2601 Incest offenders vs. adults. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 249-271.

A study was made of twenty-five white adult males who have had sexual contact with their daughters or stepdaughters who were sixteen or older at the time of the offense. The majority were found to have come from large families and to have had good relationships with both parents. They were characterized by minimal sexual activity prior to and after puberty; incidences of masturbation were low and subjects did little petting before marriage. They subscribed to a double standard: they wanted a virgin bride, avoided coitus with their fiancée, and turned to prostitutes for sexual gratification. Of all the sex offense groups studied, they were the least homosexual and the least criminal. Many came from a background in which morality was publicly emphasized and privately disregarded: many were capable of being religious, moralistic, intolerant, and sexually inhibited, and, at the same time, they live disorganized lives in which drunkenness, violence, and sexual activity was in opposition to their religious and moral standards.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Inc., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2602 Homosexual offenders vs. children. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 272-297.

A study was made of ninety-six white adult male sex offenders who made homosexual overtures to, or had sexual contact with, boys under twelve. Their childhood was found to have been characterized by poor adjustment between them and their parents and a large number of broken homes. They appeared to have sought emotional comfort outside the home, many had homosexual pre-pubertal sex play, and one-third had been sexually approached by adult males during preadolescence. In adult life, they resembled other homosexual offenders in emphasizing masturbation and in being deficient in heterosexual activity. Most of them were sexually interested in male, and, to some extent, female children and minors, or they were at least willing to accept them as partners. Their sexual flexibility as to gender and age placed them in an uncertain situation and caused difficulties in social relationships.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Inc., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2603 Homosexual offenders vs. minors. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 298-323.

A study was made of 136 white adult male sex offenders who made homosexual approaches to, or had sexual contact with, boys aged twelve to fifteen. The early life of these offenders was stigmatized by poor adjustment between them and their parents, lack of affection, and open friction. They enjoyed numerous friends of both sexes and indulged in a large amount of homosexual and heterosexual pre-pubertal sex play which included extensive sexual contact with adult males. After puberty, the orientation of these offenders became increasingly homosexual; only few married and extremely few were married at the time of the offense. The vast majority of the homosexual offenders vs. minors appeared to be: (1) predominantly homosexual males who turned to boys to retreat from adult homosexual competition; and (2) ordinary homosexuals who, because of misjudgement, chose partners far younger than they would have.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Inc., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2604 Homosexual offenders vs. adults. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 324-357.

A study was made of 199 white adult male sex offenders who made homosexual approaches to, or had sexual contact with, males aged sixteen or more. It was found that this type of offender was often an only child, that he had a very bad relationship with his father and mother. There were, nevertheless, indications that he was unusually partial to his mother. He had numerous friends during childhood and engaged in predominantly homosexual pre-pubertal sex play. More than one-fourth of the subjects studied had sexual contact with adult males during childhood; their early life was often marred by illness and they reached puberty earlier than any other groups of sex offenders which meant that they were faced with strong sexual drives at an age when there are no socially approved outlets for them. Of all sex offender groups studied, they had the strongest sexual drives and, as indicated by the amount of masturbation, were unable to delay sexual gratification. Their interest in heterosexual activity was minimal and only a small proportion ever married; they were strongly homosexual and nine out of ten had more than incidental homosexual contacts. As a group, they appeared neither particularly criminal nor dangerous.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Inc., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2605 Peepers. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 358-379.

A study was made of fifty-six white adult males convicted of looking into a private domicile or other area reserved for females without the consent of the females concerned. They were found to be a heterogeneous group which included among others the sexually undeveloped, the mentally deficient, situational offenders, and drunks. A majority led sexually inadequate lives, tended to be the only child or the youngest child in their family, and their poor heterosexual lives were preceded by a lack of female friends. Only a small portion married and few had extra-marital relations; their fairly extensive criminal record stemmed from habitual voyeurism and some exhibition.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Inc., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2606 Exhibitionists. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 380-399.

A study was made of 135 white male sex offenders who deliberately exposed their genitalia to females in circumstances where such exposure was inappropriate. Their characteristics pointed to some deficiency or difficulty in heterosexual behavior. They were found to have had difficulty in socializing with friends during childhood and to have relied heavily upon prostitutes as adults. About half of the group were habitual exhibitionists whose exhibitionism stemmed from a compulsive urge set off by emotional stress. Exposure was almost exclusively to strangers, not infrequently very young girls, and while the vast majority were not aggressive, about one in ten have attempted rape. As to motivations, some exhibitionism is to a large extent an attempt at an affirmation of masculinity, while the element of sexual solicitation is also important although rarely realized. Less common is exhibition as a sadistic expression of the desire to frighten and shock.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Inc., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2607 Miscellaneous offenders. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 400-421.

A study was made of several groups of white adult males convicted of miscellaneous sex offenses. Of eighteen sex offenders convicted of incest, eight were involved with sisters or half-sisters and six with nieces. The incest offenders vs. nieces or sisters did not appear to be given to any other offenses; they were not found to be drunks or maladjusted but mentally deficient persons who had blundered into conflict with the law. Offenses of thirty-one sex offenders convicted of offenses against females with no sexual contact were found to be trivial: they included providing alcohol to minors for purposes of seduction, keeping minors out late, or trying to entice females into an automobile. In the sample of sex offenders convicted of obscenity, six males derived sexual gratification from using the telephone to communicate with strange females; the impressions were gained that it was the symptom of a sexual and emotional difficulty which may have been related to exhibitionism, as half of the subjects were also exhibitionists. Sixteen subjects in this sample were convicted of obscene communication other than by telephone. Half of these had also been convicted of other sex offenses, particularly with

children and of exhibtion. Nine offenders convicted of masquarading (transvestism) gave the impression of distorted sexual behavior characterized by poor heterosexual development in addition to disturbances favoring the rise of exotic sexual deviations. Ten fetish thieves were characterized by an underdeveloped heterosexual life, by displacement and compensatory behavior, and a connection between the object and sexual arousal prior to puberty. Of five offenders legally punished for sexual contact with animals, all had had coitus with prostitutes, two had married, one had a strong homosexual history, and four came from broken homes. All denied the offense or any other animal contact and none reported fantasies or dreams of sex behavior with animals.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2608 Criminality. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 693-719.

The criminal careers of 1,356 white adult males who had been convicted of one or more sex offenses were compared with 888 white males who had been convicted of an offense other than a sex offense (prison group) and 477 white males who had never been convicted for any kind of offense (control group). It was found that most sex offender groups had less members with juvenile records than the prison group, and that their offenses were generally less serious. About one-half to two-thirds of all sex offender groups had no other convictions except for sex offenses; those who used violence and whose victims were children tended to have been convicted most often. Recidivism of the same type of offense was high among most sex offenders; incest offenders and homosexual offenders vs. adults were especially likely to confine their offenses to the one offense for which they were convicted, while aggressors and homosexual offenders vs. children were least likely to recidivate. The sex offenders did not generally commit offenses of increasing seriousness.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2609 Circumstances of the sex offense. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 747-824.

Four major aspects of offense data were examined of 1,356 white male sex offenders convicted of one or more sex offenses: (1) characteristics of the offender at the time of the offense by age, marital status, previous sex offense; (2) mental condition; (3) the setting for the offense; and (4) the arrest of the offender. It was found that (1) males whose heterosexual offenses were against children were older than those whose offenses were directed against minors and adults; (2) violent sex offenses tended to be committed by younger offenders whereas older offenders were associated with non-violent sex offenses; and (3) as heterosexuals became older the age of their partners increased while as homosexuals aged they tended to seek younger partners. All types of offenses except incest offenses were committed predominantly by single men or by men whose marriages were not intact. Mental illness prior to the offense was found to have existed in only a small number of cases and could not be regarded as an explanation. Premediated offenses predominated and ranged from seventy to ninety-four percent among the sex offender groups. Drunkenness was an important factor in the more aberrant crimes while drug usage was minimal. Residences were the most usual locations for the offense while the automobile was an important factor in violent sex offenses. Strangers were selected more often than others as victims of violent offenses while friends predominated in heterosexual offenses vs. minors or adults. In the majority of agression offenses, the victim was described as having offered resistance while in two-thirds to ninety-five percent of the incest, homosexual, and heterosexual offenses vs. minors and adults the victim is described as having given encouragement.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2610 Patterned offenders. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 825-844.

Six groups of white male adult sex offenders were divided into a category of (1) habitual, compulsive, repetitious offenders and compared with (2) another category of sex offenders within the same groups who did not exhibit this pattern and were labeled incidental offenders. The patterned offenders were found to have a less favorable background with regard to their family life and their relationship to parents. Among the patterned offenders, worries and inhibitions over sex developed after puberty and as a consequence of restrained activity, patterned offenders developed greater responsiveness to sexual stimuli and became preoccupied with unconventional aspects of sex including extra-marital coitus, homosexuality, and animal contacts.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2611 The sexual psychopath. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders. An analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 845-872.

An analysis was made of 277 men who were adjudged to be sexual psychopaths in the state of California; all subjects were interviewed and official records were obtained for four-fifths of them. For statistical analysis, the men were categorized in six groups and the groups compared with a sample of 283 other sex offenders who were convicted for the same six types of offenses but who were not adjudged to be sexual psychopaths. Significant differences were found between sexual psychopaths and other offenders; they were a relatively intelligent, younger group who had poor relationships with both parents and peers and even greater difficulty with adjusting to adult females which was associated with inhibitions concerning heterosexual activity. In spite of these inhibitions, they tended more toward socially unacceptable sexual behavior and did not use the common escape mechanisms of alcohol, drugs, and gambling. Because of their intelligence, age, and education, sexual psycopaths have better treatment prospects than other types of offenders. They are more like the private patients of therapists than the other offenders and are in many respects like the upper socio-economic status male. The primary function of the sexual psychopathy laws, which is to segregate the dangerous, is not being achieved, as some of the most dangerous sex offenders are rejected as sexual psychopaths on the grounds that they are not amenable to treatment, while some of the least dangerous, such as the homosexuals, are being retained. If the primary purpose of these laws were to select those more amenable to treatment, then most of the confirmed homosexuals should be excluded as untreatable. The concept of sexual psychopathy is vague and probably invalid but serves a useful purpose in selecting those offenders who are more amenable to treatment.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2612 Epilogue. In: Gebhard, Paul H., & others. Sex offenders: an analysis of types. New York, Harper, 1965. p. 873-875.

Data obtained from a study of 1,500 sex offenders are interpreted to show that there are two broad categories of sex offenses. (1) Offenses which are statistically normal and which the public and professionals would consider within cultural norms, such as sexual activity with willing post-pubescent unrelated females. Such offenses do not threaten society and psychological damage to the individuals is generally absent. Social measures should therefore be tempered accordingly and a minimum of time and money should be spent with such cases. (2) Offenses which are statistically uncommon and which the public and most professionals would consider outside cultural norms or pathological, such as those offenses involving force, those in which children are victims, incest, and exhibition. These offenses are more likely to disrupt social organization and the possibility of psychological damage is greater. Society should focus its efforts on these offenses and be prepared to spend money for treatment and research. Some sex behavior, particularly homosexuality, falls in neither broad category and the solution may lie in a series of alternatives of action. Society may solve many of its sex problems by adopting the

recommendations of such groups as the American Law Institute and the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry; namely, that sex law should be confined to: (1) cases in which threats or force was used; (2) cases in which children were victims of an adult; and (3) cases of sex behavior or solicitation so open as to constitute a public nuisance.

Paul H. Gebhard, Institute for Sex Research, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

2613 Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, 175 p.

The Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections contains papers on the following topics: the function and future of the juvenile court, using voluntary agencies in cooperation with the courts, pre-service and in-service training for correctional workers, the potential treatment resources of the jails, a description of the proposed Joint Commission on Manpower and Training, the attitude and role of the public in corrections, the meaning of low parole failure rates, problems of homosexuality and working with women in corrections, governmental programs for delinquency control, the cost of crime prevention and probation, the functions of training schools and the therapeutic community, group work with criminals, and a statement by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency on open juvenile court hearings in Montana.

No address

2614 The function and future of the juvenile court in American jurisprudence. In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, p. 2-15.

The right for a fair trial in the juvenile courts is of paramount importance. Since the juvenile court is not a criminal court, there is the problem of what legal rights the child has. Rules of evidence, admission of hearsay and unsworn testimony, admissions and confessions, and other incriminating evidence should be considered. There is a controversy among those concerned with the juvenile courts as to whether the court should go into ramifications of the criminal court procedure to protect the child's rights. Most judges feel that children present different problems to the courts than adults, and, therefore, need to be handled differently. The juvenile court and its concepts are still needed; it should not be turned into an adult court. The court can function more effectively if it has the confidence of the community and the judge should be a leader in education of the public about the problems of youth in the community.

No address

2615 Using volunteer and religious agencies. In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings to the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965. p. 16-26.

The needs of the offender can be broken down into three types--physical, social, and spiritual. All of these needs should be considered in a rehabilitation program. The juvenile court should allow voluntary agencies to give advice as to what resources are available and these resources should be brought to bear on appropriate problems. Most probation officers rely too much on individualization of treatment, and, no matter how well trained he is, he cannot fulfill many roles for his client. He, too, should become familiar with the services and scope of each community agency and use their services whenever needed. The use of voluntary agencies is dependent on the probation officer's ability to know how, where, and when to use them. He must be competent to diagnose the client's problems and make the proper referrals to the proper agencies. The work of the voluntary agency is not to duplicate, but to support the work of the correctional officer. In addition, they also provide a medium of communication between the correctional organization and the public.

No address

2616 Pre-service and in-service education for corrections. In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, p. 27-51.

Training for a career in the field of corrections is interdisciplinary. Adequate pre-service education should include a knowledge of the phenomena of crime and delinquency, understanding of individual and group dynamics of criminal and delinquent behavior, knowledge of the correctional and penal system, and skill in the use of individual and group treatment methods. Two problems are inherent in the training of criminologists: (1) how to apply theoretical knowledge in the etiology and treatment of criminal behavior; and (2) how to apply this knowledge and the skills that go with it to the prevention, control, and treatment of crime and criminals. In-service training programs for correctional workers should steer them toward self-understanding. The goal of such a program should be to change and discipline the workers' behavior so as to increase the effectiveness of their work. Police education is also undergoing great changes. There is a need for higher standards and more training in this field. The people who function at the operational levels in law enforcement agencies should be well-trained, well-educated, and experienced. Programs are being set up in different educational institutions to meet these needs.

No address

2617 The potential the jails hold. In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February, 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, p. 52-62.

In spite of formidable handicaps facing jails, it is possible for them to develop good programs for their prisoners if the administration has the intent to do a good job. For example; Bucks County Prison in Philadelphia, which has very poor facilities, has had a few warden for two years. During this time, they have been able to procure the part-time services of doctors, a psychologist, educators, and a chaplain. A new rehabilitation unit has been completed and they are experimenting with reduced custody and a work release program. The program at the Bucks County jail was instituted with the help of a citizens committee drawn from the community. A climate in which good jail programs can prevail can be established if the position of the correction officer is improved so that he has dignity, respect, an adequate salary, and some status in the community.

No address

2618 The proposed Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training. In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections. February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, p. 63-65.

The field of corrections has been unable to function adequately because it has lacked unity, cohesiveness, and consensus as a field. The acquisition of these qualities can lead corrections to new vistas in research, training, service, and public support. It is only those fields which have unity, cohesiveness, and consensus within the ranks that can hope to obtain congressional legislation and public support and understanding. Now the time is right for corrections to move toward a national action program. The public is becoming aware of the need to strengthen and improve its correctional systems. Other fields, such as mental health and child welfare, have begun to realize that their problems cannot be alleviated without improvement in our correctional system. Manpower and training may be the best entree to change, national action, and public support. The Joint Commission on Manpower and Training has been established in Washington to assess the present and future needs of each category of correctional personnel, determine the obstacles to recruitment and overcome them, assess current and projected educational training facilities and develop appropriate means of improving them, to study the utilization of each category of personnel, and study retention problems.

No address

2619 The public and corrections. In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare, Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, p. 66-75.

Correctional agencies face criticism by the public for being too "soft" with offenders and for using the law to protect the habitual criminal instead of for the protection of society. The courts and correction agencies face the problem of informing the public as to what they are, what they do, and what they need in order to do the job the public expects of them. The best means of education is through mass media. Examples of good adult behavior should be placed before our youth through these media and also through parental example.

No address

2620 The meaning of lower failure rates on parole. In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, p. 76-84.

Parole failure rates have little absolute value. They can result from several interacting factors and each situation should be examined carefully. Low parole failure rates may indicate a correctional system where all components--court, corrections and parole--are operating on high performance levels, resulting in incarceration of only those who would benefit from it, treatment by qualified staff while imprisoned, selection for parole of those whose records indicate that continued confinement would serve no useful purpose and supervision of parolees by trained parole officers. On the other hand, low failure rates may indicate that one or more of these elements is strong enough to off-set the weakness of the others. They may reflect poor supervision by parole officers or poor police work; they might result from the statistical techniques used to arrive at the failure rate. They might be the result of conservative parole selection procedures; low utilization of parole as a jurisdiction with a treatment program on parole which does not return violators to prison when they fail to make a full adjustment. There should be uniformity among jurisdictions in keeping and interpretation of statistics upon which failure rates are based so that more meaningful conclusions can be drawn.

No address

2621 The problems of homosexuality in corrections. In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, p. 85-108.

The problems of homosexuality in correctional institutions is an old one. At least thirty-five percent of any prison population is estimated to engage in homosexual relations. Only about four to five percent of these can be classified as true, aggressive homosexuals. The others are situational or accidental homosexuals. The prison setting can represent conditioning for homosexuality as normal sexual drives will seek expression and satisfaction. Confinement may bring out whatever potential homosexuality does exist. Theories concerning homosexuality are often conflicting. Early theorists saw it as an inborn characteristic. Freud attributed it to neurotic patterns developed in early childhood. Others see it as an arresting of emotional development. Group therapy has proven to be the most effective means of treating homosexuals. The traditional approach to their treatment in prisons was identification and isolation. This approach is changing slowly. Detected homosexuals are allowed to participate in the total rehabilitation program of the institution. They are under close supervision to keep incidents at a minimum. Legal punishment of homosexuality in Florida is based on the commitment of unnatural sex acts. Participation in these acts is punishable by up to twenty years imprisonment. The general trend toward more liberal sex codes has not made any modifications on the strong criminal sanctions imposed on unnatural acts committed within the state.

No address

2622 Problems of working with women in corrections. In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, p. 109-115.

Women prisoners present different problems for correction workers than men. Many of the best female prospects for rehabilitation are weeded out before they get to prison because a judge is less likely to press charges against a woman or sentence her to confinement. The group left is more likely to have severe emotional disturbances than a comparable number of male prisoners. Because of the smaller number of women prisoners there is lack of opportunity to classify women to an institution which meets their particular needs. One institution must meet the needs of a heterogeneous population. Women experience severe psychological problems when their children are removed from their care, thus depriving them of what society considers to be their most important function. Difficulties also occur when women must exist without the emotional support of men and without family ties.

No address

2623 Governmental procedures in delinquency control. In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, p. 116-133.

The Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 was enacted to provide federal assistance to project which will demonstrate and develop techniques leading to juvenile delinquency control. These projects should direct their efforts toward prevention as well as control of juvenile delinquency. They should try to change the social conditions causing the delinquency. There should be coordination between all agencies concerned with youth problems. Youths in high delinquency areas should be provided with opportunities to learn behavior conforming to the expectations of the larger society and they should be helped to develop social skills. The key areas for an attack on delinquency are education, youth employment, court and corrections, youth services, family services, legal services, and neighborhood organizations. The Training Center, a unit of the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina, is an example of an agency under the auspices of the federal program. The Center is geared to the needs of state and local agencies. It has been developing and testing treatment methods, up-grading training materials of the various agencies operating in delinquency control and treatment, and providing training for policy makers and key supervision personnel.

No address

2624 Prevention and probation and public profit. In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, p. 134-141.

One of the major steps in the field of correction has been its concepts of probation and parole. Only in recent times have attempts been made to rehabilitate the prisoner and return him to the community. Expanded use of probation services will prove to be one of the most effective tools of crime prevention available to a community at reasonable cost. Early probation treatment for youthful misdemeanants is more effective than incarceration in local correctional institutions where they have prolonged exposure to habitual offenders. Pre-sentence investigations for courts handling misdemeanant offenders are valuable to judges in order for them to provide the most appropriate dispositions. Sustained increase in use of probation services by courts will reduce prison intake and, gradually, prison population. During the fiscal year 1963-1964 it cost the state of Florida $1,430.80 to keep one inmate in the state prison for one year and $170.09 to supervise one probationer or parolee. The community further benefits by the productivity of the labor of the probationer and by the expenditure in the community of income derived from this labor.

No address

2625 The place and the function of the training schools for juveniles: a superintendent's panel. In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections. February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, p. 142-149.

The purpose of training schools should be to rehabilitate the youth in its care by bringing about positively changed attitudes toward themselves and society. Many of the failures of training schools are due to the misuse of the training school resource. Too often the training schools are used as dumping grounds for children every other agency has failed with. They should not be used for boys who need to form close relationships with positive parental figures since this is impossible in the group therapy treatment used by the schools. Only those children who could benefit by the schools should be committed. The schools can function most effectively if the boys with delinquent attitudes are committed early. Proper diagnoses by Juvenile Court staff should determine whether a boy had delinquent attitudes or has just committed a delinquent act. The training schools serve two percent of juveniles referred to the courts for delinquent behavior. From this small group come the highest percentage of adult offenders unless something happens to change their attitudes toward themselves and society. Training schools should be aware of new methods of bringing about attitudinal changes quickly.

No address

2626 Crime in high places. In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, p. 150.

The book Power and Morality sets forth the following hypotheses: (1) The morality and minds of rulers appear to be more schizophrenic than the morality and mentality of those they rule. (2) The moral behavior of ruling groups tends to be more criminal and subnormal. (3) The more power the leaders and their organizations have and the less this power is approved by the rank and file, the more corrupt and criminal such rulers tend to be. (4) With progressive limitations on their power, the criminality of rulers decreases.

No address

2627 The therapeutic community: firm and fair or laissez-faire? In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, p. 151-158.

The roots of the therapeutic community are contained in the family, the primary socializing agent. The therapeutic community must do what the family failed to do which is to socialize the individual so that he is better able to adapt to our social structure and conform to its norms and rules. Just as the effective family does, the therapeutic community should provide both and discipline. A balance must be achieved between initiative and conformity. The problem of the correctional institution is how to get flexibility into their programs so as to permit both firmness and permissiveness, depending upon what a given situation calls for.

No address

2628 Parolees and prisoners. In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, p. 159-166.

Motivating the individual to respond positively toward self-improvement through the use of group work techniques is a problem in correctional institutions today. Some new group therapy techniques being tried out are role playing and psycho-drama which involves acting out situations the inmates face in the prison or will face after release. The major challenge facing corrections today is to find a way to awaken criminals to the need for inner controls. If they learn to do this, external factors will be no problem. Education, employment, and even group therapy are not unique answers to the problem of criminal rehabilitation. A combination of all these

things plus time and patience is needed. Corrections must stop searching for panaceas which can be quickly and easily applied to the problems of treating criminals. There are no short-term cures for problems which were created over a lifetime.

No address

2629 Statement by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency on open hearings in juvenile courts in Montana. In: Florida State University. Department of Criminology and Corrections. School of Social Welfare. Proceedings of the tenth annual Southern Conference on Corrections, February 1965. Tallahassee, 1965, p. 167-175.

A proposal that the juvenile court judge turn the spotlight of publicity on children charged with delinquent acts and lecture them and their parents in open courts was tried out in the First District Court of Montana in Helena, where it originated. The open court hearing for juveniles, advocated as a new approach has been condemned after three centuries as ineffective and impractical as a delinquency control measure. A study done by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency did not obtain any evidence to prove that open hearings were successful in Helena or anywhere else in Montana. Serious crime has gone up 22.8 percent since 1960, the last full year before introduction of the open hearings. In 1962-1963 there was a fifty-eight percent increase in juvenile felony cases heard in open courts.

No address

2630 Powers, Edwin. Massachusetts Department of Correction. American Journal of Correction, 27(4):16-25, 1965.

The Massachusetts correctional system was revised and modernized in 1955. There are eight correctional institutions in the state including both minimum and maximum security prisons, a reformatory for women, and forestry camps. Treatment opportunities include religious services, prison industries, academic educational programs, vocational training, recreation and social activities and social work, health, and psychiatric and psychological counseling services. There are 1,100 correctional officers employed in the correctional institutions and they receive specialized training for their jobs. A research program was started by the Department of Corrections in 1960.

No address

2631 Hancock, Parker L. New Hampshire's Correctional System. American Journal of Correction, 27(4):26-28, 1965.

The New Hampshire State Prison, the chief adult correctional institution in New Hampshire, has several industries and a farm. Medical treatment including psychological counseling, religious services, an educational program, a library, and recreational program are provided. The juvenile correctional institution, the New Hampshire Industrial School, cares for juvenile offenders between the ages of eleven and seventeen committed for an indeterminate period. Its program consists of academic schooling, social education, counseling and psychotherapy, social service, cottage life, work and recreational opportunities. A separate detention and treatment facility is also housed on the grounds.

No address

2632 Reincke, Frederick G. Connecticut's Correctional Institutions. American Journal of Corrections, 27(4):30-32, 1965.

The Connecticut State Prison, is use since 1963, is a maximum security prison. It has both academic and vocational education programs, a recreational program, religious services, counseling, and classification services. Women prisoners are kept at the Connecticut State Farm and Prison for Women which affords rehabilitative treatment. The Connecticut

Reformatory is a correctional institution for male offenders sixteen to twenty-one. Any boy under sixteen who has not adjusted satisfactorily in the community may be sent to the Connecticut School for Boys for an indeterminate length of time. The comparable institutions for girls is the Long Lane School. Connecticut is the only state to have the responsibility of operating and controlling the county jails.

No address

2633 Ulmer, Walter F. History of Maine Correctional Institutions. American Journal of Corrections, 27(4):33-35, 1965.

The Maine State Prison has no age limits for its inmates. Normally, ages range from fourteen to eighty. The prison has recreational facilities, a conservation department, an educational program, an Alcoholics Anonymous group, a library, and a hospital. The State Reformatory for Men cares for men who have committed misdemeanors and felonies. The maximum age for inmates is thirty-six. The Reformatory for Women is a cottage-type facility. Its program is treatment-oriented with individual and group counseling available. In addition to regular probation and parole, Maine also has a halfway house program.

No address

2634 Woodhull, John V. Vermont's Correctional Institutions. American Journal of Correction, 27(4):36-37, 1965.

The Vermont State Prison has been in operation since 1809; it also has a correctional farm operated on a minimum security basis. The inmate population is made up of misdemeanants and felons between the ages of sixteen and sixty-six. The prison has several industries, educational programs, part-time psychiatric and psychological counseling services, and medical services. At the same time, the Weeks School takes care of the education, training, and treatment of boys and girls ten to twenty committed by the Vermont courts as dependent or delinquent. The school is an open cottage type. The Women's Reformatory cares for female offenders over sixteen.

No address

2635 Langlois, Harold V. Correctional Services in Rhode Island. American Journal of Correction, 27(4):38-39, 1965.

All persons sentenced to imprisonment in Rhode Island are committed to the Adult Correctional Institutions. They are housed in an Admission Orientation center for study and review. After pre-sentence report, psychological and psychiatric evaluations are done, they are classified either minimum, medium or maximum security, and sent to the appropriate facility. Rhode Island is joined with the five other New England States in a New England Interstate Corrections Compact which permits transfer of prisoners from one state to another, pooling resources and sharing costs of facilities. Two new training schools, one for boys and one for girls, were completed in 1965.

No address

2636 The Cockleburr Speaks. American Journal of Correction, 27(4):44-46, 1965.

The status and salary of the correctional officer should be raised. Guards are a valuable source of information about the effects of prison programs on inmates because of their day to day contact with prisoners. The "image" of the correctional worker should correspond to the value of the service he renders. The custodial staff should be included in all phases of the correctional program.

No address

2637 Pearl, Arthur & Riessman, Frank. New careers for the poor. New York, Free Press, 1965. 265 p.

The poor can be trained to fill from four to six million non-professional human service jobs to help trained professionals in teaching, social work, recreation, and the health services. The billion dollars appropriated through the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 needs singleness of direction and implementation for gainful use. The economically deprived can receive increased stature in meaningful constructive employment in our society which has a job for every person needing it; and the highly trained professionals can be released for more advanced and creative jobs. With the poor and untrained, employment should precede training on the job; professional careers can begin with the unskilled and advance with the individual's potential but there must be a definition of

terms of job entry. A selective process must be set up, educational programming prepared, and, adjustment and compensation by the professionals for the deficiencies of background and education of the non-professionals must be arranged. Careful screening can help the poor help themselves. Orientation and training cannot be left to the overburdened professionals. Teaching, community health programs, research, and rehabilitative programs can make use of the more able poor. Roles need redefinition and training and education on a new level must bridge the gap of rapport between the lower and middle classes. A cost strategy is also needed so that money appropriated in existing budgets can be converted, re-allocated and new sources of funds found. So must there be acceptance of the non-professionals in different relationships with their own indigenous social class. They learn differently, take pride in other standards, their skills may differ and helping roles vary. With these also come possible and different problems but restoration of self-respect and dignity in meaningful service employment may turn a social threat into a leader.

No address

2638 Cameron, Dale C. Did he do it? If so, how shall he be managed? Federal Probation, 29(2):3-6, 1965.

In criminal cases where the question of "insanity" arises, the courts and jurors, under the present judicial system, must consider simultaneously two distinct and essentially unrelated questions: (1) is the defendant guilty? and (2) if so, has the defendant a mental disorder directly or indirectly related to the criminal act, so that he should be excused from blame? The process of trying to answer these two questions simultaneously makes for needlessly difficult answers, tends to lead to unduly rigid dispositions of mentally disordered defendants and introduces complications into the process of determining the defendant's guilt. It is suggested that existing procedures be so modified that jurors be concerned only with the matter of whether or not the defendant is guilty. In those cases where the defendant did commit the unlawful act, and a question of mental disorder is raised, then the court or another dispositional body, composed of legal, psychiatric, sociological, and criminological advisors, should determine the presence or absence of significant mental disorder. The advantages of these proposed procedures are several: the defendant's competence to stand trial would be determined by the court without a jury; physicians would be spared the involvement in determining the factual and moral issues of guilt; physicians would be better able to make their specialized knowledge available; other expert witnesses could be called upon for advice as to the proper management; and finally, the need for institutional resources beyond those now available would be highlighted.

Dale C. Cameron, M.D., Superintendent, Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C.

2639 Wilner, Daniel M. and Kassebaum, Gene G., eds. Narcotics. New York, McGraw Hill, 1965. 302 p.

In April 1963, a national Narcotics Conference was held at the University of California focusing on the problems of narcotics addiction in the United States. The incidence and prevalence of drug addiction, originally derived from medical and legal sources, now is gotten from police records. By 1962, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics said that there were 47,489 drug addicts known to the police in the country. Treatment and rehabilitation of the addict can be approached in various ways. There are two U. S. Public Health Service Hospitals for addicts. Programs organized by state and federal agencies, at voluntary metropolitan hospitals, aftercare, and the voluntary banding together of narcotics users in open society for the purpose of resisting relapse are all being tried. The New York Department of Mental Hygiene introduced an innovation in the commitment of confirmed drug addicts--civil commitment of users from police and court channels to the facilities of the Department of Mental Health for treatment for a maximum period of thirty-six months. The social psychology of addiction contains many different theories which try to explain it; e.g., it is viewed as motivated by certain personality traits, as a

conditioning process, and as an expression of unsolved problems. There are at least three possible ways of dealing with drug problems in the United States. The first is to continue searching for treatment schemes that might be effective within the present legal status of narcotics addiction. The second, also working without our present laws, seeks to provide protection from relapse through the group activities and insights of drug users themselves--the Synanon approach. The third way is to reappraise the status of drug addiction and redefine it as a purely medical problem, not a criminal one.

No address

2640 Massachusetts. Correction Department. Statistical reports of the commissioner of correction for the year ending December 31, 1963. Boston, 1965. 122 p. (Public document No. 115)

Statistics are presented on crime trends in Massachusetts during fiscal 1963, the number of offenders released and admitted to the state's correctional institutions, characteristics of prisoners by offense, sentence, age, nativity, former commitments and educational status, the number of arrests throughout the state, the number of criminal prosecutions, financial reports of state correctional institutions, and penological trends 1949-1963.

No address

2641 The American Legion. National Child Welfare Commission. 1965 child welfare report. Indianapolis, 1965, 28 p.

The 1965 annual report of the National Child Welfare Commission includes information on the Commission's activities in the areas of child abuse, juvenile delinquency, and venereal disease. Statistical tables give data on direct aid and services to children by type of aid and state.

No address

2642 Lower Saxony (Germany). Landeskriminalpolizei. Jahresbericht der Landeskriminalpolizei Niedersachsen für das Jahr 1964. (Annual report of the provincial police department of Lower Saxony for 1964.) 1964, 140 p.

The 1964 report of the police department of Lower Saxony presents information on its organization, personnel, and activities in crime prevention and control. Statistical tables include the total number of offenses committed in the province, types of offenses committed, crime rates per 100,000 population, by urban and rural areas, offenses cleared by police, characteristics of offenders by age, sex, and nationality. A section on suicides also appears.

No address

2643 Playfair, Giles & Sington, Derrick. Crime, punishment and cure. London, Secker & Warburg, 1965. 348 p.

Punishment by imprisonment is morally wrong and should be abolished by legislative action. Criminal law should be solely concerned with preventing actions harmful to society or individuals. Sexual practices that do no harm to others should be tolerated and clauses of the English law that interfere with such actions should be repealed or amended. Deterrence is essential to the prevention of crime and the law must intervene punitively. All offenders should be punishable by a fine unless found to be in need of treatment. It is impossible to punish and treat prisoners at the same time. Any offender found to be in need of treatment by a pre-sentence diagnosis should automatically cease to be punishable. A person should be deprived of his liberty for reasons of treatment only. Anyone convicted of premeditated murder should be automatically subject to custodial treatment in order to protect the public. The Probation Service should be reorganized to allow for greatly reduced caseloads and increasing numbers of hostels, training facilities, and psychiatric treatment clinics. The press has the capacity to make the public aware of the inadequacies of the present penal system but there is too great an inclination to accept official pronouncements of progress and little is reported on how punitive and unconstructive the prison system remains.

No address

2644 Los Angeles (County). Supervisors Board. Darkness on your doorstep: a report to parents on juvenile narcotics addiction. Los Angeles, 1965(?), 24 p. illus.

In their search for new experiences, youngsters in increasing numbers are turning to dangerous drugs. To support their expensive habit they often have to turn to stealing, burglary, and prostitution or they may become drug peddlers. Parents can help their children by watching for danger signals: secretiveness about their friends and activities; a worsening school performance; drowsy spells during the day; periods of undue excitement; an excessive need for money; long sleeves which may hide needle marks; or collections of pills or powders and an outfit of injection equipment. Parents should know about the various types of dangerous drugs and their effects: "bennies" or pep pills which are sometimes combined with sleeping pills; tranquilizers; pain killers; glue; marijuana; heroin; and oxycodone. If a parent is uncertain about his youngster he should seek the help of his doctor, school, church, family agency, a social worker, or juvenile authorities. Much progress has been made in the treatment of drug users and when they are identified in the early stages they benefit from treatment more readily.

Los Angeles County Department of Community Services, 1851 South Westmoreland Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90006

2645 Seattle-King County (Washington). Youth Commission. Annual report April 1, 1964 March 31, 1965. Seattle, 1965, no paging. mimeo.

In its first year of operation, the Seattle-King County Youth Commission, a planning and coordinating agency, carried out the following activities. (1) It initiated a summer work-study program for eighty boys representing every high school in the county. (2) Together with other agencies, it helped carry out the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. (3) A neighborhood youth corps was proposed calling for the employment of over 900 young men and women. (4) Special allocations to the Seattle Police Department were recommended to provide for additional juvenile bureau personnel to establish evening and weekend coverage. (5) Cooperation was achieved with other agencies on matters of common concern. (6) It served as a clearinghouse for youth-related questions. (7) A youth arts contest was sponsored.

Seattle-King County Youth Commission, 611 Seattle Municipal Building, Seattle, Washington, 98104

2646 Indiana. Reformatory. Data Processing Center. Penal survey report concerning mental, medical, and diagnostic centers as of April 15, 1965. Pendleton, 1965, 23 p. multilith.

A statistical analysis was made of the correctional system of eleven mental, medical, and diagnostic centers comprising seven states and the U. S. Federal Prison System. Data include the number of officers employed, average population, capacity, average length of stay, average age of inmates, ratio of officers to inmates, employment policies, staff salaries, number of counselors, psychologists, physicians, and psychiatrists employed and their ratio to inmates, treatment facilities for psychotic and emotionally disturbed inmates, psychological tests used, visiting privileges, inmate's pay, recreational activities, vocational training and education programs, parole violation percentage, parole policies, and the amount of money provided each inmate upon release.

No address

2647 New York (City). Correction Department. Tenth annual report, 1963. New York, 1964, 40 p.

A narrative account is presented of the activities of the New York City Correction Department for 1963. Statistical tables give information on the number of inmates in the city's correctional institutions, admissions to court detention pens, movement of inmate population, first admissions, time spent by prisoners in detention, length of sentence, time served, bail set for offenders, releases, cash bail and fines collected, and the cost of operations.

Department of Correction, 100 Centre Street, New York, New York 10013

2648 Ontario. Reform Institutions Department. Annual report for the year ending March 31, 1964. Part one: reformatories, industrial farms, common jails. Toronto, 1965, 89 p. illus.

Activities of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1964 are summarized in this report. Statistical tables present data on prisoners in custody in Ontario jails, reformatories, industrial farms, and training centers. Information includes: the movement of population and characteristics of inmates by marital status; educational status; drinking habits; drug habits; criminal history; occupation; age; length of sentence; and offenses. The Ontario Board of Parole reports on its activities and on the number of meetings held, men and women considered for parole, number of paroles granted, number successfully completed parole, violations, and total number of parolees under supervision during the year. The Salvation Army reports on its police court, prison, jail, and aftercare work in Ontario.

No address

2649 Ontario. Reform Institutions Department. Annual report for the year ending 31st March 1964. Part Two: training schools. Toronto, 1965, 37 p. illus.

Statistics are presented giving details on the nature and volume of work done by the Training Schools Advisory Board for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964; the number of committals and admissions to training schools; number of previous court appearances of students prior to commitment; I. Q. of pupils; length of stay and per diem costs; factors contributing to delinquency of those committed; academic and vocational training provided students; and a summary of pupils under supervision on placement.

No address

2650 Wisconsin. State Reformatory. Report to the state board of public welfare, September 1965. Green Bay, 1965, no paging, illus.

The annual report summarizes the reformation operations for the period July 1, 1964-June 30, 1965 and contains descriptive data on population characteristics, program, personnel, plant and equipment, problems, and plans. Statistical tables contain information on the average daily and peak population, number of admissions and releases, characteristics of inmates by age, time in institution, rate, and offense.

No address

2651 New York (State). Youth Division. Data on youth: a compilation of current statistics on youth. Albany, 1965, 33 p.

Statistics are presented on the population aged fifteen to twenty in the State of New York including school statistics, employment status of youth aged sixteen to nineteen, median family income, juvenile delinquency in New York State, juvenile delinquency in New York City, youth crime in New York State, and undetected delinquency.

No address

2652 Phelan, James. Hoover of the FBI. The Saturday Evening Post, September 25, 1965, p. 23-33.

Although critics ridicule the F.B.I.'s "cult of personality" surrounding J. Edgar Hoover, he is the subject of a combination of public awe, respect, and adulation. He is past seventy now and the time is drawing near when he will have to be replaced. During the past thirty years, the F.B.I. has grown from 600 to 6,000 agents and its fingerprint section now contains more than 173 million sets of prints from seventy-eight million persons. The most spectacular growth of the Bureau has occurred in its famous secret files containing information on every case ever handled by the F.B.I. Their contents are guarded under tight security and they include details on the nation's greatest secrets, on scandals, rumors, and unexamined charges. Many fear a future misuse of these vast files as they could do great damage if they fall into the wrong hands. The immediate problem, however, is to replace Hoover when he retires; no outside newcomer would command the authority and obedience which Hoover commands and he has prepared no successor inside the Bureau in spite of his wish to be replaced from the ranks.

No address

2653 Kalaidjian, William G. The police chaplain. Law and Order, 13(9):36-39, 1965.

The New York City Police Department has within its ranks a superior officer with the title, "Chaplain of Police" and with the rank of Inspector of Police. There are six Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish Chaplains for 26,811 men. Among their duties are the following: officiating at police ceremonies such as swearing-in exercises, Police Academy Memorial Services, Medals Day Program at City Hall, Police Promotion Exercises, and officiating at funerals for those killed in the line of duty. The Police Chaplains notify next-of-kin when a police officer is killed or seriously wounded and seek to comfort them. They visit the sick and dying, visit precinct station houses to talk with officers, hear their personal problems, and help with human understanding and morale. When a police officer breaks departmental regulations and is fined a number of days' pay or is placed on probation he reports monthly to the Police Chaplain who in turn reports on the officer in writing to the Bureau of Disciplinary Records.

No address

2654 Shawver, Carl D. Inter-agency relations. Law and Order, 13(9):54-66, 1965.

In the face of a surge of interest in public relations, police agencies are neglecting their relations with one another. It is taken for granted that, since all law enforcement agencies are in the same business, they should cooperate effectively and without difficulty. This is, however, not the case. Among the various difficulties which prevent efficient cooperation is the very real competition for favorable publicity. Often the press may publish unfavorable comparisons between agencies in order to stir up controversy; federal versus local agencies, for example, is one of the favorite topics of some reporters. However, more and more law enforcement agencies are attempting to coordinate their investigations and share their information for greater effectiveness. Many have established area-wide intelligence units with regular meetings in which information is exchanged. Records and Identifications Sections of police departments are growing to become an effective public relations arm and help in improving the urgently needed cooperation between agencies.

No address

2655 Kimble, Joseph. Patience and planning, the key to controlling demonstrations. Law and Order, 13(9):71-78, 1965.

Planning for the provision of security for the Republican National Convention in San Francisco in July 1964 began in March of that year. The task involved three thousand representatives of the press, two hundred buses, seven hundred cabs, numerous ambulances, fire trucks, thousands of delegates and spectators, and hundreds of demonstrators. The various factions, political as well as civil rights, were provided areas in which to demonstrate, police themselves acted as "balanced civil rights leaders" and no arrests were made. The position of the police was that regardless of its feelings in regard to the overall aim of civil rights it would take a detached stand and did not want to be placed in a position of being an enemy to either side.

No address

2656 Drinking and driving. Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, 129(33): 547-548, 1965.

In Great Britain, more than half of the people involved in fatal automobile accidents during the Christmas holidays of 1962, 1963, and 1964 had been drinking. Though total abstention has never been popular in England, the public must be made aware that drinking does impair one's capacity for driving well before one is actually drunk. Police tests are coming to rely more upon impairment of ability to drive safely and less upon whether the driver is actually drunk.

No address

2657 Grafton, Samuel. Our new drug addicts. McCall's, April 1965, p. 112-113, 166-167.

The users of marijuana and heroin are only a small part of today's drug abuse problem; at a few cents a pill, dangerous drugs ("bennies," "pep pills," "goof balls") are sold by the billions in the United States each year. They are addicting students, housewives, the poor and the well-to-do; in growing circles drugs, are gaining respectability and pill parties are beginning to compete with drinking parties. The dangerous drugs, as opposed to the "hard" narcotics, are particularly endangering to youngsters because of their cheapness and because present laws controlling their abuse are weak. Federal and certain state laws have provisions against their unlawful possession while others do not. Current experiments and proposals attempting to cope with the problem include a deterrent drug that would make the addict feel sick if he took a narcotic after it. The addict, however, is not usually motivated to take the deterrent. Another proposal is to adopt the British system whereby physicians, as a last resort, provide addicts with stable maintenance doses. There are, however, basic differences between Britain and the United States, chief of which is the size of the problem: there are only 635 known addicts in Britain and the typical American juvenile addict is entirely missing from this group. If heroin were prescribed for heroin users the question would then arise whether goof-ball users should be provided with goof-balls and glue sniffers with glue. Because he cannot face life and what it has to offer, the addict turns to chemical substances and the only cure for him is to help him feel alive without them. Synanon's methods, involving no chemical cures, have become the most successful in the history of narcotics addiction.

No address

2658 Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency. A handbook on the use of group counseling in correctional institutions, by Norman Fenton. Sacramento, California, 1965, 157 p. multilith.

A basic introductory text was prepared for those who enter group counseling programs for the first time. Information includes: guidelines on the nature and goals of group counseling; basic issues; how to begin a counseling group, the group leader's role in the ongoing group; the group leader's role in the ongoing group; older and newer counseling methods; individual and group counseling; group counseling in an authoritarian setting; staff training for group counseling; and the role of the administrator in the group counseling program.

No address

2659 Konopka, Gisela. Reaching disadvantaged youth. Minnesota Welfare, 17(1):4-15, 48, 1965.

Group counseling based on a sound knowledge of group behavior is often a better means of reaching disadvantaged youth than individual counseling as these children, who often have little trust in adults, gain confidence and support from group membership. Disadvantaged children are less open in expressing their feelings than are middle class children and thus group counseling with them must involve more than group discussion. The counselor may not remain neutral but must come to be known by the group as a real person who can and will be helpful in some tangible ways. His role is to act as a catalyst who helps the group members to help each other.

G. Konopka, Ph.D., School of Social Work, University of Minnesota

2660 Blakeley, Godfrey. The Mafia bends but is unbroken. The Detective, 9(14):14-16, 1965.

In Sicily, the Mafia is tightly enmeshed with politics and business, particularly in the building and shipyard industries. Its power has not yet been broken by the Italian government's Anti-Mafia Commission because the Commission's authority is too limited.

No address

2661 Barry, John. International cooperation in crime prevention: part three. The Detective, 9(13):6-7, 1965.

The Commonwealth of Australia should found, maintain, and administer an Institute of Criminal and Penal Science the primary functions of which would be the training of senior law enforcement officials, social workers, and correctional officers from Asian, African, and Pacific countries as well as from New Zealand, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia itself. The Institute should be an undertaking in which other members of the British Commonwealth should participate upon fair and reasonable terms. Among the many reasons why Australia should be the chosen for such an institute are Australia's acceptance by South East Asian and Pacific countries as a progressive and politically and economically stable nation.

Sir John Barry, Chairman of the Department, Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

2662 Chowdbury, Kabir A. Crime, police and public attitude. The Detective, 8(19):9-10, 1965.

The cause of many of the difficulties between the public and the police in Pakistan is a lack of understanding of the public's own role in crime prevention. Many respectable citizens shun cooperation with the police. Their confidence must be won through honesty and sympathy on the part of the police.

No address

2663 Leighton, Brian. The suspended sentence. The Magistrate, 21(8):112-114, 1965.

The use of the suspended sentence in Great Britain would be both a means of indicating society's disapproval of a crime and of avoiding such problems as the overcrowding of correctional institutions and the contamination of first offenders through contact with habitual criminals. The suspended sentence differs from probation in that the probationer is not sentenced unless he breaks the conditions of his probation, whereas, with the suspended sentence, the offender is immediately sentenced and granted a suspension of the execution of his sentence for a set period.

Such a definite sentence of imprisonment passed and suspended may well be a more effective deterrent to further crime than is probation. While the right of a court to modify a suspended sentence when dealing with a second offender is as yet unresolved, the consensus of opinion is that the court should be obliged, in most cases, to implement the prison sentence. In Belgium, Denmark, France, and many other countries, the suspended sentence is proving a valuable means of handling all but the most serious first offenders.

No address

2664 The "ex-con" myth. Presidio, 32(7):14-15, 1965.

Unfortunately treatment and rehabilitation programs in our penitentiaries foster the myth that the ex-convict must battle the animosity of the entire community upon his release. Through preparing inmates to face employers who will not hire ex-convicts and to face a society which will not accept them, the counselors have often unwittingly taught the newly released ex-convict to read rejection into every situation and thus be prepared to fail. In reality, few employers refuse to hire ex-convicts and in the community itself, emphasis is not on the past but rather on the future. If the individual is not trained to expect rejection, he is more likely to succeed.

No address

2665 Chaffee, Bob. Sentence aftermath. Presidio, 32(7):20, 21, 33, 1965.

Concern for the widespread disparity of sentencing in the United States has been shown by the creation of such institutions as the Sentencing Tribunal Plan in California and the Appellate Review of Criminal Sentences in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The inmate's awareness of this disparity in sentencing has an adverse effect on his attitude toward treatment. Often offenders are received at an institution without either a proper pre-sentence report or any information concerning the court's rationale in passing a sentence. Such instances do not encourage a respect for law among the inmates and are a serious handicap to correctional workers. A Model Sentencing Act, such as proposed by the Advisory Council of Judges for the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, would help to solve some of these problems.

B. Chaffee, Presidio, Iowa State Penitentiary, Fort Madison, Iowa

2666 Inbau, Fred E. Popular misconceptions regarding police interrogations of criminal suspects. The Police Chief, 32(9):14, 16, 1965.

Regarding the current discussion over the right of a suspect to counsel and the protection of society, it is important to emphasize that in many cases unless a confession can be obtained the guilt of the offender can not be established. Unlike the crimes which the federal law enforcement agencies deal with, the types of crimes which face the city police, such as robbery and rape, require the interrogation of suspects. Although the British Judges' Rules place considerable restrictions upon their police, in order to function effectively the British police have found it necessary to circumvent these rules. The real interest of the judiciary regarding criminal interrogations and confessions should be the protection of the innocent from the hazards of tactics and techniques that are apt to produce from them confessions of guilt or other false information.

F. E. Inbau, Professor of Law, School of Law, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

2667 Higher training for the police. Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, 129(35):573-574, 1965.

The Police College at Bramshill House in Great Britain is the training institute for police who will fill the middle and top posts of their departments. Four courses of study are given, each of which attempts both to add to the student's knowledge of police work and to give him a deeper understanding of the social environment in which he lives and works. In all four courses, professional studies as well as general studies foster powers of expression and qualities of leadership and command. Training techniques in the college are in line with the best modern practice, and experience indicates that the college is fulfilling its purpose.

No address

2668 Apathy around the world. Renewal, January-February, 1965, p 7.

What happened in New York, where witnesses consider the commission of a crime to be none of their business, couldn't happen in England, Indonesia, or Germany. The Englishman is conscious of his duties as a citizen and considers the policeman his friend. The Indonesian lives in a mutual help environment and would not turn his back on a scream in the night. The German would immediately call the police not only because of a law making failure to do so a form of complicity but because there is a tradition of public cooperation with the police. In France, a country of super-individuality despite a law to make citizens help victims of crime and call the police, a citizen would look away.

No address

2669 Rose, Stephen C. The Chicago protests: movement or more of the same. Renewal, July 4, 1965, p 4-6.

Thus far there has not been a civil rights movement in Chicago as have been seen in the south because opposition to protest movements have been without violence, failing to evoke public sympathy. Demonstrations in the north have been within the law and hence ineffective as a dramatization of the conflict and the protests have been difficult to relate to the ultimate remedies. The Chicago protests consisting of two school boycotts, many sit-ins, rallies, and other campaigns to induce the school board and Mayor Daley to replace the superintendent of schools, Ben Willis, who is considered the enemy of the Negro, have failed. These ineffective protests have been a series of sporadic demonstrations but it is possible that Chicago may be the place where a movement may emerge. The civil rights groups are discontented with effect of the pattern of demonstrations and there is talk of infusing leadership from the southern leaders. If no movement emerges capable of directing the Negroes and instilling the self-respect and determination absent today, an explosion may occur.

No address

2670 New York (State). Temporary Commission of Investigation. Seventh annual report to the governor and the legislature. New York, 1965, 72 p. (Legislative Document No. 100)

A narrative account of the Commission's activities during 1964 is presented particularly with regard to its efforts at controlling organized crime and strengthening law enforcement; a survey of pistol licensing laws in New York State; an investigation of the loan-shark racket; and legislative recommendations.

No address

2671 Gottfredson, Don M. & Ballard, Kelly B. Association analysis, predictive attribute analysis and parole behavior. Paper presented at the Western Psychological Association meetings, Portland, Oregon, April, 1964, 25 p. mimeo.

A study was made of three parole violation prediction methods: (1) multiple linear regression; (2) association analysis; and (3) predictive attribute analysis. Subjects initially studied were 873 men released from prison to California parole supervision in 1956; a second set of 921 subjects comprised a validation sample. Fourteen offender characteristics were studied and both groups were classified in terms of later parole violation. Each of the prediction devices were found to have at least the merit of simplicity of application. Association analysis fared better in the results of the study than did predictive attribute analysis. Association analysis resulted in identification of subgroups more stable in relation to parole violation rates;

it was found less vulnerable to error since each subdivision is not dependent on a single chi-square but upon the sum of all significant ones. Association analysis results in a generally useful descriptive classification and a base of relatively homogeneous subgroups is given from which prediction methods by multiple regression might more profitably be employed. Thus a combination of association analysis to define subgroups followed by development of multiple regression prediction devices for each subgroup separately suggests itself for further study.

Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, California Medical Facility, Vacaville, California

2672 Anderson, C. Wilson. The training schools for delinquent children and youth. Address given at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Council of Juvenile Court Judges, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1965, 8 p. mimeo.

In 1964, Pennsylvania had twenty-six training schools for delinquent children; offenses against property and authority have been the two major reasons for admission. Six out of every ten boys admitted in 1964 had committed offenses against property, less than three in ten had committed offenses against authority. Only about one in ten had committed an offense against persons. In contrast, seven out of ten girls had committed an offense against authority while two out of ten had committed a sex offense. Fifty-nine percent were in the fifteen to eighteen year group while thirty-nine percent were between ten and fourteen. About one-third of the boys and more than a quarter of the girls came from homes where the child was living with the mother alone. Emphasis in the schools is placed upon treatment to help the child and provide him with a disciplined but wholesome satisfying opportunity for self-expression, self-realization, and self-development. Treatment is built upon a constructive balance between control and permissiveness; education, recreation, medical care, social casework, psychological services, group work, and religion are all part of the treatment program. No standard operation for each type of problem presented by the children has yet been developed, yet something consistent has been emerging: a group living situation. There is something potentially healthy and healing in a controlled society of peers. Children can help each other through association, discussion, friction and actual conflict provided it is within an ordered setting controlled by adults.

No address

2673 Foote, Caleb. The coming constitutional crisis on bail (Part Two). University of Pennsylvania Law Review, 113(8):1125-1185, 1965.

Under existing bail law, an indigent defendant has little chance of achieving immediate release. As a result, he suffers pre-trial detention in a jail. Pre-trial detention gives rise to substantial prejudice; an invasion of human values and an adverse effect on the guilt-determining and punishment-setting process. Such detention may also be regarded as a violation of due process. It prejudices the disposition of the case, infringing on the minimum essentials of a fair trial, and it invades human privacy unjustifiably because it imposes punishment by imprisonment before a final determination of guilt. The detention of an accused who would go free but for differences in financial circumstances is a violation of the equal protection clause, and the Griffin rule should be extended to bail cases. The prohibition against excessive bail in the eighth amendment must also be interpreted as forbidding any financial discrimination against the accused. The assumption has already been made (Part 1 of this article) that the eighth amendment reveals a right to bail secure against legislative and judicial abridgment and should be incorporated into the fourteen amendment and made applicable to the states. The right to bail in appeals should have the same constitutional protection as that applied prior to conviction. Although the state has a strong interest in compelling appearance at trial, the modern system of financial bonding is obsolete. Despite the conjectural value of the bail system to assure appearance for trial, detention should only be used in cases of extraordinary risk (where release would result in injury). In most cases, a provision of criminal sanctions for flight and a policy against release of defendants who have previously absconded will suffice. In other cases of high risk, protection could be insured by probation supervision of defendant, a system of reporting, or

speedy trial. Aside from constitutional prohibition, the concept of preventive detention as a substitute for bail fails as a sound policy because of the lack of precise substantive standards, the inability to predict future conduct reliably, procedural difficulties in adjudication and review, and the delay involved in disposition. Although there now is no hearing on bail issues and judicial review is inadequate, bail for those who have means affords rapid release, and the way for adequate judicial review is being paved by recent developments in civil rights litigation. There appears to be many disadvantages to the government in this urging of a sharp curtailment of pre-trial detention, but the administration of criminal justice will be benefited and there will be more equal justice. With the interpretation of the eighth amendment as requiring a right to bail and the concept of excessiveness, it is possible to deal satisfactorily with the problems of bail.

Caleb Foote, Professor, University of California, Berkeley, California

2674 Hughes, S. H. S. Some comments on sentencing. (Address delivered to the Conference of Magistrates of Ontario on December 4, 1964). The Canadian Bar Journal, 8(4):221-229, 238, 1965.

In the early days, punishment was imposed as a compensation for the wrong done to victims. Now the main purpose of punishment is the good of the state, as it has been in England since the end of the Middle Ages. Reformation of the criminal plays a large part in the sentencing and replaces the theory of retribution. With a large police force to give increased protection and more prisons and forensic clinics, there is a better chance to neutralize the criminal as an enemy of the state. Crimes of violence are deadliest to the security of the state and offer the most serious problems in the field of sentencing. Violent crimes can be reduced by the cooperation of all law enforcement agencies, including the public. The police at all levels must be helped by governments and public support to eliminate the armory of firearms which, since the last war, has been available to the criminal population and has forced the British police to resort to arms. The judiciary must take a serious and concerted view of the dangers of the armed offender. Inadequate sentences encourage recidivism. The principle of parole is a boon to the magistracy and they should support the parole system. The judiciary should not make partisans of any persons seeking to alter the Criminal Code to reflect their particular views: the public has a vested interest in the dignity of those who preside in the courts and the prisoner should be able to rely on a sentence passed without any jocose comments.

No address

2675 Shawcross. Police and public in Great Britain. (Address delivered to the Justices of the County of Sussex). The Canadian Bar Journal, 8(4):230-238, 1965. (Reprint)

There has been a steady and large increase in serious crime since the second world war and a steady diminution in the percentage of crimes cleared up. In the prevention of crime, the certainty of detection is more important than the method and severity of punishment. The criminal is not being caught because the citizen is not reporting crimes; he does not want to get involved. Economy comes before efficiency in administering the police forces; the police are overlooked and lack equipment. There are a large number of separate police forces and it is difficult for them to cooperate. The Criminal Investigation Department should be regionalized. Suppression of crime has become another game. The judge is like an umpire. Rules are added which protect the wrongdoer in the areas of search, confessions, telephone tapping, doctrine against self-incrimination, conduct of the trial, and fingerprints as an identification. It is necessary to concentrate on the means of detection and to see that the laws are not so heavily loaded in favor of criminals. It is more for the public and the Parliament to decide on the measure of support to give to the police than for the judges.

No address

2676 Insanity as a defense. (Panel discussion at the annual Judicial Conference, 2nd Judicial Circuit of the United States, June 25-27, 1965). Federal Rules Decisions, 37(4):365-412, 1965.

A most debated subject is the proper legal formulation of a standard by which to judge irresponsibility for criminal conduct based upon mental disorder. The attempt to formulate a standard has a historical background of 1,000 years dating to the early Mohammedan Code. At the present time, the M'Naghten rule is in effect on forty-seven states; the Durham rule is in effect in the District of Columbia; and in the Third Circuit we have Currens rule. One suggestion is that insanity should have nothing to do with the adjudication of guilt but rather should bear upon the disposition of the offender after conviction. If the defendant is adjudged guilty, then the judge, with psychiatric assistance, would decide what to do with the convicted defendant. The contest then between M'Naghten and other formulations would become a struggle over an irrelevancy. If there must be an irrelevancy, then the M'Naghten rule should not be replaced because the proposed substitutes are just as arbitrary and incompatible with the psychiatric view of man. Another view is that it is not a misguided effort to develop a criterion for determining criminal responsibility as affected by mental disease because the knowledge that legal sanctions will not be inflicted on anyone unless he does something which is the product of a choice. This view gives a sense of security that is of the greatest value in society and it would be a stigma to merge the process by which people may be committed to mental institutions with the process of dealing with people who have done what the social order condemns. The formulation in the Model Penal Act drafted by the American Law Institute is sounder than M'Naghten. The Model Code speaks in terms of lack of substantial capacity rather than the total incapacity demanded by the M'Naghten formula. From a psychiatric viewpoint, the psychiatrist under M'Naghten is brought to the position of judging the individual and he is not performing his own professional role. The testimony of the psychiatrist is probably of the greatest value in assisting the court to determine the disposition following conviction.

No address

2677 Oliver, John W. What medicine can do for law: revisited thirty-six years after Mr. Justice Cardozo's address to the New York Academy of Medicine. (Remarks to the Section of Neurology and Psychiatry of the Jackson County Medical Society, December 2, 1964). Federal Rules Decisions, 37(4):413-426, 1965.

In a speech in 1928, Mr. Justice Cardozo sought to bridge the gap between law and medicine by seeking help from medicine in regard to the administration of criminal justice. The establishment of an expert panel of doctors on July 31, 1963 to make examinations for mental competency pursuant to the present federal statutes and the cooperative spirit at a recent meeting with members of the panel to establish procedures for group counseling and group therapy for offenders on probation or parole are examples of the cooperation between medicine and law. However, there are difficulties that must be expected when law, medicine, and other disciplines combine to attack problems in the administration of criminal justice. The communication failure must be remedied so that reliable scientific data can be obtained to eliminate myths that now pose as accurate factual data and care must be taken not to underestimate the breadth of the gap between the professions as in the M'Naghten rule. It is suggested that Milton Rector, Executive Director of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, be invited to Kansas City to speak since his organization provides a stimulus for cooperative effort.

No address

2678 Children in need - today and tomorrow. (Group session at 1965 Alabama Conference of Social Work). Alabama Social Welfare, 30(4):5-7, 1965.

The incidence of neglect of children which has risen sharply over the last decade is the result of failure on the part of parents and/or the community to carry out their responsibilities to meet the needs and wants of children. Parental responsibility is recognized in the welfare laws or the juvenile court laws of all states. There is a growing

national awareness of the need to establish child protective services which are not available in a majority of communities in the country. These services are a community's most effective approach to the prevention of neglect caused by parental failure. Child protective services are a specialized casework service on behalf of neglected, abused, or cruelly treated children to help the parents assume and maintain their proper role. When parents are unable or unwilling to use the help offered by the agency, the agency can invoke the authority of the juvenile court. The caseworker's skill and knowledge and the fact that the agency must be child-centered should be emphasized.

No address

2679 Dewendre, T. O. Social welfare programs in Ceylon. Probation and Child Care Journal, 3(2):7-19, 1964.

Since Ceylon regained its independence in 1947, it has provided a wide variety of social services such as social assistance services, workmen's compensation, housing, employment service, educational facilities, health services, retirement benefits, and many amenity services. The government is now spending forty percent of its national budget on such services. As a result, there has been a significant change in attitudes and a more equitable distribution of incomes making Ceylon more of a democracy. Progress has also been made in the policy behind prison administration and in correctional institutions. Prior to 1939, fines or corporal punishment were inflicted on the lawbreaker in addition to imprisonment or "binding over." The policy has changed from a punitive one to an aim of rehabilitation. In 1944, probation services were inaugurated on a full-time salaried basis. In 1952, certified and approved schools were established to cater to the needs of juveniles. The Children and Young Persons Ordinance, proclaimed in 1952, acknowledged the need of a juvenile offender to be the same as that of a child in need of care and protection. Such a child may be brought before a juvenile court and given treatment appropriate to his needs at the Open Prison Camp established in 1951. A classification system has been adopted for offenders. There are facilities in the prisons for religion, education, recreation, vocational training, and medical and psychiatric treatment. There are now twelve prisons and two training schools for youthful offenders. The government also assists the Training School After-Care Association and the Prisoners' Welfare Association.

No address

2680 Karunanayake, H. C. The plea of insanity. Probation and Child Care Journal, 3(2):20-27, 1964.

The M'Naghten Rules embodied in section seventy-seven of the Penal Code of Ceylon are the guiding principles in establishing a defense of insanity. Psychiatrists contend that the formula should be expanded to include the doctrine of "irresistible impulse." To thus expand the rules would lead to confusion in that it would not be possible to apply an objective test and courts of law would be replaced by the medical profession. The determination of responsibility is properly a judicial matter to be decided by judge and jury. It would seem that psychiatric opinion is more concerned with the patient's welfare than with repercussions to society's safety. Further, this doctrine has been repudiated in England. The recommendation of the Commission of Inquiry on Capital Punishment in this respect should not be implemented but their recommendation that a qualified defense of diminished responsibility should be introduced, as in the Homicide Act of 1957 of England, ought to be considered. Section 105 of the Evidence Ordinance of Ceylon requires the defense to prove the insanity if it is pleaded as a defense. In considering the plea, the court relies on evidence from defense and prosecution witnesses and all circumstantial evidence to show the state of mind of the accused at the time of the Act.

No address

2681 Sherif, Carolyn, Sherif, Muzafer, & others. Behind the search for "kicks." The PTA Magazine, 60(1):4-7, 1965.

The common answer given by teenagers who get into trouble with the law as a result of vandalism, drunkenness, drug use, and other criminal acts is "for kicks." Psychologists and psychiatrists give various answers to this search for kicks. The adolescent wants to be considered an insider by his group of peers and will find kicks in any activity with his group. Youths should therefore be provided with constructive activities in which they may participate with freedom. Another answer is that youths involved in undesirable behavior are displaying grave sumptoms of trouble in personality development which requires the prompt aid of professional persons. A third view is that the maladjustment is an attempt to find gratification for denied affection or to rebuild a deteriorated self-image caused by the attitude of parents and the lack of gratifying long-term value goals. Society through its social institutions must offer reward of personal satisfaction to adolescents. In the same vein, another answer is that our turbulent overstimulating society has caused this response and that the rebellion is also against the adult world. Youths must be given the moral equivalents for kicks.

Muzafer Sherif, Director of Institute of Group Relations, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma

2682 Denvir, Robert F. That prank may be a crime! Catholic School Journal, 65(8):46, 1965.

In order that youngsters have a better understanding of the law, the Massachusetts Bar Association and the Massachusetts Council of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency have jointly published a pamphlet entitled "You and the Law" which explains offenses and the penalties involved in breaking them in simple nontechnical language. A teacher's guide to the pamphlet has also been published. Youngsters should not only be familiar with the law and its legal punishments but also the effect of a criminal record on one's entire life. Courts make every effort to see that offenders are given every opportunity to avoid criminal records, as they would rather help and train a young person than send him to prison.

R. F. Denvir, Ed. D., Girls' High School, Boston Public Schools, Boston, Massachusetts

2683 Hughes, Clay. Halfway house. Presidio, 32(8):11, 1965.

Iowa's program to rehabilitate its felons has achieved a significant stride forward with the completion of a new halfway house in Newton, Iowa. The use of halfway houses should serve to reduce recidivism through affording men a gradual reentry into society.

C. Hughes, Iowa State Penitentiary, Fort Madison, Iowa

2684 Bowling, Jackson. The Big "X". Presidio, 32(8):14-15, 1965.

The ex-convict's position in society is still difficult for although society's attitude toward ex-convicts is more lenient today, it now involves a lack of respect for him as a person. Ex-convicts do not wish to be accepted in spite of their records but rather accepted simply, without reservation. Employers still demand to know an individual's legal history and very few businesses will hire ex-convicts for positions with public contact. The public is beginning to understand the ex-convict's position better and this understanding can do much toward helping the ex-convict find his way back into society.

J. Bowling, Iowa State Penitentiary, Fort Madison, Iowa

2685 Barnier, Lucien. You can cure criminals. The Detective, 9(18):9-10, 1965.

Neither the nature nor the severity of legal punishment appear to deter people who are about to commit crimes. One reason for the inadequacy of punishment as a deterrent, according to Professor Eysenck of London University, is that most criminals are impulsive extroverts who do not think of the consequences of their behavior. In an experimental study conducted by Professor Eysenck on British extroverted juvenile delinquents, the behavior of subjects given drugs which induce introversion was temporarily changed; however, treatment had not been continued long enough to effect any deep changes.

No address

2686 Clifford, W. Homosexuality by consent. Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, 129(37):597-598, 1965.

On strictly legal and logical grounds, homosexuality in private does imperil the Queen's peace and threaten to injure the English public, even if homosexuality is strictly confined to congenital or confirmed homosexuals. The recent campaign for legal tolerance of homosexuality in certain circumstances is a prelude to a bid for social acceptance and it is on this point of social acceptance that the interests of the homosexual clash with those of the public.

No address

2687 Pennsylvania. Parole Board. Two-year study of cases falling under the Gideon-Wainwright decision (lack of counsel). Harrisburg, 1965, 4 p. mimeo.

The Pennsylvania Board of Parole has maintained statistical records on offenders sentenced to two or more years in the state who gained a change in sentence under the Gideon-Wainwright decision of March 1963. Of 171 offenders included in the study, 132 were released. Of these, ninety-one were released outright, twenty-six were re-sentenced to a shorter term and released, and fifteen were re-sentenced and placed on probation. Of thirty-nine still in prison, sixteen were discharged but re-sentenced on a detainer sentence, eight were re-sentenced to a shorter term, seven had their sentence vacated and a new trial was ordered, six were re-sentenced but received the same maximum sentence, and two were re-sentenced to a longer sentence. Of the 171 offenders, ninety-seven had from one to four parole violations recorded against them and some of them were returned to Pennsylvania from distant points at considerable expense. They had an average of 6.7 arrests recorded against them and only seven were first offenders; they averaged 4.5 convictions indicating that the vast majority were habitual offenders. No statistics are available to show how many released offenders have been involved in new crimes since release. However, in several cases serious crimes were again committed by those who gained their release through this decision.

No address

2688 Dade County (Florida). Youth Hall. Youth Hall and you. Miami, no date, 15 p.

A pamphlet has been prepared for children detained at Dade County Youth Hall explaining the purposes of the Hall, its daily schedule, school program, services, regulations, penalties, and rewards.

Miami County Youth Hall, 800 N.W. 28th Street, Miami 37, Florida

2689 The Council of State Governments. Parole and Probation Compact Administrators' Association. Minutes of the twentieth annual meeting, Boston, Massachusetts. August 21, 1965. New York, 1965, 15 p. app., multilith.

A summary is presented of discussions and speeches given at the twentieth annual meeting of the Parole and Probation Compact Administrators' Association. Some of the topics include the question of supervision of drug addicts in the Synanon program in California, employment of parolees, supervision of misdemeanants under the compact, the parole reporting project, activities of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, constitutional rights of supervisees, and other matters pertaining to the administration of the Compact.

Council of State Governments, 36 West 44 Street, New York, New York, 10036

2690 The Council of State Governments. Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators. Minutes of tenth annual meeting Detroit, Michigan, June 12, 1965. New York, 1965. 24 p. multilith.

A summary is presented of discussions and speeches given at the tenth annual meeting of the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators. Topics include activities of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the Economic Opportunity Act, and questions pertaining to the administration of the interstate compact on juveniles.

Council of State Governments, 36 West 44 Street, New York, New York, 10036

2691 Association of Managers of Approved Schools and Association of Headmasters, Headmistresses and Matrons of Approved Schools. Evidence for presentation to the Royal Commission on the Penal System 1965. Southport, England, West Lancashire Press, 1965, 21 p.

A comprehensive review is needed of the present system of referral and treatment of children who are delinquent. At the present time there is an overlap between agencies responsible for the treatment of such children and unrealistic thinking about delinquent children as merely offenders against the law. Committal to an approved school is deferred until all other forms of treatment have been tried and failed even though this treatment was desirable in the beginning. Information includes the origin and nature of approved schools, classification, management, treatment and training, social education, girls schools, staffing, the aims of approved school work, parental contributions, and misfits. Conclusions of the study are: (1) to label children who are the same as other children in need, as delinquent or maladjusted is a hindrance; (2) the diagnoses should be revised as the treatment proceeds; (3) such treatment should involve parents because the behavior is a reflection of the upbringing and should take place near the home; and (4) a single social service should have continuing responsibility for such children with ample facilities for residential and non-residential treatment and this procedure should apply to children up to the age of seventeen. It is therefore recommended that locally appointed juvenile panels make decisions affecting juveniles under seventeen and not the criminal courts; the Children's Department of the Home Office should have the responsibility for the extended Child Care Service which should be established locally so that parents can cooperate in residential and non-residential treatment. There is one reservation of opinion about the composite service, as being too complicated to administer.

H. Heathcote, Tennal School, Harborne, Birmingham 32, England

2692 Community Progress. Community action program review. New Haven, Connecticut, 1965, 97 p. illus.

The report describes the purposes, organization, activities and accomplishments of Community Progress, Inc., the agency which sponsors and coordinates the New Haven Community Action Program, and is intended to serve as an up-to-date accounting of the development of community programs in social renewal. Programs included are manpower training and employment, education, neighborhood services, leisure time, health and welfare, legal aid, and human relations.

No address

2693 Doleisch, Wolfgang. The psychiatric prison in Vienna-Mittersteig. Austria, 1965, 4 p. mimeo.

A psychiatric prison was established in Vienna in 1963 to receive inmates from other prisons throughout Austria who, due to their abnormal personality structure, fail to adapt to prison life and are a danger to themselves and all persons with whom they are in contact, are a strain on the average correctional institution. In general, the following types of prisoners are transferred to the psychiatric prison: (1) prisoners with self-damaging behavior such as swallowers, attempted suicides, or serious cases of hunger strikes; (2) prisoners simulating diseases, particularly psychoses; and (3) prisoners who have comitted serious aggressions which show a deep-rooted incapacity for adaptation. Mittersteig is situated close to the center of Vienna and is easily accessible to custodial staff and the Vienna Psychiatric University Clinic which is solely responsible for the psychiatric management of the prison.

The types of treatments available are individual and group psychotherapy, drug therapy, and psychodrama, the aim of which is to diminish aggressiveness. During the past two years, forty-two prisoners have been received at Mittersteig, twenty-one of whom are still confined there; twelve have been returned to their original prisons where they have adjusted satisfactorily, while nine were discharged into their own communities.

No address

2694 Gottfredson, Don M. A strategy for study of correctional effectiveness. Paper presented to the fourth section of the Fifth International Criminological Congress, Montreal, August 1965. 27 p. mimeo.

A systematic study of the natural variation within the correctional system using statistical rather than experimental controls was proposed by Mannheim and Wilkins. To illustrate the applicability of that approach in providing continuous guidance to correctional management, a study was done of decisions made regarding a special parole program. The program was based upon the intended release, earlier than would have been expected, of a group paroled to special treatment units with smaller than usual caseloads. Its two objectives were: (1) decreased confinement cost for the group; and (2) no increase in parole violations. The men selected for the program served an average of thirty-four months in prison while the group not assigned this parole served more than thirty-eight months. It thus appeared that the selected group did serve less time, representing a savings of $80,000 by shortening terms by one-third of a year for an expected 139 men per year. This conclusion was not justified by more careful study. It was found that, contrary to expectations, the men selected for the special program did not in fact serve shorter prison terms because of the program; they would be expected to serve less time in prison with or without the new program. For the selected group as a whole, the original expectation of no differences in parole violations was supported. However, first termers sentenced for the program tended to have markedly fewer violations in the first year of parole while recidivists selected tended to have more. Accounting procedures should be used to provide data to test whether decisions have been made consistently with policy objectives.

No address

2695 Westchester County (New York). Public Welfare Department. Annual report 1964. White Plains, [1965], various pagings, multilith.

The annual report of the Westchester County Welfare Department includes a narrative account of activities at the County Penitentiary at Valhalla during 1964, its inmate population, treatment services, recreational work, and educational programs. Statistical tables present data on inmates, terms of sentence, reasons for commitment, number of times committed, age, nativity, marital status, educational status, and occupation.

No address

2696 New York(State). Social Welfare Department. New York State social statistics 1964. A statistical supplement to the ninety-eighth annual report. Albany, 1965. 58 p.

The 1964 statistical supplement contains data on New York State training schools including the movement of population, characteristics of children in training schools by school, type of care, sex and county of commitment, and annual expenditures by fiscal year 1955-1965.

No address

2697 New York(State). Social Welfare Department. New York State social statistics 1963. A statistical supplement to the ninety-seventh annual report. Albany, 1965, 58 p. multilith.

The statistical supplement contains data on New York State training schools including the movement of population, characteristics of children in training schools by school, type of case, sex and county of commitment, and annual expenditures by fiscal year 1954-1964.

No address

2698 Spence, R. F. Religious attitudes of approved school children. Approved Schools Gazette, 59(2):47-52, 1965.

Many approved schools are classified on a religious basis except for the Jews who have too few children in approved schools to be separated from other denominations. Family life might be examined as a factor in this disproportionate number of delinquents. The religious life of the approved school is affected by the geographical location and ease of getting to a house of worship. Some schools have their own chaplain and some their own chapels. It is desirable for the school population to be able to mix with some worshipers from the outside world, and also to have a place for private, quiet meditation. Country parsons do not always make the best chaplains because they do not have the best qualifications or training for handling communication with antagonistic or apathetic young worshipers. Constructive work by the chaplains is needed to overcome the unfortunate religious influence and attitude of the family environment which often sets a poor moral standard and example. The chaplain should be a frequent visitor to the school, be known to the boys individually, become cognizant of the family situation to gain a better understanding of the roots of the problem. It is important to give a child the experience of attending religious services so that he will have a basis for judgment, thus a choice. The content of the service should seek a balance between adult needs and the children for whom this is a new experience. Services should be short, lively, illustrative and involve preparation for confirmation which should take place at the school. The chaplains should also work with the school's staff and families and help in the difficult tasks with advice, prayer, and consultation.

No address

2699 Barsby, Ian G. Chill winds. Approved Schools Gazette, 59(2):53-58, 1965.

Statistics on the success rate of the training methods of approved schools show a decline from sixty-four percent in 1949 to forty-two percent in 1960. Training methods, cost, and the current trend of integrating approved schools into a wider framework may be responsible. Less expensive and more effective methods to replace residential training and recognition of the possibility of segregating individual deviants into unitary treatment groups is suggested. The method developed by the Grant Maturity Tests of determining levels of maturity by the individual's ability to put himself in another's position is a possibility. Distinction among delinquents is important and falls into the situational (subcultural) group, the personality (psychological) and the intra-familial (antisocial) group according to another form of typology. The success of the Grant Maturity group in treatment of a large number of naval defaulters suggests using the program in a one house reconstructed school unit with a program of "guided group interaction." The personality delinquents need long psychiatric treatment for a radical change. Approved schools must handle them. Using certain psychiatric treatment modes and linking them with personal factors makes evaluation projects possible for treatment of the psychological problems. Where the origins of delinquency are intra-familial, insight and specifically aimed treatment are helpful. Consideration and testing of one target objective, unified non-competitive techniques and an integrated housing system with a central authority is recommended as an alternative to approved schools as such.

Ian G. Barsby, St. John's School, Tiffield, England

2700 Hartelius, Hans. A study of male delinquents. (Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, Supplement to 182(40):1964.) Munksgaard, Copenhagen, 1965. 138 p.

One hundred and forty-five seriously disturbed and deprived boys from fifteen to eighteen who had been committed one to three years (1954-1957) later discharged from the Lövsta Youth Welfare School in Sweden were studied to determine the causes for their delinquency and compared with adjusted Swedish male juveniles. The follow-up in the Penal Register distinguished general crimes from those alcoholically induced. The Child Welfare Act stipulated formal rules for admission and discharge of the pupils, the method of commitment, and factual as well as primary eyewitness data.

The intake at Lövsta is psychopathic or sociopathic, excluding oligophrenics and psychotics. Environmental deprivations before schooling were found to be associated with delinquent behavior. Background details causing high incidences were broken homes, illegitimacy, low intelligence, and brutality. Objective data were considered more valid than subjective case material. The delinquencies involved thefts (ninety-five percent), vagrancy, aggressions against persons (recurrent), and sexual delinquency (not recurrent). The theoretical treatment recognized the background need, immaturity, frustration, need for education, purposeful parental insight, the gang phenomenon, and the influence of public changes. Treatment combined authoritarian requirements; a therapeutic approach, and foster homes. The counseling and treatment used group interpersonal influence and counter-influence. The number of escapes was reduced and attitudes changed. Education is necessary before discharge in order to reduce recidivism. Consistent, systematic psychotherapy with a regular staff and staff instruction at treatment colloquia might improve results for the severely handicapped.

No address

2701 Buse, Renée, The deadly silence. Doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1965. 234 p.

From his cell in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, Vito Genovese ordered five men to be murdered who had been instrumental in having him, along with many other members of the crime syndicate, imprisoned. For many years the law has been unable to touch these racketeers who have amassed large fortunes aided by their ruthless, efficient organizations. In November 1957, the most important narcotics dealers in the United States and Canada met at the now famous Apalachin Conference. They considered themselves immune from the law as no one would testify against them because of their unassailable code of silence. However, with incredible perseverence, the U. S. Narcotics Bureau was able to infiltrate the ranks of these mobsters and expose their organizations. Although the traffic in narcotics in the United States has not been brought under control, it has been drastically reduced thanks to the courage of the very men whom Vito Genovese had marked for murder.

2702 Schollmeyer, W. Strangulationstod bei Fetischismus. (Death by strangulation in cases of fetishism.) Archiv für Kriminologie, 136(122):22-29, 1965.

The unrelated deaths of two fetishists who unintentionally died of self-strangulation and thus became victims of their deviate passions were examined. One was a leather-fetishist who, in order to satisfy his bizarre sexual desires, skillfully constructed a number of leather gadgets which included a self-strangulation and a masturbation device. The second victim was metal fetishist who constructed a "knight's armor" for himself made of iron and tin plates which were riveted onto a rubber suit. It also included a self-strangulation apparatus to heighten sexual pleasure which ultimately caused his accidental death. A large number of metal tools and other metallic objects which had also been attached to the suit and more were found lying about in the room where the death occurred. Both men had watched their actions in a mirror; both were middle-aged and were found to have had no interest in the opposite sex.

No address

2703 McGraw, James R. The blow-up in the church. Renewal, no vol.(September):11-13, 1965.

Following the Harlem riots in 1964, the Church was the first institution to respond realistically to the situation; under the stimulus of Dr. David Barry, Executive Director of the New York City Mission Society, Catholic and Protestant Church leaders formed the City-Wide Coordinating Committee. The group gathered to work on common practical problems in serving the basic needs of their neighborhoods. In six days after the quelling of the riots, churches began to open youth coffee houses, recreation centers, discussion and cultural activities, courses in Negro heritage, civic duties, and government. Six hundred youths were employed in the Emergency Summer Youth Program for a twenty-hour week at a pay rate of $1.50 an hour. Youths began to work in community cleanup, voter registration, and in organizing block activities. In the summer of 1965, the Emergency Summer Youth Program was reactivated and the City-Wide Coordinating Committee joined hands with the government's anti-poverty program: 144 churches and agen-

cies participated to employ 3,555 youths and 320 supervisors. Most of the government funds went directly to the youths at work, while the key supervisors were paid from private funds. The split funding arrangement left the Church in a position to be the kind of critical and interpretive voice it wanted to be.

No address

2704 Swart, Bernie. Waterfront cargo theft. (Reprinted from) Fleet Owner, August 1965, no paging.

Waterfront cargo thefts are a problem in every major port of the world, but in none is it greater than in the Port of New York which has more thefts than any other U. S. port because it handles forty percent of all U. S. shipping in dollar value. Estimates of the cost of theft and pilferage in New York range from two to eight million dollars a year. Among the basic causes of cargo loss are lack of adequate supervision and crowded conditions in the piers, inadequate parking for trucks, improper handling, inefficient storage, and lack of a continuous point-to-point control. Most sizeable thefts involve teamwork between truck drivers, checkers, and fork lift operators. Many steps have been taken by the Waterfront Commission to control these thefts which include: screening and licensing of all pier workers, training of pier guards, and record keeping. As part of its activities, the method was used of setting up a fake company as receiver of stolen goods and filming the thieves with hidden cameras. Truckers can help reduce waterfront cargo thefts by following streamlined procedures designed to prevent them.

No address

2705 Flathead and Lincoln Counties (Montana). Juvenile Court. Annual report, 1964, no paging, [Kalispell], 1965, mimeo.

Statistics are presented on the number of juvenile offenders referred to the juvenile court from Flathead and Lincoln Counties, Montana during 1964 by reason for referral, source of referral, sex, age, and disposition. The percentages of individual offenses are compared with total offenses reported.

No address

2706 New York (State). Social Welfare Department. New York State Training schools for juvenile delinquents. 3rd ed. Albany, 1965, 61 p., illus.

The training facilities of New York's nine training schools are outlined in this pamphlet and a description is made of what happens to a boy or girl who is admitted to a training school, and what the school staffs do to rehabilitate the younger.

New York State Department of Social Welfare, 112 State Street, Albany, New York 12201

2707 Maryland. Public Welfare Department. The annual statistical report on cases disposed of by the juvenile courts 1964. [Baltimore], 1965, 29 p.

Statistics are presented on juvenile delinquency disposition rates in the State of Maryland from 1960-1964, ages of delinquent children, sources of juvenile court referral, reasons for referral, dispositions, and disposition rates for non-delinquency cases. Also included are data on the following characteristics of boys and girls in residence at state training schools on October 1, 1963: intelligence quotient, parental status, prior record, lapse of time since last commitment, achievement grade in reading, and age.

No address

2708 Cook County (Illinois). Family Court. Review of the family division of the circuit court of Cook County, Illinois for the year 1964. Chicago, 1965, 29 p.

A narrative account is presented of activities during 1964 of the Cook County Family Court and statistical tables give information on the reasons for referral to the court, living arrangements of alleged delinquents at the time of referral, sources of income for families of the children referred, sources of referral, referrals processed by the complaint division, disposition of cases and private agency, and institution placement.

No address

2709 Connecticut. Youth Services Commission. Report to Governor John N. Dempsey and the members of the 1965 General Assembly, Hartford, 1965, 56 p.

The Connecticut State Commission on Youth Services was created in 1963 and directed to review state and local programs affecting the problems and needs of youths and to make recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly. Its first findings and recommendations pertain to the following problem areas: (1) the juvenile delinquency picture; (2) teenage drinking; (3) welfare; (4) education; (5) health; (6) mental retardation; (7) mental health; (8) preparation of youth for work; and (9) the out-of-school, unemployed youth.

State Commission on Youth Services, Room 520, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut

2710 Lawton, Frederick. Psychiatry, criminology and the law (Address). Medicine, Science and the Law, 5(3):132-139, 1965.

Criticism has been made of the judge's failure to follow and apply in sentencing the results of criminological research and the findings of psychiatric clinical experience. The judge who does not follow the diagnosis and suggested treatment of the psychiatrist and passes a sentence of imprisonment does so because the duty of the judge is to protect society against crime, whereas the psychiatrist is interested in the welfare of the patient. Also, psychiatric knowledge is still exploring and changing. A better understanding of each other's duties may result in fewer injustices being done to the small minority of accused persons in need of psychiatric help but it will do little to help eliminate crime from society. The legal profession can find out what the social sciences are able to do for the more efficient administration of justice. For example, efficient application of modern social research techniques to sentencing problems like discrepancies in sentencing is needed so that judges can compare the results of different kinds of sentences and post-penal influences upon offenders of similar types. Unfortunately, there are few criminologists who have the skill to pursue worthwhile research projects and those who have the skill haven't the money to carry on these projects. Criminological research is not the key to all problems of sentencing. Judges pass sentences on individuals and not on a percentage of offenders. Criminologists see the tabulated results of social inquiries and forget the flesh and blood offender. The deterrent aspect of sentencing, that is the sentencing of a man not likely to offend again to discourage others from committing the same kind of offense may well be outside the reach of criminological research. Before supporting any scheme of change in penal reforms, evidence is needed. Such evidence will come only from the slow accumulation of the results of social research carried out scientifically.

No address

2711 Robinson, C. B., Patten, J. W., & Kerr, W. S. A psychiatric assessment of criminal offenders. Medicine, Science and the Law, 5(3):140-146, 1965.

To assess the problems arising out of the psychiatric work in H. M. Prison, Belfast, a survey of all committals between February 1, 1963 and July 31, 1963 was undertaken. The total number of prisoners included on the survey was 566, of whom 190 were first offenders and 376 were recidivists with a total of 665 committals. The committals were divided into five social classes and four age groups into first offenders and recidivists. The first offenders and recidivists were also divided by the type of offense. In addition, prisoners were assessed as to intelligence, history of alcoholism, and family background. A positive psychiatric diagnosis was given to 177 prisoners. It was found, as expected, that the percentage of recidivists increased with age and the proportion of recidivists in the lowest social class category was extremely high. Of those unemployed at the time of the offense, 41.5 percent of the prisoners were in social class one through four, and 72.9 percent were in social class five; 38 percent of the first offenders and 72.8 percent of the recidivists were unemployed. Prisoners of normal intelligence totalled 216; dullards numbered 214, and 136 were of sub-normal intelligence. A history of alcoholism was found in 315 prisoners and 298 prisoners had taken alcohol at the time of the offense. A positive family history which includes psychiatric, criminal, and other social problems in the family background was found in 57.1 percent of prisoners in social class one through three; 58.5 percent in social class four and 85 percent in social class five. Of the crimes studied such as assault, convictions for fraud, convictions for motoring offenses, drunk, disorderly and arrears for maintenance, larceny was the largest proportion of all crimes

committed and predominantly a crime of social class four and five. It appears that the factors which bring the individual before the courts are lower social class, particularly class five, low intelligence, a positive family history of psychiatric disturbance, criminal activity or social problems such as alcoholism, and unemployment. There is a general factor of social misfortune with which the individual and the services of the state have failed to meet. From the psychiatric viewpoint there is need for more adequate psychiatric and psychological assessment of the prisoner, preferably on the occasion of his first conviction.

No address

2712 Parker, Graham E. The battered child syndrome. Medicine, Science and the Law, 5(3):160-163, 1965.

Since 1959, the medical profession in the United States has been taking an increased interest in the battered or abused child. Although the incidence of such cases is probably high, the number of cases diagnosed has been very small because such cases have eluded the medical examiner and, in many cases, the explanation by the parents of a fall or self-inflicted injury by the child has been accepted by the doctor or hospital without sufficient investigation. Colorado, Idaho, and eight other states have enacted legislation which establishes mandatory reporting by doctor or hospitals of such cases, primarily to protect the child abused. Three other states do not have a reporting procedure but they have strengthened their criminal codes to severely punish abusers of children. The age of the child to whom reporting procedures apply in states having such procedures varies from children under twelve to those of an age to meet the jurisdictional requirements of the juvenile court which is preferable. Also, in some states the reports are made to the police but there is no provision for subsequent referral to welfare agencies. In four states, provision is made for reporting to child welfare agencies. Most statutes do not describe the responsibilities of the agencies which receive the complaint and many agencies, even if given the responsibilities, are understaffed or underfinanced. Unless something more than criminal action is taken there is little sense in the mandatory reporting provision because of the many social problems encountered in families where there is child abuse. As for the medical profession, most of the statutes provide for protection against criminal and civil actions resulting from the reporting and that the doctor-patient privilege shall not apply to any evidence to which doctors might testify in a child abuse case. The medical profession resents this infringement of this privilege and the provision in half the statutes penalizing the doctor for failure to report. The medical reporting technique is not very useful since the proportion of cases which come to the notice of the authorities is small, and in eighty percent of cases coming to the attention of welfare or police authorities, complaints were made by neighbors or relatives of child.

Graham E. Parker, Professor of Law, Vanderbilt University, Tennessee

2713 Sparks, Will. Terror in the streets? Commonweal, 82(11):345-348, 1965.

In his campaign for the presidency, Barry Goldwater attempted to capitalize on the widespread public belief that criminals have seized control of United States city streets. President Johnson in his "Message on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice" addressed himself to the violence-fearing public by stating that we must make arrests and reverse the trend toward lawlessness. There is, however, no rational reason to believe that city streets have become radically more dangerous in the last three or the last thirty years: the urban murder rate was forty percent higher in the 1930's than it is today. While property offenses are continuing to grow faster than the population, the rates for murder have, in fact, declined. There is also no statistically significant change in the number of forcible rapes. Furthermore, four out of five homicide victims are killed by someone they know: of the 8,500 reported homicides in the United States in 1963, only 1,000 could be identified as felony murders, i.e., the victim was killed by a robber, sex offender, or other felon. The crimes most frequently committed by drug addicts are those which show the greatest increase over the past

six years: burglary, up forty percent and shoplifting, up eighty-one percent. It is estimated that sixty to seventy percent of all thieves in the United States are addicts and the incidence of addiction is highest among those offenders who are non-violent and lowest among professional criminals. It may be that we need to make a distinction between two broad spectra of crimes requiring separate analysis because they will not respond to the same treatment.

No address

2714 Bloom, Murray Teigh. Why many criminals go free. Reader's Digest, 87(520):19-24, 1965.

The deliberate use of stalling tactics to defeat the ends of justice is growing in United States criminal courts; delays in criminal procedures are more serious than delays in civil courts because time always works in favor of the criminal. Many witnesses, for example, are reluctant to appear in court for the first time, let alone a second or a third time. Witnesses forget details and all the defense attorney needs to do is to raise a reasonable doubt in the juror's minds. Many delaying tricks and tactics have been developed by shrewd attorneys which are costing money and encouraging crime. Many habitual offenders commit crimes counting on the chance, if caught, to getting off as a result of delays. A few promising developments in many communities show that determined district attorneys and judges can curb such abuses and close many delay loopholes. However, most are halfway measures at best, and the organized bar has done little to curb the abuse.

No address

2715 Indiana. Prison. Music Department. ISP goodwill ambassadors. No date, no paging, illus.

The music department at the Indiana State Prison has a program of music instruction for interested inmates which consists of a three stage music curriculum. The prisoner band plays for: the inmate population; municipal parades; the Indiana state hospital; and an "Inside the Walls" concert series to which the public is invited where they play classical, popular, and jazz music.

No address

2716 Ceylon. Commissioner of Prisons. Administration report for 1963-64. Colombo, 1965, 80 p.

A general review is made of the activities in Ceylon prisons during 1963-1964 and statistics are presented on prison and training school population trends, the period spent in detention by unconvicted prisoners, prisoners sentenced to death, admission of first offenders and reconvicted prisoners, length of sentences, offenses, releases, work performed by prisoners, value of production, and discipline.

No address

2717 Los Angeles County (California). Probation Department. Information reference handbook. Los Angeles, 1965, various pagings.

A manual has been prepared for use of employees of the Los Angeles County Probation Department giving information on the following topics: (1) definition, function, and services of the department; (2) philosophy and goals of the department; (3) history of the department; (4) the deputy probation officer; (5) adult services; (6) juvenile services; (7) roster of juvenile facilities; (8) camp program; (9) foster homes; (10) group guidance; (11) MacLaren Hall; and (12) Las Palmas school for girls.

Los Angeles County Probation Department, 320 West Temple, Los Angeles, California, 90012

2718 Wright, J. Skelly. Criminal law and the Bill of Rights. The Reporter, June 3, 1965, p. 23-35.

Recent United States Supreme Court decisions reexamining criminal law in order to make applicable to the states the most important protections of the Bill of Rights under the fourteenth amendment have stimulated a revival of interest on the part of law schools and the legal profession on the subject. There have been important decisions in the areas of search and seizure, the privilege against self-incrimination, and the right to counsel. Escobedo v. Illinois, following Gideon v. Wainwright held that the right to counsel must be provided as early as the interrogation after arrest to be effective. The interrogation, in effect, did allow the police to have an unrecorded trial in the police station. Police investigations should be focused on obtaining evidence from sources other than the accused himself. The criticism of the Escobedo decision reflects a basic misunderstanding of the Bill of Rights which was designed to protect everyone from oppression of the state. When the defendant has means to obtain an attorney, there is no question of police compliance with the Bill of Rights. It is only the indigent accused who has the problem. Congress passed the Criminal Justice Act of 1964 to provide counsel to the indigent defendant in an attempt to solve this problem. There is still a problem of right to counsel in petty offenses in the magistrates courts where neither federal or state courts provide for counsel. A public defender present in the magistrates court at all times could be the answer to the problem. There has also been a reexamination of the right to bail provisions under the eighth amendment. The process of bondsmen is archaic and an injustice to those without means. A defendant bent on absconding would be more impressed with the criminal sanction of imprisonment than with forfeiture of bond. There is another problem of the attorney who refuses to take the case of a defendant with means who is either personally unpopular or represents an unpopular cause and who is not required to take such a case under Canon 31 of the American Bar Association. There should be compulsory service of the members of the Bar.

No address

2719 New Zealand. Education Department. Report on child welfare, state care of children, special schools, and infant-life protection for the year ended 31 December 1964. Wellington, 1965, 35 p.

A description is made and statistics are presented on the activities of the Child Welfare Division of New Zealand during 1964 which included preventive work, court work, supervision by court order, and the care of state wards. Data include the number of children's court appearances for offenses by age, seriousness of offense, recidivism, and the number of juvenile delinquents in training schools.

No address

2720 The Osborne Association. Annual report 1964 (as of April 30, 1965.) New York, 1965, 7 p. multilith.

The activities of the Osborne Association during 1964 included direct and indirect services by the Bureau of Vocational Placement to 1,684 individuals, progress in the nationwide survey of juvenile correctional institutions, consultant services to Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas and a study of the Nevada State Prison.

The Osborne Association, Inc., 114 East 30 Street, New York, New York, 10016

2721 Hamblin, Dora Jane. Her honor bops the hoodlums. Life, July 9, 1965, p. 74-82.

In the Juvenile Court in Philadelphia, Juanita Kidd Stout is the first elected Negro woman judge in the United States. She is an outspoken advocate of hickory stick justice and old-fashioned virtues to whom sloth is a mortal sin, grammatical errors are offensive, and truancy is the forerunner of all evil. She began handing out a series of stiff and occasionally imaginative sentences in every division of the county court from criminal to juvenile. She received widespread publicity this spring when she tried and sentenced seven Negro boys within twenty-four hours of their arrest. Then when threatened by their gang, she had them rounded up, in ten minutes, consigned them to indeterminate terms in detention centers. The American Civil Liberties Union has criticized her for "kangaroo" court tactics and for taking advantage of the juvenile court system which withholds from juveniles the "due pro-

cess" of other courts such as legal counsel, the right to cross-examine, and automatic review. Lawyers think the judge is unusually tough on kids but the judge, herself the product of struggle and old-fashioned virtues, believes she can scare children into success. She has conducted a survey showing state facilities for delinquents are forty-one percent overcrowded and she has panicked the state legislature into going ahead with plans for a new juvenile detention center.

No address

2722 International Society of Criminology. [Constitution and by-laws.] Paris, 1962, 46 p.

The constitution and by-laws of the International Society of Criminology, as well as the constitution of the International Institute of Criminology are presented in this manual together with a listing of its officers, national representatives and affiliated institutions, and societies.

International Society of Criminology, 12, Place du Panthéon, Paris (5e), France

2723 Pennsylvania. Children and Youth Office. Admissions to Pennsylvania training schools January 1-December 31, 1964. [Harrisburg], 1965. 6 p. tables

Statistics are presented on admissions to Pennsylvania training schools and forestry camps in 1964, the movement of population, type of offenses committed and characteristics of children by age, sex, parental status, living arrangement at time of admission, intelligence, prior record, previous care or supervision, and county of residence.

No address

2724 Rajasthan (India). Jail Reforms Commission. Report. Jaipur, 1964, 650 p.

A commission was appointed by the state of Rajasthan, India to examine the present structure and administration of jails in the state and to make recommendations for their improvement. The commission examined the adequacy of existing laws relating to the administration of jails with specific reference to the methods of dealing with prisoners; considered the question of introducing reforms with the purpose of making prisoners useful members of society; considered revising the rules on release on parole; considered introducing agricultural activities in jails; examined the possibilities of furthering the education of juveniles in institutions; considered improvements in existing jail industries to impart training to prisoners and at the same time make jails as self-supporting as possible; considered establishing a Prisoners Aid Society, punishments and rewards, probation, and the training of prison personnel.

No address

2725 Stockholm (Sweden). Child Welfare Board. Scope of activities and organization charts, the department of leisure time. Stockholm, 1965, 3 p. multilith.

The main functions of the leisure time activities department of the Child Welfare Committee of the City of Stockholm include the following: administration and organization of activities at the municipal youth centers and child and youth theatres, promotion of youth-organizational activities, recruitment and training of leaders for the youth centers and theatres, assisting young people with various problems such as housing, education, and leisure time activities, acting as an agent in supplying housing, reaching newly-arrived young people, and maintaining contact with other agencies in dealing with the problems of youth.

Child Welfare Board of Stockholm, The Department of Leisure Time, Klarabergsgatan 35, Stockholm

2726 Stockholm (Sweden). Child Welfare Board. Guide to leisure time activity in Stockholm 1965, various pagings, multilith.

A guide has been prepared listing names, addresses and functions of recreational organizations in the city of Stockholm together with statistics on costs and dimensions of activities.

Child Welfare Board of Stockholm, The Department of Leisure Time, Klarabergsgatan 35, Stockholm

2727 Stockholm (Sweden). Child Welfare Board. Stockholms stads ungdomsledarinstitut (Stockholm city's youth leaders institute.) Stockholm, 1965, 12 p. multilith.

In the fall of 1963, the youth leaders' institute of Stockholm began its first course to give qualified professional education to youth leaders, in particular to superintendents of youth centers, superintendents of youth homes, and of centers belonging to youth groups, instructors, secretaries, and others concerned with youth work. The curriculum, which covers one year and is divided into two terms of a total of forty weeks with about forty hours of instruction per week, includes courses on work with children and youth, psychology and social psychology, sociology, social legislation, hygiene, cultural orientation, and pedagogics. In connection with some subjects students are engaged in practice work in youth centers, youth homes and organizations. There is no tuition charge.

The Department of Leisure Time, Child Welfare Board. Klarabergsgatan 35, Stockholm C, Sweden

2728 Stockholm (Sweden). Child Welfare Board. A youth center ideas on function and dimensions, by Anna-Greta Gustafson, and Bengt Lindfors. Stockholm, 1965, 8 p., app.

A descriptioniis made of how youth centers are established in Stockholm with emphasis on location selection, architecture, and facilities. An appendix contains drawing of several Stockholm city youth centers.

Child Welfare Board, the Department of Leisure, Klarabergsgatan 35, Stockholm C, Sweden

2729 Stockholm (Sweden). Child Welfare Board. An evening at the Youth Center, by Bengt Lindfors. Stockholm, 1965, 13 p., multilith.

By way of a personal narrative told from the administrator's point of view, an attempt is made to show what goes on at a Youth Center in Stockholm, Sweden, what youth problems the center has to face and how it tries to solve them.

Child Welfare Board, The Department of Leisure Time, Klarabergsgatan 35, Stockholm C, Sweden

2730 Stockholm (Sweden). Child Welfare Board. Travail sur le terrain et resocialisation (Field work and resocialization). 1965. 7 p. multilith.

Youth centers in the City of Stockholm employ field workers whose job it is to contact hard-to-reach, problem youth who are members of gangs and who are not motivated to use youth center facilities on their own accord. The typical group or gang is initially heard about through complaints made to the Child Welfare Board, the police, or other agencies and a request to do something about their misconduct. In contacting the group, the field worker attempts to gain the confidence of its members by a non-moralizing approach. He may suggest a trip for a next meeting and gradually uses his influence with the group in regular meetings to guide them toward socially acceptable behavior. His ultimate goal is to prepare them for an acceptance of the rules and the spirit of the Youth Center. Techniques are always subjected to change and are adapted to the age, characteristics and the amount of resistance or acceptance of the youths. Cooperation with police and the school is excellent and all derive great benefits from each others' activities.

Child Welfare Board, Klarabergsgatan 35, Stockholm C, Sweden

2731 Illinois. Children and Family Services Department. The abused child law. Springfield, 1965, 7 p.

A bill which goes into effect July 1, 1965 makes it mandatory for physicians, other practitioners, and hospitals to report suspected cases of child abuse to the nearest office of the Department of Children and Family Services by phone, by writing, or in person within twenty-four hours of examination, and if a report is also made to the police, to so notify the Department. The report shall include the name and address of the child and parents or custodians, age of child (the act applies to children under 16), nature of the child's condition, and other information available to establish the nature of the abuse and identity of the perpetrator. The reporter shall be presumed to act in good faith and shall be immune to any civil or criminal liability. The privilege between physician and patient as to the child's abuse shall not apply in judicial actions resulting from the report.

The Department has the responsibility of safeguarding the child and stabilizing the family to prevent future abuse. If removal of the child from the home is necessary, the Department will petition the court for custody and authorization for suitable placement. Where there is a basis for criminal action, the Department will consult with the state's attorney.

Department of Children and Family Services, 400 State Office Building, Springfield, Illinois

2732 National Conference of Public Youth Agencies. Guidelines for youth commissions. June 1965. 8 p. app. multilith.

By 1965, approximately seventeen states and thirty cities had established governmental agencies to protect and strengthen youth welfare, in addition to which, four cities and counties have established joint city, county or metropolitan youth commissions. The purpose of these agencies is to study youth problems, recommend and put into effect suitable measures which supplement and aid in coordinating the work of existing institutions, stimulate and encourage the use of existing programs and the development of new ones. The most important function, however, is to mobilize state and community resources for a coordinated and unified effort in the prevention and control of youth problems, especially juvenile delinquency. The responsibility of providing direct and long term services to individuals and families lies with the voluntary agencies and those public agencies set up to offer specialized services. Youth Commissions should work in close cooperation with these agencies.

A. L. Frost, Executive Director, Metropolitan Youth Commission of Portland, and Multnomah County, Room 337, County Courthouse, Portland, Oregon, 97204

2733 Denmark. Dinektøren for Faengselsvaesenet. Faengselsvaesenet: Danmark 1962. (Report on the prison system in Denmark 1962.) Nyburg, 1965, 112 p.

The 1962 annual report of the Danish Prison Administration presents statistics on the number of inmates admitted and released from Danish correctional institutions, the type of sanction applied, type of offense committed, age of prisoners and various characteristics of inmates including illegitimate birth, status of parents, family background, marital status, number of children, abuse of alcohol, and abuse of drugs.

No address

2734 U. S. Congress. House. Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act of 1965. House of Representatives Report No. 381. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1965, 8 p. (89th Congress, 1st Session, Report No. 381)

The Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act of 1965 authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, with the advice of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation, to make grants to non-government agencies for carrying out coordinated research and study of the personnel needs in the field of correctional rehabilitation, the availability of educational and training resources for persons in this field, the effectiveness of its recruitment methods and the extent to which personnel are effectively utilized.

No address

2735 Wayne State University. Delinquency Control Training Center. Some observations on training: a staff document. Detroit, Michigan, 1965, 35 p.

The Delinquency Control Training Center has engaged in a wide variety of training endeavors in attempts to influence community resources in such a way as to improve methods for dealing with deviant youth. The groups it has trained range from members of neighborhood organizations to correctional workers, and from school principals to policemen. The effectiveness of training is influence by whether it can be accompanied by or may result

in institutional improvements. The effects of the training programs varied according to the existing conditions under which the trainees were working. The key element in the approach was the effort to uncover and meet specific training needs. Training has a potential for effecting institutional change over a period of time. It also gives immediate benefits to trainees by orienting them to the functions of a new job, improves levels of professional skill, raises the workers' professional self-image and helps the trainee to handle his emotional reactions to clients and maintain perspective.

No address

2736 Canada. Corrections Association. Handbook of Correctional Services in Canada. Ottawa, 1965, 60 p.

Descriptions of the correctional services available in Canada are contained in this handbook. These services include police, the courts, juvenile and adult detention, probation, training schools, prisons, parole and aftercare. There is also a directory which shows correctional services in each province.

No address

2737 Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction at Wilkes-Barre, May 23-26, 1965. The Quarterly, 12(2):12-78, 1965.

The proceedings of the annual conference of the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction held on May 23-26, 1965 are presented. The conference had sessions on the need for solving new economic problems in a changing world and action on proposed juvenile legislation. Workshops were given on joint written procedure between court and police in the handling of children, a psychiatric approach to the treatment of the offender, recent judicial decisions and their effects, the advantages of pre-sentence and pre-hearing investigations in the criminal court, treatment programs for juvenile and adult institutions, handling disturbed and retarded children and adults, halfway houses, county commissioners view of correctional services, use of community resources, and correctional and police training.

No address

2738 Rice, Julius, & Cohen, Levi. Narcotic drug addiction: one year's experiences at Pilgrim State Hospital. The Psychiatric Quarterly, 39(3):457-465, 1965.

After one year as a narcotics treatment center acting under the New York State legislature's Metcalf-Volker Act provisions, Pilgrim State Hospital reported on its narcotics unit. Addicts charged with crimes are given the alternative of hospitalization with program regulations and aftercare requirements. During this time, 509 male patients were admitted to the unit where goals were: provision of a drug-free hospital milieu, possible detoxification of patients, and a comprehensive program of rehabilitation using the hospital's modalities. Seventy-one percent came from houses of detention, many having served more than one term; the balance were voluntary with an average stay of five days. They receive complete physical examinations, injections, and withdrawal medication. Violence was minimal with minor management or disciplinary problems. Analysis by age, race, weight gain, and the hepatitis-tattooing correlation showed weight gain among many patients, and a high incidence of hepatitis when correlated with tattooing. Group therapy began within five months with free interaction between participants seeking a valid modus operandi. Findings after only one year are inconclusive but indications are that voluntary patients use the hospital for habit reduction, that living with committed patients is undesirable for them, and that psychotherapeutic intervention during withdrawal is unsuccessful. Voluntary and court patients because of conflict of status should be separated. Addicts generally lack good judgment and maturity.

Julius Rice, Narcotic Addiction Unit, Pilgrim State Hospital, West Brentwood, L.I., New York

2739 The good Samaritan "complex." Psychiatric Quarterly, 39(3):550-557, 1965.

Psychiatric study and inquiry into the public's apathy toward violence and the "bad" Samaritan attitude is needed to restore the religious, moral, and biological perspective on responsibility toward one's fellow man. Catherine Genovese's murder by stabbing in 1964, witnessed by thirty-eight persons all reluctant to assist her or call the police, stimulated reports of other incidents around New York as well as in smaller cities and rural areas. Apathy became a key word in newspaper reporting but some of the refusal to be involved comes from fear of lawsuits, gang reprisal, and acts of violence associated with the persons

looking for help. The good Samaritan "complex" must be built along the Adlerian definition of complex rather than the Freudian. Altruism should not be scorned, parents should be less permissive, the psychopath, not the neurotic should be the prototype of illness. The psychopath's minimal social responsibility, the influence of society and its news and entertainment media, and the decline of religious instruction all contribute to the total of public apathy.

The Editor (Newton Bigelow), Psychiatric Quarterly, Utica State Hospital, Utica, New York

2740 Ontario. Reform Institutions Department. Ontario training schools. Canada, no date, 23 p. illus.

Eleven training schools are operated under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Department of Reform Institutions: four for boys and four for girls are the direct responsibilities of the Department and two for boys and one for girls are operated by Roman Catholic religious orders, subsidized by the Department. Each school has the same basic program, but gives special emphasis to that part of its program considered most suitable for the particular children committed to its care. Degrees of supervision differ in each school, routines vary, and community integration is balanced to suit the facilities of the locality and the needs of the children. The basic program of all schools covers academic, vocational, and recreational training, as well as spiritual and psychological counseling.

No address

2741 Ontario. Reform Institutions Department. The Department of Reform Institutions. Canada, 1963, 23 p. illus.

The Ontario Department of Reform Institutions provides for the custody, treatment, training, and rehabilitation of adult male and female offenders in five reformatories, five industrial farms, two training centers, four clinics, three forest camps, one guidance center, and eight district jails. It also supervises two city jails and thirty-five county jails. Its services include classification; a religious, academic and vocational program; hospital and dental services; parole and rehabilitation services; and staff training and education.

No address

2742 Massachusetts. Special commission on firearms, paroles, and related matters. Second report. Senate No. 1085, 1965. 154 p.

The sub-committee on the laws regulating the sale, possession, transportation, and use of firearms and other dangerous weapons studied the problem of firearms procurement, the licensing of dealers in guns, the problem of carrying hand guns, the possibility of a standard type of "license to carry" weapons, conditions of eligibility, right of appeal, and the possibility of reciprocal recognition of any license that might be issued in the New England states, and the search, seizure, confiscation, and disposal of weapons that might be used in violation of the law. The laws of the New England states: Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and its own state of Massachusetts, relating to the aforementioned topics, were reviewed. The Federal Firearms Act was also discussed. Appendix A contains the proposed legislation on firearms restricted to pistols and revolvers that might be considered by each of the New England states for adoption. The second part of the study was devoted to deadly and dangerous weapons other than firearms and in Appendix B is the suggested draft of legislation to restrict the sale and use of many such articles. The final part of the study included a brief discussion of problems with air, gas, and spring guns, and Appendix C contains the proposed legislation with respect to these articles. The preface to the report of the sub-committee contains a summary of the report and recommendations of the commission.

No address

2743 Melnick, Arnold I. The defendant's right to obtain evidence: an examination of the military viewpoint. Military Law Review, 1965 (29):1-46, 1965.

Although Article 46 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice appears to guarantee both parties equal opportunities to obtain witnesses, the attorney for the accused must address his requests to his adversary who has the sole authority for obtaining all defense evidence and if his request is refused, the attorney for the accused must support his request for relief from the court martial by statements containing a synopsis of the testimony he expects from the desired witness and showing why the testimony is necessary. Thus, he must prematurely disclose his defense. It is immaterial that the expense of securing witnesses can be borne by the accused. This rule applies to all documentary evidence desired by the defense as well. The rule

strikes at the very heart of the adversary concept of justice. It rests on executive directive rather than any statute or provision of the Constitution. An examination of the rules in the federal courts reveal that the federal rules afford accused persons substantial advantages not permitted in the military rules. The non-indigent accused has an absolute right to compulsory process without being required to reveal to the prosecutor the nature of the testimony expected and there are narrower limits on the use of dispositions than on the military law. The prosecution cannot use dispositions at all. A history of the military rule developed and promulgated administratively has never been evaluated by congress and is not based on any factual need or practical need of the military. It appears that the legality of the rule may be questioned as a violation of the constitution. The rule appears to conflict with congressional desire that accused and prosecutor have an equal opportunity to obtain witnesses. The services have the power to correct the defects by modifying the present military procedure administratively by amending the manual and code to permit the accused to obtain defense witnesses at their own expense without prior evaluation in addition to obtaining witnesses at the expense of the United States and if such witnesses will not voluntarily appear to have subpoenas issued as a matter of course. The convening authority or court martial shall determine the materiality of witnesses requested at government expense on the basis of the pretrial file and any information the accused voluntarily offers. Substitutes for confrontation at trial should be limited to former testimony and oral dispositions.

Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

2744 Escutin, Valentin E. Philippine Military Justice. Military Law Review, 29:97-122, 1965 (D A Pam 27-100-29, 1 July 1965)

Differences in the court-martial system of the Philippines as it exists today and the American system are studied in respect to the disciplinary powers of commanding officers, court-martial, the three different types of authorities appointing the court-martial, jurisdiction of courts-martial, arrest and confinement, charges, and pretrial investigation; the procedure of the trial, limitations upon prosecutions, punishments imposed, and action by appointing or superior authority. The proposed changes are discussed.

Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

2745 New York (State). Temporary commission on revision of the Penal Law and Criminal Code. Fourth interim report. February 1, 1965. 86 p.

The introductory comments to this report of the activities of the Commission for the period February 1, 1964 to January 31, 1965 explain how the proposed revision of the Penal Law, which is being introduced for passage at the 1965 legislative session evolved from the study bill introduced at the 1964 session; why the effective date of the 1965 proposal would be September 1, 1967; why the Commission is also submitting a companion bill proposing a relocation of sections of the Penal Law; and why a separate bill replacing the M'Naghten Rule is being sponsored. Appendix A contains a table which lists sections of the 1965 proposed revision and indicates where each section may be found in the 1964 study bill. Appendix B shows the disposition of each section in the 1964 study bill. The remainder of the report contains staff comments on the important changes of substance in the 1965 version.

No address

2746 North Carolina. Prison Department. Twenty-fifth biennial report of North Carolina Prison System including report of operation, for the biennium 1962-1964. Raleigh, 1965. 93 p.

The biennial report of the North Carolina Prison System contains statistical summaries on the prison population in Central Prison, Road Units, and the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women. Data include the total number of admissions by offense, prior record, age, marital status, race, length of sentence, education, occupation, committing county and release by offense, length of sentence, race, and conduct grade.

Prison Department, 831 West Morgan Street, Raleigh, North Carolina

2747 District of Columbia. Juvenile Court. Annual report, July 1, 1964-June 30, 1965. Washington, D.C., 28 p. multilith.

A narrative account is presented of the activities and workload of the juvenile court of Washington, D.C. during the fiscal year 1965; statistical data include information on the number of children referred per population; complaints, cases and children referred; total cases referred by age and sex; delinquency offenses; traffic violations; dependency causes; previous court referrals; total juvenile and adult judicial actions; dispositions; waivers of jurisdiction; and money collected.

No address

2748 Great Britain. Home Office. Criminal statistics, England and Wales 1963. Statistics relating to crime and criminal proceedings for the year 1963. London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1964, 60 p. (Cmmd. 2525)

Statistics are presented on the total number of indictable offenses known to the police and cleared up in England and Wales in 1963; persons found guilty of offenses of all kinds; how the courts dealt with persons found guilty of indictable offenses; use made by all courts of imprisonment, fines and probation in dealing with persons found guilty of indictable offenses; persons found guilty of non-indictable offenses; persons cautioned by police; murder; suicide; characteristics of persons found guilty of indictable offenses by offense group, sex, age and proportion to population; and persons aged sixteen and over found guilty.

No address

2749 St. Louis County (Missouri). Adult Probation and Parole Division. Annual report 1964. Clayton, Mo., 1965. 22 p.

The 1964 report of the Adult Probation and Parole Department contains a description of the various functions of a probation and parole system, a statistical analysis of offenders dealt with by the department and statistical tables on total court referrals in 1964, intake activity and case dispositions, experience of probation and parole staff and a statistical overview of referrals by offense from 1957-1964.

Adult Probation and Parole Division, Public Welfare Department, 800 Carondelet, Clayton, Missouri

2750 Columbia County (Oregon). Juvenile Department. The juvenile handbook for law enforcement officers of Columbia County, Oregon, May 1965. [St. Helen's], 1965, 16 p. multilith.

A pamphlet has been prepared for use of police officers in dealing with juveniles based upon three main sections of the Oregon juvenile code: (1) the taking of a child into custody, (2) processing, and (3) detention.

No address

2751 American Catholic Correctional Chaplains' Association. Orientation guidelines for use of the Catholic correctional chaplain. Gary, Indiana, 1965, 51 p.

A manual for the guidance of Catholic chaplains working in correctional institutions has been compiled describing some of the techniques for developing an effective ministry among prisoners. Discussed are the primary functions of a Catholic correctional chaplain as spiritual leader, teacher, and friend, secondary functions within and outside of the institution, and the facilities recommended to assure efficiency in achieving his primary function.

American Catholic Correctional Chaplains' Association, Diocese of Gary, P. O. Box 474, Gary, Indiana

2752 Supreme Court upholds Estes appeal: photo ban qualified. Supplement to F O I Digest, 7(2):1-4, 1965.

The trial judge allowed live television, restricting the coverage of the television cameras to avoid violations of normal court procedures: the law, and the dignity of the court and the harrassment of the defendant and his attorneys at the two day pre-trial hearing in September 1962 and at the trial in October 1962 of Billie Sol Estes, a Texas financier, for theft and embezzlement. In June 1965, the Supreme Court upheld Estes' contention that he had been deprived of due process of law under the fourteenth amendment by the televising and broadcasting of the trial. Four justices (Clark, Warren, Douglas, and Goldberg) favored the rule which would, for the time being, bar cameras from the courtroom. Justices Stewart, Black, Brennan, and White either failed to find any detrimental effect from televising the trial or felt it was too early to promulgate a rule. Justice Harlan decided the tie by voting with the majority on the ground that television for the present should be ruled out in "notorious" cases which have attracted great public interest, but he did not rule out television in all cases. Judge Clark in the majority decision, dismissed Canon 35 which expresses the view of the American Bar Association in opposition to the broadcasting, televising, and photographing of court proceedings as having no binding effect on the courts. Many feel that the practical effect of this decision will be to affirm Canon 35 and will end courtroom telecasting. The decision may have two immediate results. (1) The decision will not have the effect of closing the doors currently open to television coverage (the Senate hearings). (2) There is a possibility that earlier cases televised might now be reopened and reviewed.

Freedom Information Center, School of Journalism, Columbia, Missouri

2753 Tuttle, Harris B., & Conrad, Edwin C. When is a photograph a fair and accurate representation. Finger Print and Identification Magazine, 46(6):3-46, 1964.

A photograph properly taken and properly viewed is one of the best media for communicating information to juries. The photographic process whether in black and white or in color is capable of recording more accurately than any other method of making pictures maximum information in the shortest space of time. It is better than the human who can misinterpret what he sees. Photographs can refresh the memories of those who have to testify to crimes that may have occurred months before the trial. All the talk about distortion with wide-angle lenses is unfounded. With cameras equipped with between-the-lens shutters, photographs by law enforcement photographers are not distorted regardless of the focal length of lens. Proper perspective is the most important element in avoiding distortion; there must be proper viewing to see a photograph in perspective. Stereo photographs should not be used in court because they do have a basic shortcoming and do give misinformation. It is possible for a photographer to retouch or misrepresent what a photograph purports to show but such a photographer can be punished. It should generally be assumed that law enforcement photographers are honest. A great many photographs are ruled inadmissible in court because photographers and lawyers do not understand the behavior of light on our eyes or on film. Photographers should be taught to make pictures the defense attorney can not get around and lawyers should be more knowledgeable of the photographic process. Photographers for the most part are not experts and should not allow themselves to be qualified as such. Photographs do help juries understand the issues and assist in clarifying testimony. It is advisable to have jurors see the pictures at the same time and give them ample time for the study of the pictures. A photograph is a fair and accurate representation.

No address

2754 Szabo, Denis. Criminologie Canadienne. (Canadian criminology.) Maintenant, no vol. (43-44):225-227, 1965.

Criminal statistical data, however imperfect, indicate that crime is clearly on an upward trend in Canada and that young adults under thirty years of age comprise the bulk of the criminal population. The Canadian courts, particularly in Quebec, have reacted to this threat to the citizen's security by becoming increasingly stern. Despite the recommendations of well intentioned commissions and judges, and the massive participation in seminars organized by the Criminology Center of the University of Toronto, concrete results in correctional reform come slowly, reflecting the gradual change in the collective conscience of Canada from an instinct for justice to justice as a virtue. A program of action, recognizing the principal tendencies which characterize Canadian criminology might include the following: (1) new legislation on criminal responsibility, (2) a two part criminal procedure, first establishing guilt, and secondly assigning the most appropriate sentence for the individual offender; (3) prisons should become a last resort, used only for those condemned to this mode of treatment; (4) expansion of probation; (5) professionalization and centralization of the police; (6) expansion of criminological research, and (7) extension of correctional and criminological education from the campuses of the Universities of Montreal and Toronto throughout the nation.

Denis Szabo, Director of the Department of Criminology, University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

2755 Fréchette, Marcel. Suis-je né criminel? (Was I born a criminal?) Maintenant, no vol. (43-44):228-229, 1965.

Although the loss of days and years of one's life in prison is severely felt by inmates, eighty percent of the population of Canada's large penitentiaries become recidivists. The life of a recidivist is an unending conflict. Society's rejection of ex-convicts seems so brutal that the ex-convict sees little choice other than rejection of society. This opposition crystallizes early. Once convicted the criminal appears to have entered a land of no return and his self-concept as a criminal hardens immediately. The recidivist flees from the world which regards him as a curious and ferocious being, back to the support of his fellow prisoners. His personality, rather than being a result of intentional ill will, is acquired as a result of his view of the world as hostile. Few men endure the kind of intense rejection criminals receive from society, yet their actions are never pure negation and even the most hardened criminals retain some hope of life in a world in which they will not be outcasts.

Marcel Fréchette, Professor, Department of Criminology, University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

2756 Bertrand, Marie-Andrée. Délinquance juvénile: essor on déclin? (Juvenile delinquency: soar or decline?) Maintenant, no vol.(43-44):230-232, 1965.

In Canada, the term juvenile delinquency, in popular usage, covers everything from borrowing one's father's car without permission to underage drinking. The true delinquent, in the legal sense, is one who has violated the law. This definition, however, is too all-encompassing including offenses which range from throwing snowballs to attempted murder. In the psychological sense, the juvenile delinquent is one who repeats the same offense with both an unconscious desire to punish himself and to prove that he really is bad. Sociologically, the true delinquent is one who is confirmed in his anti-social outlook, a member of a subculture opposed to society. Taking into consideration the errors inherent in our statistical data, it remains indisput-

able that juvenile delinquency in Canada has risen more rapidly than has the general population of the same age group. Such statistics are not representative of the true extent of social maladjustment among juveniles due to the late recognition of such maladjustment. Quebec itself has both a high rate of delinquency and an advanced social organization to combat delinquency: the Services for the Protection of Youth. Delinquency is truly an aspect of socialization and a symptom of a pathology which must be treated with the most refined techniques. A commission to study and to propose reforms in the area of juvenile delinquency should be formed.

M. A. Bertrand, Department of Criminology, University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

2757 Lecavalier, Marc. Défense sociale: à venir? (Social defense: to come?) Maintenant, no vol.(43-44):233-234, 1965.

The original meaning of social defense given by Italian criminologists was: the protection of society through severity and repression from those who attack it. Today the new social defense attempts to avoid extreme positions by combining both the knowledge of social scientists and that of legal specialists into one sound philosophy, which is then to be transformed into law. The new social defense proposes that, as 99.3 percent of all prisoners return to society, each individual be treated in conformity with his individual anti-social problem. The five main ideas of the new social defense according to Marc Ancel are: (1) that the penal law be primarily aimed at the protection of society; (2) that this protection be brought about by a number of methods including separation, treatment, and education; (3) that criminal policy tends toward systematic resocialization; (4) that this resocialization respect the human rights of the individual, and (5) that juvenile judicial procedure be unified, allowing for continuous observation of the individual. The new social defense encompasses more than these five ideas, it includes also the notion that all jurisprudence be empirical. In Canada, the Criminological Society of Quebec is a spokesman for the ideas of social defense which, though received coldly by a few national organizations, have made some progress in the area of juvenile delinquency.

No address

2758 Gilbert, Jean-Paul. Hour of the criminals, clock of the police. Maintenant, no vol.(43-44):235-236, 1965.

The historical development of law enforcement agencies in Canada as well as in Europe and the United States has been conditioned by economic and social forces such as industrialization and urbanization. Police have a more scientific and humanistic view of their role in society as a result of the influence of the industrial revolution upon their development. In Canada, the Royal Mounted Police, now the Royal Canadian Police, was first organized by an Englishman and thus its organization and methods are basically English. Recent scientific discoveries and the current increase in criminality suggest a revision of traditional police methods and techniques. Canadian police are becoming more involved in crime prevention through the efforts of the Criminology Department of the University of Montreal.

No address

2759 Fortin, Jacques. Nouveau systeme pénal. (The new penal system.) Maintenant, no vol. (43-44):236-237, 1965.

In spite of the problems of legislative cooperation between the several governments in a federation such as Canada, one can foresee some of the modifications of the Canadian penal system which are to come. The discretion given to judges concerning conditional sentences for first offender delinquents and the standardization of maximum and elimination of most minimum sentences indicate a considerable step toward the adaptation of the penalty to the personality of the offender. Various commissions since 1938 have analyzed the penal system and have suggested reforms, such as the use of parole. However, the correctional institutions as well as the criminal code itself remain victims of governmental conservation. An example of this is the national government's plan to build a detention center at St. Vincent de Paul which is a mockery of modern criminological principles. Private social service agencies continue to play a pioneering role in influencing the Canadian penal system.

Jacques Fortin, Faculty of Law, University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

2760 Normandeau, André. Peine de mort, peine perdue! (Death penalty, useless penalty!) Maintenant, no vol.(43-44):238-242, 1965.

Canada, unlike many states of the United States and countries of western Europe, has not abolished capital punishment although its use is limited to murder cases. Some change in the Canadian statutes on capital punishment is certain. Five possible alternatives for such change are: (1) a more exact definition of extenuating circumstances with regard to murder and revision of the obligatory character of the death penalty in such cases; (2) substitution of either electrocution or the gas chamber for hanging; (3) abolition of capital punishment, in fact, through automatic commutation of the sentence; (4) partial abolition, retaining capital punishment for murderers of police officers; and (5) legal abolition of the law. Thorsten Sellin's study on the deterrent effect of capital punishment indicates that homicide is related to social conditions and cannot be explained by the presence or absence of legal executions. Consideration must also be given to the alternatives to capital punishment, particularly since murderers apparently respond well to rehabilitative treatment. Political, emotional, national, and religious, as well as legal factors, shall be influenced in the coming Canadian vote on capital punishment.

André Normandeau, Research Assistant, Center of Criminological Research, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

2761 Panaccio, Lucien. Psychiatres et criminels. (Psychiatrists and criminals.) Maintenant, no vol.(43-44):243-244, 1965.

The involvement of specialists from both the social and biological sciences (including psychiatrists) in the study of crime and delinquency, allows us to see crime as a social illness susceptible to treatment. It is necessary that psychiatric teams be established in Canadian correctional institutions, particularly as imprisonment itself has a definite psychological effect on individuals. In the courts, the psychiatrist's role as expert witness is limited by the M'Naghten Rules upon which Canadian law on criminal responsibility is based. The Durham rules, which are more in harmony with current medical and psychiatric thought, allow the psychiatrist as expert witness to testify as a medical expert rather than as a moralist.

Lucien Panaccio, M. D., Medical Superintendent, St. Jean-de-Dieu Hospital, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

2762 Ouimet, Roger. La cour est ouverte. (The court is open.) Maintenant, no vol. (43-44):245-246, 1965.

The rising amount of crime in Canada brings cries from the partisans of simplistic solutions to return to the use of corporal punishment on the one hand and to abolish all repression on the other. Such wide differences of opinion make a judge's position a thankless task. The often attacked independence of the courts is an essential guaranty of the rights of man and of democratic liberties. The fact that both crime and the population of our correctional institutions are ever increasing indicates that our traditional methods of social defense have failed and that new methods must be found. Criminal justices shall be the first to benefit from the aid of socio-administrative agencies, as the judge's role in determining the offender's future is a very heavy burden.

No address

2763 Wayne County (Michigan). Circuit Court. Annual report for 1964. [Detroit, 1965], 39 p.

An explanation is given of the jurisdiction, organization, and system of operation of the Wayne County Circuit Court and a statistical summary is presented of court activities during 1964, including the number of complaints processed, dispositions, pre-sentence investigations, number of offenders placed on probation, and the types of offenses committed.

No address

2764 Murdy, Ralph G. Crime Commission handbook. Criminal Justice Commission, Baltimore, Maryland, 1965, 119 p.

To assist persons who intend to engage in citizen action groups against crime, a historical survey of such groups in the United States is made. In the United States, citizen effort to combat crime and corruption can conveniently be divided into the vigilante era which preceded the Civil War, the moralist period which ended with World War I, and the crime commission era which is still with us. New York City leads the nation's cities in the number of such groups which have been established since the latter half of the nineteenth century; one of the most controversial was the Society for the Suppression of Vice founded in the early 1870's by Anthony Comstock. Others included the Society for the Prevention of Crime, The Citizens Committee on the Control of Crime in New York, and the New York City Anti-Crime Committee. The tenure of the most recent of these crime commissions, the Temporary Commission of Investigation, established in 1958 for a five-year period, has been extended until 1967 because its effectiveness and benefits far outweigh its small cost. Other U. S. cities with noteworthy crime commission histories include among others, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia. To improve law enforcement in the United States and to stem the continuing increase in violent crimes, a National Crime Commission was established in 1925, followed by a National Association of Crime Commission Executives in 1938, the National Association of Citizen Crime Commissions in 1951, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency which, in 1959, started citizens councils in various states, and the Anti-Crime Clubs of America founded in 1964. The history of these citizen action groups is an account of success on the part of a number of citizen groups in bringing about improvement in their community, but also an account of failure in a number of cases where citizen support could not be maintained over a long period of time.

Criminal Justice Commission, 407-A 22 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21202

2765 Anti-Crime groups in the United States. In: Murdy, Ralph G. Crime Commission handbook. Criminal Justice Commission, Baltimore, Maryland 1965, p. 50-55.

Taken from the files of the Chicago Crime Commission and the Criminal Justice Commission in Baltimore, an extensive but not inclusive list of anti-crime groups in the United States is presented. Groups are listed alphabetically under state; those belonging to the National Association of Citizen Crime Commissions and those affiliated with government are indicated.

Criminal Justice Commission, 407-A 22 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21202

2766 Moley, Raymond. Conducting a crime survey. In: Murdy, Ralph G. Crime Commission handbook. Criminal Justice Commission, Baltimore, Maryland, 1965, p. 56-62.

The function of a crime commission should be an impartial gathering of impersonal, even-tempered, and scientific facts. It should be fact-finding, not fault-finding; what is vital in its work is that illegal practices may not have so many dark corners in which to hide. To protect its important goals, the commission should avoid even the appearance of a search for individual wrongdoing. There are advantages and disadvantages to both a public and a private crime commission. A state crime commission should have three primary objectives: (1) it should prepare legislation; (2) recommend improved administrative methods for public officials; and (3) inform the public on the way public work is done. The plan of a private state commission should include a careful survey of the entire problem, after the publication of which it should devote its energy to the task of following up its recommendations. The objectives of a crime commission require many facts which the commission must spend its efforts to collect in a survey. The following principles should govern the survey: (1) it should be statewide; (2) personnel conducting it should have a variety of talents, including a knowledge of

law, of administrative and statistical methods, and of psychology, correctional treatment, and other specialized skills; (3) the survey staff must have the advice and cooperation of citizen committees; (4) where possible a survey report should be subjected to at least three processes of verifying the facts; and (5) ultimate responsibility for the report should rest with the commission under conditions which will, at the same time, safeguard the professional rights of the staff members.

Criminal Justice Commission, 407-A 22 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21202

2767 Peterson, Virgil W. Forming a citizen crime commission. In: Murdy, Ralph G. Crime Commission handbook. Criminal Justice Commission, Baltimore, Maryland, 1965, p. 62-78.

An outline is made of how citizen crime commissions may be formed and the following aspects of its founding and organization are discussed: (1) sponsorship; (2) leadership; (3) formative stages; (4) officer structure; (5) scope of activities; (6) financial support; (7) staff; and (8) public statements and reports.

Criminal Justice Commission, 407-A 22 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland

2768 O'Neill, Eugene S. Utilization of parent groups for minimizing isolation. Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy, 11(5):237-252, 1965.

Beyond the alienation of the individual from the normative structure, isolation is a problem which has negative results particularly with acting-out behavior and delinquency. One of the ways the Seattle Atlantic Street Center dealt with it was with Parent Group Meetings in an attempt to reduce the incidence of delinquent behavior resulting from isolation. Race and economic class status contribute to the attitudes and behavior affecting isolationism, or the condition which exists for an individual with minimal relations with others outside of their community. The degree of isolation depends on desire, ability, opportunity, and permission respective of freedom from society's racial, religious, political, or physical restrictions. The Center focuses on the problem rather than the method, the methods for solution reflecting the demands of the situation. The Parents' Group seeks to enable parents to use effectively the conducive atmosphere of social, physical, and emotional development. Relating to peers and community leaders in important areas creates an opportunity for successful socialization and for significant exposure to situations, people and areas crucial to them and their families. They learn about the opportunities for help and service that are available and the resources and facilities are discussed to help them function better as parents and to create an atmosphere for dealing more effectively with acting-out behavior.

Eugene S. O'Neill, Atlantic Street Center, Seattle, Washington

2769 Bird, David T. Discipline in the therapeutic community. Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy, 11(5):253-230, 1965.

Fifty percent of the 24,000 male adults in institutions in the California Department of Correction are incarcerated for serious "acting-out" types of behavior, which makes it extremely difficult to handle and supervise them. The group process method of discipline has helped, resulting in better controls by using the group as a treatment mediator. Beyond the group process is the community and its process of socialization. Patients gain responsibility by helping other patients. Flexibility is the most important attitude in discipline and should reflect the changes in the community culture. The handling of rules and limits is more important than having them. Insight into personal problems is gained from examination of the personal image suggesting rehabilitation, and self-expression through words and action in a directed and controlled therapeutic environment. Authority is not taken away from the staff. It is increased by the many functions required by the group and the closer more demanding relationships. Should the group fail, the community becomes involved in disciplinary action. The therapeutic community attempts to rechannel

responsibility for constructive living among inmates giving them a new opportunity to experience behavior and then examine their handling of it. The technique has not always been successful. It is slow, the method is not always clear, and the causes and effects of the action are not always understood. Work continues to correct the deficiencies using some of the positive results with other methods of approach.

David T. Bird, California Institution for Men, Chino, California

2770 Lay, Thomas. Stimulating communication among nonverbal boys. Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy, 11(5):261-268, 1965.

Rehabilitation for the nonverbal boy is more difficult because he lacks the openness required for therapeutic management. Four characteristically nonverbal, fifteen to seventeen year old boys were studied and treated forty-five minutes once a week by a speech pathologist who was brought together with the boys by the clinical psychologist of the school for delinquents. The first of the eight sessions met with the boys' agreement to participate. At the first session, speech, as a tool, was presented with a successful speaking experience to be the product. The comments of the boys on the sessions were critical. Subsequent sessions revealed the boys' resistance to communication. Objections of varying kinds were raised, communicating the desire to go home was difficult, and they had difficulty in communicating with influential adults of whom they were suspicious. The authority figures were obstacles to communicative and, therefore, rehabilitative aims. Consistent experiences are indicated, making even a small communicative experience of significance. Not having a language skill is one barrier of communication, another is fear of reprisal and suspicion. More trust of other human beings and confidence in growth through openness of communication lines in various relationships is essential to successful rehabilitation. Good speaking experiences themselves are stimuli to increased attention to the development of communication skills.

Thomas Lay, St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas

2771 Warman, Roy E., & Hannum, Thomas E. Use of parole violators in pre-parole group counseling. Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Psychiatry, 11(5):269-274, 1965.

The practice of using non-professional personnel in institutional counseling programs is growing. Professionals admit it has had some success but they are concerned about the selection, training, and supervision of these "counselors," and the limitation of this non-professional assistance to professionals to prisons rather than mental institutions. In the Iowa Women's Reformatory, parole violators were selected to counsel pre-parole groups and their selection and participation was not limited to non-controversial opinions or specific attitudes. The violators discussed their own problems, the factors contributing to their failures, how they should have behaved differently and answered questions of the parolees who also attended parole school. The questions asked in school and those asked in group counseling differed because of the parolees' more relaxed attitude toward the counseling group members, suggesting that the group session follow the school, that the group should be kept small, run about one-and-a-half hours, and probably not be more than two in number, or at least until useful discussion is ended. Both parolees and violators benefited in acquiring insight, information, and more desirable attitudes.

Roy E. Warman, Psychologist, Iowa Women's Reformatory, Rockwell City, Iowa

2772 The American Foundation. Description of program and architectural requirements for a new state correctional institution in the Philadelphia area. Philadelphia, 1964, various pagings. multilith.

A detailed description is made of the five programs recommended for a new state correctional institution in the Philadelphia area. Providing the basis for architectural design, basic criteria for the construction of the institution are presented and architectural programs and requirements are listed including the relationships between functions and the square footage requirements for all facilities, rooms, and shops. Also included are cost estimates for each facility and for the entire institutional complex.

The American Foundation, 1532 Philadelphia National Bank Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

2773 The American Foundation. Personnel complement recommended for a state correctional institution in the Philadelphia area. Philadelphia, 1964. 13 p. multilith.

Recommendations are made for the personnel complement of the proposed new correctional institution to replace the existing Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia. The advantages and economies of having specialized personnel for the five recommended programs located at one institutional site are analyzed and suggestions are made for the utilization of personnel which will lead to improved morale and more efficient productive operations than are usually found in correctional institutions. A personnel complement table is included which lists all positions, the salary range of each, and the total salaries for the new institution. Personnel costs are compared with those of the existing Eastern State Correctional Institution and an evaluation is made of the salaries of correctional personnel in Pennsylvania as compared to ten other comparable systems.

The American Foundation, 1532 Philadelphia National Bank Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

2774 The American Foundation. A new state correctional institution in the Philadelphia area: a summary report. Philadelphia, 1964, 35 p. app. multilith.

A new state correctional institution to replace the 135 year old Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia is proposed. In replacing the old institution, Pennsylvania has an ideal opportunity to provide correctional programs and facilities which will go far in correcting existing deficiences in the state correctional system. Programs of diagnosis, classification, correctional treatment, correctional research, and personnel training, second to none in the United States, can be accommodated in an institutional complex located in the Philadelphia area. The proposed institution would provide the focal point for the development of efficient programs for all state correctional institutions. It would provide a field laboratory in which essential additional knowledge can be obtained about offenders for correctional treatment and research purposes and in which the effectiveness of existing and newer programs can be demonstrated and evaluated. The institutional programs recommended are designed to eliminate gaps in the state correctional program and are planned to improve correctional efficiency and thereby lower the costs of crime and the administration of justice. The estimated capital expenditure for the Reception, Medical and Correctional Treatment Centers and the Research and Personnel Training Institutes is $14,653, 296 for a capacity of 1,018 inmates, or $14,400 per bed. Personnel costs for all the services are estimated at $1,696,171.

The American Foundation, 1532 Philadelphia National Bank Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

2775 The American Foundation. Principles for the development of an integrated system of correctional institutions. Philadelphia, 1965, 14 p. multilith.

The American Foundation has accepted an assignment from the Pennsylvania Joint State Government Commission to advise on plans and program for an institution to replace the 135 year old Philadelphia correctional institution. As part of this undertaking, a statement of eleven principles was made for the development of an integrated system of institutions. (1) A correctional system should develop and maintain a master plan of its present and anticipated future capital expenditure requirements. (2) An institution should have sufficient capacity to justify the variety of treatment and training programs needed by inmates but should not be so large as to interfere with effective treatment or control of the institutional population. (3) It should be custodially as secure as required to confine and keep the inmates for whom it is designed, but it should not be more secure than necessary to achieve its objectives. (4) An institution which places emphasis on its program of professional personnel should be located near an urban area near universities in order to recruit and retain such personnel. (5) Young adult offenders should be separated from those older and criminally more sophisticated to avoid the contamination by the close association of experienced criminals with youth. (6) Specialized institutions for the treatment of specific groups of offenders should be provided when such institutions can achieve better results and there are an adquate number of persons for such care. (7) Prisoners should be placed in institutions as near their homes as possible, consistent with the need to separate groups of offenders. (8) Institutions should not be allowed to become overcrowded since effective programs

cannot be carried out under crowded conditions and since overcrowding is a precipitating factor in prison disturbances. (9) A prison which has outlived its usefulness because of the high cost of maintenance and inadequate facilities should be abandoned. (10) Planning should anticipate areas of change and provide flexibility which will permit future modification of facilities at minimal cost. (11) The functions of state, county, and municipal correctional institutions should be coordinated; the facilities of one system should not duplicate those of the other and only state institutions should be used for the confinement of prisoners with sentences of more than one year.

The American Foundation, 1532 Philadelphia National Bank Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

2776 Whittaker, Charles E. Lawlessness in U. S.--warning from a top jurist. U. S. News and World Report, 60-63, July 1965, p. 60-63. (Address)

A large part of the current spread of lawlessness in the United States can be attributed to the practices of civil rights leaders in preaching the obedience to good laws and the violation of bad ones in the name of "peaceable civil disobedience." At first, the demonstrations consisted of group invasions of private stores in sit-ins and lie-downs copying from the labor strife of an earlier era. These trespasses not being punished, were enlarged to include mass marches on sidewalks, streets, and highways and mob action which are vehicles for the infiltration of rabblerousers and Communists. The process has spread throughout the land even into the campuses of many universities. This conduct can not be termed civil disobedience. It is a violation of our criminal laws. It is a citizens' duty to uphold the law. The legal process, though it may be slow, is the only forum in which to seek justice against discrimination. The minority groups, by defying the law, are destroying the only structure that can protect them from discrimination. There has been too much toleration and encouragement of action outside the law. The remedy is to have the government command respect of law by strict enforcement of the criminal laws and severe punishment for violation of those laws.

No address

2777 The Council on Religion and the Homosexual. A brief of injustices: an indictment of our society in its treatment of the homosexual. San Francisco, 1965, 12 p.

Police harassment and denials of civil rights in San Francisco to persons presumed to be homosexuals have raised issues of concern to the whole community. To bring this situation to the attention of the public, the Council on Religion and the Homosexual, Inc. has prepared a Brief of Injustices representing the consensus of the Board of Trustees of the Council. (1) Homosexuals are being prosecuted under laws which cannot be enforced equitably. (2) Homosexuals are being socially ostracized to the extent that they are often unable to avail themselves of effective legal counsel and they are unwilling to risk fighting for their legitimate rights in courts. (3) Individuals who publicly assist persons perceived by others to be homosexuals face attempted intimidation by police as well as other negative sanctions. (4) Law enforcement officers use methods of enticement and entrapment to develop grounds for arrest and conviction of persons presumed to be homosexual. (5) Persons perceived to be homosexuals are subjected to unreasonable and unfair discriminatory practices in employment based on the unfounded belief of employers that homosexuals are unstable or untrustworthy. (6) Persons presumed to be homosexuals, on suspicion alone, are being willfully and illegally harassed by police. (7) Criminals who attack citizens often go free because too much police manpower is used to harass and entrap homosexuals. (8) Licensed public premises are subject to prosecution because they provide services to homosexuals. Conversely, homosexuals are deprived of access to such premises which are available to other people. (9) To make a case against licensed public premises believed to serve homosexuals, plainclothes investigators employ methods of entrapment to secure evidence which is often proved false or irrelevant. (10) Private acts of unsuspecting persons which result from the deceitful enticement of undercover agents are used to suspend or revoke the license of public places, even though neither the enticement nor the private acts have ever been reported to the licensee.

The Council on Religion and The Homosexual, Inc., 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, California, 94102

2778 Burke, Louis H. Judicial discipline and removal. The California story. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 48(9):167-172, 1965.

There has been a nationwide movement to improve the methods of selection and tenure of judges on a non-partisan, non-political basis of merit. The consensus of the "Citizens Conference on Florida's Judicial System," one of many state and regional conferences held in the United States, recommended that the Governor appoint one of the qualified nominees from a slate selected by an independent nominating commission. After a short probationary term of judicial service and at the end of each term, the judge should be required to run against his record in office on a non-competitive ballot. California applied the essentials of such a system in 1934 but it is only applicable to Supreme and Appellate Court judges. This periodic facing of the electorate tends to prevent a judge from becoming arbitrary. The California plan was adopted by Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and Alaska. Removing judges from politics and assuring them of tenure in office requires a reasonable system for retirement or removal, another recommendation of the Florida Consensus. California in 1960 amended its constitution, which had only three methods of removal: (1) impeachment; (2) recall; and (3) judicial action to provide for a commission to investigate complaints against judges in all courts, a confidential investigation, and to recommend to the Supreme Court the retirement of any judge for disability or willful misconduct. The Supreme Court conducts its own review of the proceedings and orders the retirement or removal. A private citizen is afforded relief and a disciplinary power is invoked. The confidentiality of the work of the commission protects the innocent judge. The plan has met with widespread support and assures the public of capable and efficient judges. The California plan is now being studied in more than twelve states.

The American Judicature Society, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60637

2779 Allard, Bob. Judicial discipline and removal plans. A survey and comparative study. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 48(9):173-176, 1965.

Since the adoption of the California Commission plan in 1960 to provide an effective method of judicial removal, there has been intensified interest and many proposals made to deal with this problem. One type of proposal is the "special court" which usually involves a judicial action in a public proceeding after a formal complaint is filed either by specified persons or by petition by lawyers or citizens with power to remove a judge for cause or to involuntarily retire a judge for physical or emotional disability. Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Alaska, Illinois, and Iowa have adopted some variation of this plan. Kansas, Ohio, and Oklahoma are considering similar proposals. The American Bar Association endorsed the "special court" plan. The commission plan provides for a confidential investigation of complaints by a commission composed of judges, lawyers, and non-lawyers and disciplinary procedures which permit voluntary and confidential solution of problems of alleged judicial misbehavior; if the judge wishes to defend himself against the recommended action of the commission then there is a judicial determination in a public proceeding. At least six states plan to make similar proposals to their 1965 legislatures, and the plan is under study in a larger number of other states. The 1965 proposals of Colorado, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas are compared in detail with the California plan.

The American Judicature Society, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60637

2780 Frankel, Jack E. Removal of judges federal and state. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 48(9):177-182, 1965.

There is now no practical way to remove or retire a federal judge, whose tenure is usually for life, for misconduct or physical or mental disability and this is also true in a majority of the states. The traditional remedy of impeachment is inadequate. There have been a number of federal judges suffering from mental impairment who have continued to serve on the bench. Compulsory retirement for age, now the law in twenty states, has been only a partial approach. A modern judicial program requires an efficient way to determine judicial misbehavior and disability and, if this is found, to force a termination of service whether or not the office is elective and apart from a mandatory retirement

for age. Some legal writers claim that the remedy lies in an amendment to the constitution; others claim the action could be taken by statute: action should be taken in state and federal jurisdictions although the Supreme Court would be exempt because of its unique standing. There are convincing precedents in the Commission plan of California adopted in 1960 and in the machinery in New York of its court on the judiciary for a solution of unfitness in American courts that does not encroach on judicial prerogative. These solutions will increase the stature of the judiciary.

No address

2781 Blackmar, Charles B. On the removal of judges: the impeachment trial of Samuel Chase. Journal of the American Judicature Society. 48(9):183-187, 1965.

The framers of the Constitution, in providing life tenure of federal judges, wished to provide for an independent judiciary. The only impeachment trial of a Supreme Court judge occurred in 1805 with the trial of Samuel Chase, a Federalist considered an opponent of the administration of Thomas Jefferson. The Senate acquitted him on the Articles of Impeachment drawn by the House of Representatives and thus declared that Congress does not have a constitutional right to strip a judge of his office except for criminal conduct. A precedent was established that judges are not to be removed because of the content of their decisions or because of offensive mannerisms. This precedent upholding the independence of the judiciary should stand as a guide for future legislatures. There may be some justification to remove or discipline any federal or state judge for causes other than "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors" specified in the Constitution. These causes might include those delineated in the California plan such as willful misconduct, failure to perform duties and habitual intemperance. It is important to note that this plan and similar plans adopted and proposed in other states do not use legislative bodies as tribunals and none permit a censorship over the substance of the judge's rulings. All provide for final determination by judicial procedures.

American judicature Society, 1155 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60637

2782 Levinthal, Allen. Minor courts: major problems. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 48(9):188-192, 1965.

Courts of special or limited jurisdictions have been described as social problem courts processing a fantastic volume of cases. Many are completely independent of courts of general jurisdiction with no general standards for personnel, no reliable statistics, no machinery for the assignment of additional judges which may be needed, and no insurance of specialized competent judges. Powers and duties of such courts overlap in subject matter and territory. These problems are particularly accute in the areas of juvenile behavior and family relationships. In order to have effective judges in family cases, the judges should be made part of the highest court of general trial jurisdiction and be given sufficient tenure to become specialized in family law with salaries that are commensurate with the grave matters with which they deal. Disparities that now exist in the use of specialized services because of a shortage of trained personnel can be dealt with by the establishment of an integrated family court. These problems also exist in the area of small claims and traffic courts where reliance is placed on unqualified part-time judges who are not legally trained. Full-time judges should be assigned to traffic courts with salaries comparable to those of judges of courts of general jurisdiction and provisions for removal and retirement should be extended to traffic court judges. The problem of the immense volume of appeals being tried twice through the de novo system of appeal should be solved by such courts the status of "court of record" and eliminating the de novo appeal. The court system of the Los Angeles Superior Court and a similar plan operating in Illinois since 1964 are examples of what can be done when all these courts are consolidated into a unified court with specialized branches and judges for all classes of cases within the single framework.

Allen Levinthal, Assistant Director, The American Judicature Society, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60637

2783 Ten years of court reorganization reforms: a selected chronological survey. Journal of the American Judicature Society, 48(9):193-195, 1965.

A brief chronological sketch of some important state court reorganization reforms during the past ten years in twenty-one states provides the following information: the year in which the court organization reform was enacted or approved; citations to the pertinent constitutional or statutory provisions, where available; and a summary of the most important features of the reform. With six or more states having significant court reorganization proposals in 1965 legislative sessions and others being studies, it is expected that at least as many states will achieve court reorganization within the next five years.

American Judicature Society, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60637

2784 Clifford, W. Problems in criminological research in Africa south of the Sahara. International Review of Criminal Policy, 1965 (23):11-17, 1965. (ST/SOA/SERIM/23)

Population, education, growth, income, and employment statistics, among others, are inadequate in the social records of Africa, making it difficult for the criminologist to investigate crime and relate it to criteria. Economic and anthropological research on tribes gives the criminologist some valuable background data. Little importance has been given to the psychological relationship between crime and economics but it is significant, requiring documentation from ground studies in the social sciences. Personnel assessment and aptitude testing by the National Institute of Personnel is only pioneered. Psychiatric services are hampered by language problems and differences in mental illness categories in Africa's different cultures. In criminological research, there is a challenge to ingenuity and perseverence made more difficult by the rapid expansion of industry and urbanization and lack of knowledge of tribal society's tolerance of abnormal behavior. Investigation of crime involves assessment as a community problem, identification of the causative factors, and improvement and evaluation of methods of dealing with it. Statistical work has been limited as there is a lack of trained researchers for tracing causative factors, but officials and amateurs can fill in temporarily, using, with modification, more developed countries' techniques. Small but sufficient evidence for hypothetical speculation on the reasons for crime exists, but more data must be accumulated and tests made with offenders and control groups. Cooperation between officials and administrators on personnel and financial problems is the beginning of the development of penal, preventive, and rehabilitative measures. Sequence is not rigid but immediate concentration on the problem is.

No address

2785 Christie, Nils. Research trends in the Scandinavian countries. International Review of Criminal Policy, 1965(23):19-23, 1965. (ST/SOA/SER.M/23)

Scandinavian criminology is a blend of Anglo-American and Continental European. Criminological research is science directed, and, although cooperatively organized in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden, is different in each country under an institutional franchise and frequently allied with law faculties and universities. A study in 1961 and 1962 by the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology with a questionnaire to eighty-seven persons working on criminological research was answered by seventy-five. Research gets one half of one percent of the budget for fighting crime for which money comes from grants and the government. Conferences every five years are now annual meetings at which current research projects are evaluated. In 1961, the Scandinavian Research Council was established by the four countries, directed toward the organization of criminological research seminars which will begin in 1965 with prison personnel and research workers exchanging information, requirements, and plans. Progress is made in fact-gathering methods on crimes, types, offenses, offenders, categories, and available, registered criminals now represent a small part of the offenders. Crime rates particular among lower age groups are

increased, and studies of drinking habits indicate age rather than nationality to be more influential. Research on measuring sanctions results with samplings of youngsters undergoing ambulatory treatment after social and psychological examinations appraised resocializing effects. Biological, psychological, and sociological variables were examined. Research has reduced the length of incarceration, replaced oversimplified treatment techniques with more exacting, detailed treatment and appropriate personnel. The pressures of the crime rise and problems suggest tighter sanctions from the political leaders as an abortive possibility.

No address

2786 Drapkin, Israel. Criminological research in Latin America. International Review of Criminal Policy, 1965(23):25-30, 1965. (ST/SOA/SER.M/23)

Some generalizations can be made about the continent of Latin America associated with its artistic, cultural, scientific, and, most particularly, its recent criminological development in spite of its heterogeneity. Studying criminology involves scientific research, higher education, and an evaluation of the future prospects and possibilities. Jose Ingenieros, in the late 19th and early 20th century, propagated the new Positivist ideas of criminology and criminal anthropology. Soon after, however, and until quite recently, interest in criminological research lagged. Research into crime is conducted by institutional intra-penitentiary groups of doctors, nurses, psychologists, and female social workers who perform examinations and tests biotypologically and psychiatrically to determine the personalities of the accused and imprisoned. Universities and psychiatric annexes, mental institutions, or psychiatric hospitals work with forensic medical institutes on the psychiatric aspects of criminal behavior. Courses in criminology are given in universities, vocational and training schools, extension courses are given extra-murally, professional societies conduct discussions, publish literature, and congresses of international experts meet with personnel of institutions and prisons under the guidance of the United Nations. Interest in the psychological and sociological phenomena of crime has been deficient because in Latin America the influence of European legal and biological philosophies have prevailed. Production rather than social defense has been emphasized, but the alarming rise in the rate of crime and delinquency has stimulated leaders and research workers to seek funds and trained research workers in order to resemble the United States approach more.

No address

2787 Ray, D. N. The need for a national agency to promote sound policies for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders with particular reference to India. International Review of Criminal Policy, 1965(23):31-35, 1965. (ST/SOA/SER.M/23)

The need for a planned social development for dealing with offenders in India results from the demands of the social order, the need for protection against unwholesome social changes, and for the implementation and the urgent application of modern scientific methods of prevention. New ways and means for administering justice balanced between society and the individual must be found in India's accelerated socio-economic upheaval which has brought increased mobility to a heterogeneous population and a resultant increase in deviance and a breakdown of social controls. Scientific standards for treatment and diagnosis must be planned and developed because of the current inadequacy. Fundamental handicaps of poor organization, lack of program uniformity and continuity, insufficient qualified research personnel, and inadequate data demands a coordinating agency to provide momentum and consistency. The agency can bring together the various jurisdictional agencies and coordinate techniques, standards, services, and legislation. Since 1961, treatment, recordkeeping, and methods of physical institutional handling of offenders have been under the auspices of the Central Bureau of Correctional Services where activities are constantly increasing as recommended by a United Nations expert. It is advised by a committee of experts, teachers, volunteers, and groups maintaining its flexibility to meet special needs. Leadership must be professional and the understanding of crime and treatment of offenders inter-disciplinary. The interchange of personnel should enlarge the problem perspectives and policies.

No address

2788 Houchon, Guy. Methodology of criminological research and inter-disciplinary team-work. International Review of Criminal Policy, 1965(23):37-46, 1965. (ST/SOA/SER.M/23)

The methodological difficulties and problems involved with criminal research suggest the use of interdisciplinary techniques. Society's hostility toward crime, the dispersal of sources and confusion about role definitions are difficulties which consistent regular teamwork and contact between disciplines and groups might overcome. Criminology must be maintained as an independent science subject. A criminological approach to deviant behavior is developing through the efforts of judicial, psychological, professional, and official institutional cooperation giving security and intellectual control to those pressured with special situational tensions and behavior problems. Fresh research resources make social science techniques available. Teams that provide controls based on considered scientific research reports on criminal phenomena are criminological, giving criminology a psychiatric rather than psychopathic approach. The study of the teamwork at the Centre d'Orientation Penitentiaire of the Belgian Administration at St. Gilles showed the team to be exercising positive emotional support and intellectual controls and making specific observations and recommendations. Examination of the possible socio-normative structures for teamwork in criminology results in a definition of a criminologist as a professional scientifically-oriented analyst of crime and criminal behavior. How to use the procedure depends on the law and legal institutions, involves the cooperation between social administrators familiar with social problems, and the University's scientific researcher familiar with criminology. The development of information and material into a body of organized knowledge, properly bibliographed, protects the independence of the science as it does others engaged in interdisciplinary teamwork, and, in making the information readily available, creates a scientific tradition much less provincial.

No address

2789 Wilkins, Leslie T. Research methods in criminology: a critical note. International Review of Criminal Policy, 1965(23): 47-55, 1965. (ST/SOA/SER.M/23)

Doubt is growing in the United States about the quantities of data collected irrespective of whether the purpose is served. New methods and changes of system affecting a closer liaison between research and accounting functions are indicated. Procedures of data collection can be changed to relate to their usefulness in providing quantitative information about crimes and criminals. Information should be tested. Continuous research may be better than data computations. Coordination of statistical and research functions will save costs of storage, collect, and control of data. Distinctions in data between events, individuals, and decisions suggests distinctions between actions in dealing with offenders, the offenses, crime prevention, and recidivism in which the identification of criminal and delinquent behavior is difficult but important. Evaluation of the achievements of the penal system includes research and statistics of the problems of prediction, penal treatment, and results reflected in recidivism. To eliminate the variables, the pre-sentence probability (multivariate) method appears reliable. Stratification is a less costly but more limited method. Evaluation by matching areas presents a problem in the selection for treatment. Varying treatments show little difference in effect. Research into strategies and hypotheses of "types of offenders" can correct some regressions. The research philosophy should be designed to the decision process model distinguishing real from assumed data, setting boundary designs, maximizing the obtaining of objectives, and using action variables as criteria. An adjustable mechanism, not an ideal, is needed for a better social ethic within the penal system.

No address

2790 Martin, J. P. The cost of crime: some research problems. International Review of Criminal Policy, 1965(23):57-63, 1965. (ST/SOA/SER.M/23)

Cambridge University is conducting a survey which is studying the cost of crime using a systematic expenditure analysis of private and public services and sources. Costs involve damage and destruction of people and things, transfers involving losses, and overall community costs. The acceptable concept of estimating public cost is to statistically examine the costs of existing services in the economy and then to consider the impact

of and reasons for changes of the cost patterns. The boundary between criminal and non-criminal acts, the desirability of subdividing expenses by meaningful categories, assessing victims' losses as direct, consequential, or preferred, the valuation of the loss, and the identification of the victim represent a few typical complex problems in an accurate total evaluation. An overall research design divided into categories for analysis by separate projects might result in more orderly analyses. Indications would follow of the sociological and criminological impact of crime on society, of society's protections against social deviations, of standards of honesty, methods of private law enforcement, and the group tolerance toward crime.

No address

2791 Amos, William E., Manella, Raymond L., & Southwell, Marilyn. Action programs for delinquency prevention. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 137 p.

Juvenile delinquents, legalistically those who have violated the Juvenile Code according to state authority, are estimated from the F.B.I. and the Children's Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to be 1.2 million in the United States under eighteen years in 1963. Offenses, broken down by types, age, and sex indicate males, urbanites, and property offenses predominate with female and rural delinquencies increasing during the last five years. Programming and community action on all levels is needed for early identification of delinquency, prevention, treatment, and controls. Some of those guides and techniques of various projects which have had success with community activity in youth training, employment, and education in key geographic spots in the United States are partially represented. The Job-Upgrading Project of North Richmond, California has found employment for many boys making potential or actual delinquents productive and self-sustaining. Ken-Gar, Maryland so successfully developed a home-study and enrichment program with volunteer tutors that it expanded with a nursery school and employment agency, and delinquency declined. In Chicago, Carson Pirie Scott's (a department store) Double E (Employment and Education) salvages school dropouts, trains them for store employment for them and others. Other large companies and cities have followed the example. Youth for Success in San Francisco works with gangs and severally handicapped heterogeneous youngsters, making them use their energy constructively in service to needy organizations and individuals and to integrate with the adjusted community. In Washington, D.C., the Urban Service Corps successfully used volunteers with skills for a vocational training and medical program and cultural enrichment. Philadelphia's Neighborhood Commons uses vacant lots for recreational purposes and a self-help community, changing anti-social violence into constructive development offering potential employment with training in landscape construction and maintenance. Higher Horizons in New York through its Board of Education selected disadvantaged high school students for stimulation to higher scholastic achievement and broader cultural experience with more students earning diplomas and extended educations. In Cincinnati, the Job Placement and Work Therapy Program trains for work in community projects like recreation centers, and, through rehabilitation, has reduced court cases. The Youth Council on Civic Affairs and the Youth Jury in Jacksonville, Florida, staffed by young volunteers, acts to control delinquency by reviewing cases, recommending punishment, and developing rehabilitative recreation programs. Boy Builders of Bloomington, Indiana gives hard-to-reach, uneducable, alienated boys sixteen to eighteen years of age the opportunity to work and study vocational and construction trades serving the community's needs. Denver Boys in Colorado, a private city and state joint effort, sponsors, guides and employs potential delinquents equipping them to be self-sufficient community members. Philadelphia's Youth Conservation Corps, under the city's auspices, trains boys for one year academically and vocationally improving the community's public lands and reducing delinquency. Action in various ways depending on the problem and local need, the sponsors and the problems is being taken to combat delinquency. The programs arise with community backing. More civic cooperation throughout this country is demanded by the increased delinquency rate.

William E. Amos, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, D.C.

2792 Short, James F. Jr. & Strodtbeck, Fred L. Group process and gang delinquency. Chicago, University of Chicago Press. 294 p.

The study of 598 members of sixteen delinquent gangs and the detached worker program in Chicago from 1959-1964 examined theories of delinquency and added recommendations respective to delinquency incidence. The research design and approach to the study sprang from traditional examinations of delinquent subcultures resulting from cultural and social-structural factors, but the strategy went beyond these bypaths to examine data not related to old hypotheses by developing new ones through new techniques of research, observation, and measurement instruments. A data report to be reviewed early by the public, even if further investigation might not substantiate it, is a new research approach. Findings from the comparison of values of gangs and non-gang groups indicate the influence of middle-class norms, standards, and activities, and a new scale of measuring middle-class behavior within the group. Delinquent subcultures exist but are not cleanly separated from other causal variables of the group, community, and social system, and individual variations of ability, motivation, value, and personality. Community level differences affect juvenile behavior and are reflected in gang differences of which the failure of the Negro community to act and provide leadership in combating delinquency is an example. Analyzing self-descriptions by members of delinquent gangs in relation to their behavior and social class and race are not related to marked delinquency differences, but the locus of causation is more the externalized conception. Unexpected findings included self-descriptors like "clean" and "scouts" as involved in conflict behavior with individuals seeking status through the acquisition of delinquent skills. Observation of the group process and delinquent behavior shows that leaders respond to status threats and delinquent espiodes result from the need for status within the gang, gang values, and activities. Social disabilities among the boys responsible for their particular delinquency involve dependence on interpersonal gratification, the absence of an "institutional" brand of loyalty, and the need to create situations in which their dependency requirements are met. Two influences prevail in considering aleatory risks and the hedonistic rewards of delinquent gangs: the consequences and the status acquisition. The group process perspective in the context of current theoretical formulations suggests much can be done to remedy the miseries of fear, economic stress, and helplessness which make adjustment to conventional demands of society impossible.

James F. Short, Jr., Washington State University, Pullman, Washington

2793 Ellenberger, Henri. Recherche clinique et recherche expérimentale en criminologie. (Clinical and experimental research in criminology.) Contributions à l'Etude des Sciences de l'Homme, no vol.(6):7-19, 1965.

Progress of a science consists both of not forgetting what has already been obtained and the increase of knowledge by means of research. In investigating the special characteristics of criminological research as compared to research in other sciences, criminology should be considered as an autonomous science. Together with medicine, it forms part of what might be called the "complex sciences." "Complex sciences" are based on different sciences, they make sense only in regard to their practical application, they deal both with the general and the particular, they use both scientific concepts and value judgments, and they are characterized by an autonomous ethical aim. Criminology, in the first place, will combine the methods of the various disciplines on which it is based. The methods of criminalistic inquiry are related to those of history, those of criminal anthropology and criminal ethonography to the ones of the natural sciences, those of criminological psychology and sociology to the ones of the so-called exact sciences; mathematics constitutes the base of criminal statistics, clinical criminology is related to clinical medicine. Hence, it may be concluded that criminology should remain open to the influences from other sciences. Also, the role played by what might be called "invisible research" should not be forgotten. This includes police reports, reports of social workers, the file of the person in detention, and other such documents which are often at the base of criminological research.

No address

2794 Cormier, Bruno M. & others. The family and delinquency. Contributions à l'Etude des Sciences de l'Homme, no vol.(6): 83-117, 1965.

To examine the role of the family in the etiology of criminality, in particular as the transmitter and facilitator of a (criminal) value system, a study was made of three distinct groups of families: (1) families where interpersonal conflicts and outer stresses combined are conducive to criminal acting out on the part of an adult member; (2) families which, by the transmission of delinquent values, produce delinquents; (3) families which, by the transmission of delinquent values, produce many delinquents. One hundred and seventy-six "latecomers to crime" were investigated; of these, 115 were married and 102 had committed their first offense only after the marriage. The family interrelationship itself was largely conducive to criminality. Rehabilitation depends on the restoration of the family on a sound basis. Fifty families producing only one serious and persistent offender were studied. Frequently, evidence was found of superego lacunae and scapegoating. In all cases, the child was isolated. This created special pressures which prevented him from acquiring within his own family the value system and the resistance to delinquency which his brothers and sisters evidently had gained. Besides, fifty multi-delinquent families were studied. Most were of economic and educational level. Of the total number of 249 sons, 149 (sixty-five percent) were found to be known delinquents. One-hundred-and-forty-six of the delinquent sons were of marriageable age, forty-three had married, and eight were separated. Of the total number of 144 daughters, many escaped trouble altogether or succeeded in making conventional adjustments rather early. All forms of pathology, physical, mental, and behavioral may be seen in different members, and many may co-exist in one individual. Instead of dissociation of the multi-delinquent family, pathological cohesion to the family was found. From a treatment point of view, it may be an error to try to separate such families. Treatment should concentrate on the family as a whole. The delinquency-producing families can be divided according to the primary delinquency-producing factor, which may consist of hereditary and constitutionally acquired psycho-pathological or environmental components. The study of the family brings about greater awareness of the interlocking nature of the factors which make up the individual pathology.

No address

2795 Tessier, Bernard. La première image de la police chez le jeune délinquant. (The first impression the young delinquent has of the police.) Contributions à l'Etude des Sciences de l'Homme, no vol.(6):118-130, 1965.

To find the subjective impression delinquents have of the police before actual contact with them and to explain the implications, some twenty training school boys, seventeen to twenty years old, were interviewed by one of their counselors. The attitude towards the police was often determined by experiences with individual policemen during childhood. Many children had formed a heroic image of the police which sometimes completely changed. At home, most boys were given a negative image of the police as being a bogeyman whose only function is to arrest criminals. Any contact with the police was seen as shameful. This attitude prevailed even in families where one of the members belonged to the police force. After having committed their first offense and before ever having been arrested, the boys' dominant feeling towards the police was fear. No remorse was felt. Some boys were so afraid that they did not even want to talk about the police with their friends. If they finally were arrested, they acted violently, anticipating the expected police brutality. This often made the police act more violently. Considering that, at the same time, the boys despise policemen who never catch them. The police should concentrate more on being competent than on intimidation. Only very few boys considered the police to have a positive function in society. To create a positive and humane image of the policeman, he should receive not just a training, but a professional education, which would give him another attitude both towards himself and towards offenders.

No address

2796 Cendreau, Gilles. La police et le jeune délinquant. (The police and the juvenile delinquent.) Contributions à l'Etude des Sciences de l'Homme, no vol.(6):131-151, 1965.

To investigate the opinion delinquents formed about the police during first contact, a study was made dealing with the previous one. Again, some twenty training school boys were interviewed. As far as the arrest was concerned, many boys were found to more or less accept the arrest as a duty of the police. Many complained about the unnecessarily spectacular way it is often done. Some actually did not seem to dislike dramatic acting by the police which made them feel like "tough guys." During the police in-

terrogation, many boys had been treated in a very rude way. Probably, their image of the interrogation had been distorted by fear and expectation of brutality. Some boys reported an understanding treatment by the police which made them feel much more willing to talk. As to the police detention, most boys complained of the dirtiness of the places where they were detained. Also, they hated to be detained together with others, particularly adult offenders. What they needed most was to be left alone. Whereas they considered the policeman as someone who should give an example, they had observed that most behave kindly only in the presence of a superior. However, they were just as aware of any considerate gestures by a policeman which were seen as signs of respect that they needed so badly. It may be concluded that the police should treat the delinquent firmly, but with respect and humanity. The delinquent should not get the impression that he is already classified as a hopeless case. The way of acting of the police is most important and often decisive for the rehabilitation of the delinquent.

No address

2797 Ciale, Justin. Ampleur de la criminalité et rôle de la police. (The extent of criminality and the function of the police.) Contributions à l'Etude des Sciences de l'Homme, no vol.(6):152-211, 1965.

The object of this study is to show how the function of the police should be extended from its classical task of crime repression to that of general and special prevention. The preventive function of the police may be defined as a technical intervention within the framework of the legislation concerning the police, with a view of maintaining order and peace among the citizens and preventing those dangerous tendencies of certain individuals and the provocation created by certain situations from becoming a source of temporary or chronic increase of criminality. Successful experiments with preventive police programs have taken place in England, Denmark, and the United States. Newly created programs requiring a definite project and a specialized personnel could consist of: (1) educational programs, including radio and television talks, etc.; (2) coordination of the various programs of welfare agencies in the field of the prevention of crime and delinquency; and (3) the setting up of youth organizations where they do not exist. Since probation and parole appear to be the most effective means of rehabilitation at our disposal, active and intelligent cooperation by the police in this field is important. Police reports should contain all the objective data needed to determine the risk involved in probation or parole. It is concluded that the repressive function of the police constitutes only part of the task of the police. Of course, it is up to each police corps to decide what it can undertake in the field of prevention without coming short to its duties in the field of repression. In order to reach a decrease of criminality, it is essential to find new solutions that will permit the prevention and cure, rather than conviction and punishment.

No address

2798 Fréchette, Marcel. La signification sociale de la fonction policière: realité nouvelle. (The social significance of the police function: a new reality.) Contributions à l'Etude des Sciences de l'Homme, no vol.(6):212-295, 1965.

In our urban and industrial mass society, criminality appears to be different from what it used to be. The most characteristic and spectacular form of criminality in our era is "organized crime." Another alarming phenomenon is the criminality of the upper classes, mainly white collar crime. Criminality, nowadays, often is disguised as respectability. All over the world, juvenile delinquency increases. Juveniles operate more and more in groups and organized gangs. One of the important reasons for the present problems in the administration of criminal justice is the fact that the law has remained practically unchanged in a society which has changed profoundly. Modern criminology should find a position between the two extreme points of view held by the classical and the positivistic school. The concept of social defense has been proposed. Its basic principles are: protection of society, recognition of the "dangerous condition," prevention and treatment by means of resocialization, humanization of the law, and scientific study of the personality of the offender. Under a new criminal policy, the police has to meet new requirements of humanity and criminological knowledge. Then, the community will be able to grant the policeman a status and esteem which will fully enable him to fulfill his mission. In order to understand and accept the criminal and to control himself under often frustrating circumstances, the policeman needs a social and human involvement.

The policeman will have to be a professional. Criminological knowledge is indispensable if the police is to fulfill its advocated preventive task. The police should be given, by law, a status such as to attract the most qualified persons into the profession. A more selective recruitment, a better preparation for the complex task, and better remuneration are required. The police ought to be considered as a symbol of the constitutional democratic state. This is only possible if it presents itself as a professional body at the service of civilization.

No address

2799 Ciale, Justin. Prison riots, classification and treatment. Contributions à l'Etude des Sciences de l'Homme, no vol.(6):296-305, 1965.

Prison riots tend to cause further disturbances in a prison system. It is, therefore, important to study their significance, as well as the dual function of a prison (deprivation of liberty and treatment) and the classification process which assures that the two goals will be achieved. Whenever a large number of inmates are incarcerated against their will and controlled by a smaller number of custodial guards, a combination of factors may create a latent riot situation and the equilibrium will be upset by any of the four following factors: (1) a shift in leadership or a temporarily unstable leadership; (2) a lack of communication between the inmate-staff structure; (3) a high frustration level as a result of spiralling crises; (4) a tradition of violence between staff and inmates established over a period of time as a means of restoring order by the staff and as a means of retaliation by the inmates. Prisons certainly do not fulfill their treatment role. A treatment milieu should not group more than 150 inmates. Then it is possible to create a climate where both inmate body and treatment staff share common treatment objectives. A real diagnostic process should precede assignment or allocation to an appropriate treatment unit. Present classification proceedings should be considered most ineffective. Many therapeutic milieus have been established with known success and, in the long run, might be less costly than riots and recidivism.

No address

2800 Mailloux, Noël. Le rôle de la prison dans la réhabilitation du criminel. (The role of prison in the rehabilitation of the offender.) Contributions à l'Etude des Sciences de l'Homme, no vol.(6):306-323, 1965.

A penal institution should be the proper place for the social reeducation of the criminal. Reeducation, in Canada, nowadays, is hampered by such factors as overcrowded prisons, lack of professional staff, lack of properly equipped prisons, the fact that sentences are based only on seriousness of the offense and do not reckon with the pathological condition of the offender, the lack of coordination between the provincial and federal prison system. Although the habitual offender is not what is generally called "mad" and should not receive the same treatment as a mentally ill person, he is certainly not a normal person. He suffers from a serious personality disorder, more particularly, a complete feeling of isolation and loss of contact with social reality. Once one will face this psychological reality, an efficient means of social reeducation and rehabilitation will be established.

No address

2801 Wayne State University. Delinquency Control Training Center. Final Report July 1, 1964-August 31, 1965. Detroit, Michigan, 1965, 227 p. multilith.

Various workshops and courses were given by the Delinquency Control Training Center to acquaint staff members of municipal and related agencies, clergymen, teachers, correctional counselors, public health nurses, and volunteers working with underprivileged children with the type of problems they faced. Employment opportunities for youth, educational and legal problems were included in the workshops. Future plans of the Delinquency Control Training Center include experimentation and curriculum development with public health nurses, pre-service training for teachers, and development of health, educational, and recreational services in the Highland Park area tied to Wayne State University.

No address

2802 Mathis, Harold. Evaluation of programs in community organization. In: Wayne State University. Delinquency Control Training Center. Final report, July 1, 1964-August 31, 1965. Detroit, Michigan, 1965, p. 35-56.

Wayne State University gave a course in community education which was offered to provide practical training to workers in community organization in the Detroit area. The course was to further the acquisition of knowledge on the part of staff members engaged in some aspect of community organization practice, so as to increase their effectiveness in their respective jobs. The course was evaluated in order to furnish information which might be helpful in improving and revising it in the future. It was found to be beneficial to its participants. Recommendation for improvement included more concentration on practical problems.

No address

2803 Quick, Charles W. Legal problems of disadvantaged clients. Wayne State University. Delinquency Control Training Center. Final report, July 1, 1964-August 31, 1965. Detroit, Michigan, p. 150-165.

A social worker should have considerable legal knowledge in order to advise his clients. The Delinquency Control Training Center at Wayne State University offered a ten week course for social workers to acquaint them with specific legal procedures most likely to concern their clients and to introduce them to basic legal problems in which their clients may be involved. Juvenile delinquency and the laws governing the operation of the juvenile court, and the theory of criminal law were among the topics covered.

No address

2804 Gage, Lois W. Training programs on delinquency for nurses. Wayne State University. In: Delinquency Control Training Center, Final report, July 1, 1964-August 31, 1965. Detroit, Michigan, 1965, p. 167-198.

For a majority of delinquents, the first professional person to have had contact with their family was a public health nurse. For this reason the Delinquency Control Training Center at Wayne State University decided to develop, for nurses, a training program on delinquency. A workshop was given to acquaint the administrative-supervisory personnel of Detroit city and county public health nursing agencies with information about delinquency and their role in its prevention. Of particular interest to nurses was the relationship of health problems to deprivation and delinquency. There was a session on illegitimacy and working with girls and one on the problems of working with alcoholics and their families. The workshop came up against the problems of the difficulty of applying broad theories to practical job problems and the resentment and defensiveness of the risen middle-class toward the lower-class and their inability to rise above their poverty.

No address

2805 City of Philadelphia. Public Welfare Department. Annual report, 1964. Pennsylvania, 1965, 68 p. multilith.

The 1964 annual report of the Philadelphia Public Welfare Department contains statistics on Philadelphia prisons during 1964 including average daily population, prisoners received and discharged, by month and sex, and the minimum, maximum, and average daily population.

No address

2806 Schrifttum ausserhalb des Ostblocks zum Sowjetrecht (1964). (Publications on Soviet law outside the Eastern Block.) Osteuropa Recht, 11(3):210-216, 1965.

An international bibliography has been compiled of monographs, journal articles, and other publications published during 1964 outside Eastern Block countries on the law of the Soviet Union, including: law reform, theory of law, criminal law, juvenile law, and the judicial process.

No address

2807 Schrifttum ausserhalb des Ostblocks zum Recht der Tschechoslowakischen Sozialistischen Republik seit 1954. (Publications outside the Eastern Block on the law of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.) Osteuropa Recht, 11(3):217-226, 1965.

An international bibliography has been compiled of monographs, journal articles, and other publications published since 1954 outside Eastern Block countries on the law of Czechoslovakia, including: law reform, bibliographic sources, legislation, theory of law, criminal law, juvenile law, and the judicial process.

No address

2808 Essex County (New Jersey). Probation Department. Annual report for the year 1964. Newark, 1965, 31 p.

The annual report of the Essex County Probation Department reviews the year's activities and presents statistics on the number of persons supervised and received from the courts for supervision; investigations made; persons discharged from probation; and offenses committed by persons placed on probation.

No address

2809 U. S. President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. Training for new careers: the community apprentice program. Washington, D.C., June 1965, 107 p.

Research findings appear to be in agreement that the characteristic life styles, attitudes, and values of low-income youth are directly related to their inability to function and cope effectively with today's increasingly technological and specialized society. This is seen as a consequence of a lack of education and essential occupational skills on the part of the deprived youth. "The problem of poor youth is not so much that they lack a future orientation, but indeed, that they lack a future." The Community Apprentice Program, designed to cope with this problem, was developed by the Center for Youth and Community Studies at Howard University. In essence, it was an attempt to train and provide placement for low-income youth in new careers in human services. Career training along these lines appears to have significant value in the alleviation of mental health and employment problems and is construed as a positive force in effecting attitude and value change among the participants. Selection and referral techniques are discussed in detail along with a descriptive summary of the group finally chosen for inclusion in the program. Seven boys and three girls, all between sixteen and twenty-one years and all residing in a low-income area of Washington comprised the experimental group. Of these ten aides, four were trained to function in an ongoing recreation program, four in a day-care center, and the remaining two were trained as research aides in the CYCS research division. A summary of the training program and an analysis of some of the difficulties encountered within the program itself is given, as well as the problems involved in institutionalizing such nonprofessional positions in community organizations. The program itself was composed of three segments: the Core Group, specialty workshops and seminars, and supervised on-the-job experience. Utilizing a version of guided group interaction and directed by a professional group leader, the aides "learned to analyze personal, social, and job-related problems, make their own decisions, try on various roles and attitudes for size, and generally cope more effectively with people and the world around them." In addition to the regular Core Group sessions, part of each day was spent in supervised on-the-job training and specialty workshops designed to impart specific techniques and knowledge required in each of the job areas. Evaluation of the program is fully discussed via instruments such as check lists, questionnaires, sociometric statements, and actual

comments by the professionals and aides. While the instruments themselves are recognized as being rather unsophisticated, some significant findings and conclusions did emerge. Some of the more significant appear to be the following. (1) All youths proved capable of performing the duties required of them. (2) All youths remained in the program throughout its entire duration. (3) With a minor exception, aides avoided contact with the law for the duration of the program. (4) A potentially effective training model was developed, identified, and defined. (5) Initial steps were taken in the direction of institutionalizing new non-professional positions in community institutions. The most significant failure of the program in terms of its initial objectives was the failure to evolve the Core Group into a functionally autonomous entity with a strong identification of its own. The result of this was the dissolution of the group immediately upon the termination of the training period. The relevance of the Core Group as an integral function of the training program needs further study. Relative to these findings, new and future perspectives are discussed in the last chapter along with suggested areas and directions for further research in training for new careers.

No address

2810 New York (City). Probation Department. Report of the Probation Department. Supreme Court, New York City, Youthful Offender Section, 1963. New York, 1964, 3 parts, multilith.

Statistics are presented on the number of youths adjudged youthful offenders in 1963, their dispositions and characteristics, including sex, race, age, offense, nativity, living conditions, educational achievement, employment status, marital status, and previous record. Also given are statistics on the dispositions and characteristics of youths disapproved for youthful offender treatment, as well as the number of youthful offenders placed on probation, discharged from probation, and the number of bench warrants issued. Part Two of the report deals with the characteristics of the sixteen to twenty-one year old offender groups and Part Three with the offender group aged twenty-two and over.

No address

2811 Kerala (India). Jails Department. Administration report for the year 1963-64. Ernakulam, Government Press, 1965, 118 p.

Statistics are presented on the number of prisoners in jails and other correctional institutions in the state of Kerala, India at the beginning of the year and the prisoners admitted during 1963-1964 by age, length of sentence, literacy, religion, and occupation; the number and types of offenses committed by prisoners in jails; releases; types and quantities of articles produced in the Jail Manufactories; wages paid to prisoners; the number of probationers under supervision; aftercare; training school populations; and the number of cases disposed of by the juvenile courts.

No address

2812 Shadoan, George. Behind the crime scare. The Nation, 200(19):495-497, 1965.

Ever increasing statistics lead us to believe that U. S. cities are swarming with killers and rapists; mass media give detailed descriptions of violence; police complain that their hands are tied by Supreme Court Decisions; J. Edgar Hoover tells us that our cities are jungles, and President Johnson's March 8, 1965 message to Congress states that since 1940 the crime rate has doubled, and has increased five times as fast as our population since 1958. The facts are not in accord with this outcry and there are signs of resistance to this propaganda. James V. Bennett, former chief of the U.S. Federal Prison Bureau, reports that there is reason to believe that progress is being made in controlling crime. In the past thirty years, the homicide rate has been cut in half: 10,500 homicides were recorded in 1930 as compared to 8,500 in 1963 while the population has increased fifty percent. Despite public furor over an increase in bank robberies, the facts are that such crimes actually decreased from 609 in 1932 to 461 in 1961 while the number of banks during the period increased by 5,300. Auto thefts account for a sizeable share of the F.B.I.'s "serious crime" category although these thefts are, for the most part, temporary joyrides by juveniles. The Supreme Court is being attacked for its defense of the rights of the accused but its intervention into state criminal procedure has been cautious and is the direct result of state inaction. In case after case it was demonstrated that many states did not hold their law-enforcement agents to the standards guaranteed under the Bill of Rights. The outcry that the courts mollycoddle criminals also belies the

facts: eighty to ninety percent of all persons indicted are convicted and most plead guilty. The United States has a larger share of its population in prison than any other Western country and, as noted by Mr. Bennett, our criminal laws are the most severe and sentences are Draconian: during one year English judges are unlikely to sentence more than 150 offenders to five years imprisonment or more while in the United States about 15,000 are given such sentences.

No address

2813 Scott, John Paul. The anatomy of violence. The Nation, 200(25):662-666, 1965.

Research into the way peaceful behavior develops in animals revealed that, although the means for the social control of agression differ from animal to animal, common methods are the development of dominance, subordination, and territoriality. The major cause of outbreaks of destructive violence in animals is acute social disorganization. There is every reason to believe that our human ancestors developed similar techniques to control aggression through basic social organization which is easier to do in small groups than in large cities. Most crimes of violence are correlated with the size of the city and the safest place with respect to any class of violent crime is in a town smaller than 10,000. The offenders who commit apparently purposeless violence are, frequently, those lost in the anonymity of a large and partly disorganized city community; they are invariably young unmarried males often unemployed from disorganized families. To prevent crime, we must be concerned with preventing social disorganization which has three main aspects: (1) family disorganization, (2) disorganization caused by the transition from one's original family to the founding of one's own, and (3) the existence of large disorganized populations in cities. The remedy for this disorganization is the restoration of social organization by efficient law enforcement, by formal neighborhood organizations in cities so that neighbors may become acquainted with one another and cooperate when necessary, by discouraging broken homes and developing competent parents, and, finally, by providing young adult males with constructive activities which will return them into the social structure.

No address

2814 Winick, Charles, & Goldstein, Jacob. The glue sniffing problem. New York, American Social Health Association, no date, 22 p.

The practice of inhaling the vapor of glue is not an entirely new phenomenon, but recent reports from widely scattered communities in the United States indicate that there has been a sharp rise in glue sniffing since 1960. According to estimates, the number of American children who sniff runs into the thousands. Boys make up the large majority of cases with the greatest number in the twelve to fourteen age bracket. The most common method of glue sniffing is to squeeze the contents of a tube of glue into a handkerchief or a rag which is then placed in front of the nose and mouth and sniffed. When a youngster sniffs glue, the first stage of intoxication resembles the effects produced by alcohol followed by a disordering of perception. There is a slurring of speech and an inability to control physical movements. Two basic types of sniffers can be identified and described as the hard core, strongly dependent on the practice, and the accidental who engages in the practice under the influence of associates. A tendency toward withdrawal, a lack of interest in school work, a feeling of psychological isolation, moodiness, and restlessness are often the characteristics of accidental glue sniffers. Glue sniffing does not seem to produce addicts in the physiological sense but there is some evidence that the practice tends to produce psychological dependence. The most direct relationship between glue sniffing and addiction is that glue could serve as a prelude to the use of heroin. This possibility makes it desirable that there be a systematic follow-up of known glue sniffers for at least five years in order to identify those youngsters who subsequently become heroin users.

American Social Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, New York, 10019

2815 U. S. National Institute of Mental Health. Selected bibliography on drug addiction. Lexington, Kentucky, 1965, 11 p., multilith.

A bibliography has been prepared on drug addiction arranged under the following general categories: (1) history, law, and enforcement; (2) medical and pharmacological aspects; (3) the addict population; (4) international aspects; (5) treatment; (6) personality of the addict; (7) follow-up studies; (8) other drugs; and (9) general works.

No address

2816 Wisconsin. Public Welfare Department. Offenders released from Division of Corrections' adult institutions in 1965. Madison, 1965, 14 p. multilith. (Bureau of Research Statistical Bulletin C 48)

Statistics have been prepared on selected characteristics of offenders released from Wisconsin adult correctional institutions in 1964, and include the type of release by institution, type of commitment, offense, average length of stay, educational progress, work record, loss of privileges, lock-ups, number of group counseling sessions, pre-release program participation, and length of sentence.

No address

2817 Materne, Karl-Heinz, & Schröder, Rudolph. Ist das ein Pyromane? (Is that a pyromaniac?) Kriminalistik, 19(9):458-462, 1965.

It has been found that sexual motivations frequently play an important role in cases of arson, in many instances under the influence of alcohol. West German law enforcement agencies have become acquainted with a large number of cases of arson in which the offenders, under the influence of alcohol, caused a fire in order to stimulate their sexual desires. Many were found to have practiced masturbation while observing fires or to have achieved sexual climax spontaneously.

No address

2818 Walch, J. Weston. Complete handbook on law enforcement powers. Portland, 1965, 244 p. multilith.

The National Intercollegiate Debate topic for 1965-1966 was: resolved: that law enforcement agencies should be given greater freedom in the investigation and prosecution of crime. This handbook was prepared, first, to furnish background information on this broad and intricate debate topic and to give the important background facts that will make further reading on the topic more understandable. Second, the handbook gives all the arguments for and against the solution offered in the proposition. Third, it provides brief statistics, other facts, and opinions with which the various authorities have backed up the arguments.

J. Weston Walch, Box 1075, Portland, Maine, 04104

2819 Andenaes, Johannes. The general part of the criminal law of Norway, translated by Thomas P. Ogle. Rothman, Hackensack, New Jersey, 1965, 346 p.

A translation of this Norwegian study has been made in order to acquaint attorneys and criminologists in common law countries with Norway's approach to the problem of crime. The material has been re-presented with a change in emphases in order to produce a study useful to the English speaking world. Following an introduction to the purposes of punishment and other means of restraint, both from the legal and the behavioral point of view, the principles of criminal law are examined, including: the illegal act, grounds of impunity, subjective guilt, personal prerequisites for punishment, cooperation, attempt and plurality of offenses, termination of criminal liability, and the applicability of penal provisions with respect to space and time.

No address

2820 Schaffstein, Friedrich. Die Jugendzurechnungsunfähigkeit in ihrem Verhältnis zur allegemeinen Zurechnungsfähigkeit. (Juvenile responsibility in its relation to general responsibility.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 77(2): 191-208, 1965.

Under West German juvenile court law, youthful offenders between the ages of eighteen and twenty may fall under the jurisdiction of either the juvenile court or the adult criminal court depending upon their degree of maturity. An examination of 264 psychiatric opinions on the maturity of youthful offenders led to the conclusion that it is theoretically possible to prove immaturity in the sense of this law but that, in practice, it is accepted by the courts mostly in cases of feeblemindedness. Feeblemindedness, however, can be diagnosed according to the provisions of the adult criminal law and the question then arises which law has priority over the other. A determination of maturity and therefore of the possibility of criminal guilt appears indispensable for juvenile punishment, Jugendstrafe, but seems inappropriate when educational measures, Erziehungsmassnahmen, or disciplinary measures, Zuchtmittel, are ordered by the court. The judge should be relied upon to apply the more severe kinds of non-penal measures on immature juveniles in the rare cases when they appear indicated.

No address

2821 Brauneck, Anne-Eva. Die Jugendlichenreife nach Art. 105 JGG. (Juvenile maturity according to article 105 of the juvenile court law.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 77(2):209-219, 1965.

Article 105 of the West German juvenile court law is still widely being interpreted by courts and psychiatrists as meaning that a youthful offender between the ages of eighteen and twenty must be "retarded" in his development in order to be eligible for treatment under the juvenile rather than the general criminal law. This is an error which needs clarification, even though today there are hopes for a change in the law which will extend juvenile court jurisdiction to all under twenty-one, since in the Federal Republic several hundred youthful offenders are being sentenced daily on the basis of Article 105. The law itself makes no mention of normal or retarded development but merely stipulates that, in his development, the youth between eighteen and twenty must be equal to a juvenile under eighteen. The purpose of the legislation was to enable the person unfinished in his maturation process to benefit from further education. Committees which have been working on the interpretation of the provisions of this law always intended that the unfinished person should be treated according to juvenile law, while those whose development toward adulthood was complete should be treated according to criminal law. Retardation for the determination of maturity can be no criterion since the level against which retardation is to be measured is unknown. Finally, the German Supreme Court has ruled that in case of doubt, juvenile law is to be applied and that the criterion should be immaturity and, therefore, educational need and not retardation in any sense of the term.

No address

2822 Dreher, Eduard. Die erschwerenden Umstände im Strafrecht. (Aggravating circumstances in criminal law.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 77(2): 220-239, 1965.

Circumstances of an offense can aggravate the offense or the guilt of the offender but the most important category of aggravating circumstances are those which increase the degree of the offense as well as the guilt of the offender. The legislator has various possibilities of dealing with the problem. (1) He can provide the judge with a wide range of penalties on the basis of an evaluation of the totality of the offense; if offense and guilt are above the average case, a penalty in the upper range is applied. (2) He can provide for several penalties for the same offense without mentioned specific aggravating circumstances; the heavier penalties are applied for serious cases, again on the basis of a comprehensive evaluation of the offense. (3) He can provide for specific penalties for unspecified aggravating circumstances, i.e., offense "a" carries penalty "x," in case of aggravating circumstances, the penalty is "y." (4) He can provide for penalty "x" for a given type of offense which is increased to "y" if certain aggravating circumstances are present which are expressly named in the law. (5) He can use the technique of illustrating especially serious cases of an offense with standard examples. The last mentioned method is to be preferred as it combines the advantages of naming specific aggravating circumstances while preserving the principle of a comprehensive evaluation of the offense which is of fundamental importance.

No address

2823 Schörcher, Fritz. Zum Strit um die Willensfreiheit. (On the free will controversy.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 77(2):240-252, 1965.

In various articles published in the past few years, Paul Bockelman has criticized the German Supreme Court's interpretation of Article 51 of the German criminal code to mean that the code is based on the concept of man's free will. Instead, he advocates a solution to the problem of criminal responsibility which ignores the controversy between determinism and indeterminism. He is contradicting himself when he expresses the opinion that the freedom or lack of it in man cannot be determined, yet advocates the sanctioning punishment of the criminal law which is based on the concept of guilt and presupposes freedom of the will. He advocates the division of offenders into normals and abnormals but it is as impossible for the psychiatrist and the court to determine normality and abnormality of an offender as it is to decide whether he was able to realize the wrongfulness of his act or to act according to this realization.

No address

2824 Bockelmann, Paul. Erwiderung auf den Beitrag Schörcher. (Reply to Schörcher's article.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 77(2):253-261, 1965.

Neither the theory of determinism nor that of indeterminism is able to explain the essence of man's will. Instead, human will has to be thought of as both free and unfree: its comprehensive understanding leads us to pass from the indeterministic to the deterministic point of view and back again. A one-sided interpretation of man's behavior, whether it follows the concept of free will or of determinism, always leaves us with a part which remains unexplained. Both points of view are indispensable for a complementary interpretation of the process of human decision making. This way of thinking has its parallel in the way that physicists have solved the dilemma of whether to regard the electron as a particle or as a wave, i.e., as a substance or as a field: both images were found necessary for its explanation even though, in classical logic, they are mutually exclusive. If we accept both concepts and visualize the one and then the other and the first again, we finally gain the right impression of the electron's strange reality. In applying this solution to the problem of criminal responsibility it appears obvious that responsibility is not the same as freedom of the will, nor is irresponsibility the same as lack of freedom. Human inability to be responsible for an act is, rather, equal to being different or equal to a departure from the norm. As the threat of punishment in criminal law is not directed against the abnormal, the law, with the aid of medicine, has to separate him from the normal. Schörcher is of the opinion that a differentiation between the normal and the abnormal is impossible since there is no "normal" person. However, the science of medicine does distinguish between the two just as it distinguishes between illness and health and also between various degrees of seriousness in physicial and mental illnesses. Determining the degree of abnormality in a person is certainly not an easy task but it is not a question of the freedom of the will.

No address

2825 Lampe, Ernst-Joachim. Über den Begriff und die Formen der Teilnahme am Verbrechen. (The concept and the types of criminal participation.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 77(2): 262-311, 1965.

The types of criminal participation in the existing and the future West German criminal law are discussed and the following distinctions are made: indirect perpetration of an offense and participation (influence upon a person). Participation is divided into authorship, instigation of an irresponsible person, and instigation of a responsible person. Finally, instigation is differentiated from psychic assistance.

No address

2826 Swida, Witold. Einfluss der Veränderung der Gesellschaftsordnung und Bevölkerungsumschichtung auf die Kriminalität in Polen. (Effects of the change in the social structure and the population composition on criminality in Poland. Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 77(2):346-358, 1965.

A comparison of all punishable offenses committed in the city and county of Kalisch, Poland during 1937 under the capitalist social order with all the offenses committed in the same area in 1952 when the socialist system was in its seventh year, revealed that crime patterns had changed radically. It was observed that the social change had fundamentally influenced crime-causative factors by eliminating some factors entirely, by giving a different character to others and by giving rise to still others. In order to study the correlation between crime and the change in the social order and/or the change in the composition of the population, offenses were classified in an unusual untraditional manner. Instead of using a classification by types of offenses taken from the penal code or by the characteristics of offenders, a classification was devised which corresponded closest to the change in the social order. A comparison of the two years (1937 and 1952), on the basis of this classification, supplied data with which the effect of the social change could be studied. The classification was as follows: (1) offenses committed in the industrial sector; (2) in the sector of commerce and trade; (3) in the agricultural sector; (4) offenses connected with housing problems; (5) offenses due to unemployment; (6) offenses due to prostitution; (7) offenses due to anti-semitism; and (8) offenses newly legislated under the socialist system. In 1937, eleven offenses

were committed in the industrial sector; in 1952 they amounted to 230. The tremendous increase was interpreted as follows: the private factory owner in pre-war Poland was interested in profit and demanded cheap and effective work from his worker. The worker, economically dependent upon the owner, generally endeavored to satisfy the employer particularly in view of widespread unemployment which acted as another deterrent to such offenses. The goal of the nationalized postwar industries was not profit but fulfillment of the government's economic plan. The worker was the social equal of his superiors, he had no fear of dismissal or unemployment and became prone to commit two types of offenses in the industrial sector: (1) offenses for profit, such as theft and embezzlement; and (2) non-profit offenses such as negligence and violations of work discipline which were unknown under the capitalist system. From 1949 to 1955, a violation of work discipline was a criminal offense in Poland, and Kalisch, 150 such offenses were recorded in 1952. An analysis of the remaining classes of offenses, in particular the near disappearance in 1952 of offenses due to unemployment and a substantial decrease of offenses in the agricultural sector, also revealed that their character was radically influenced by the new social order. It is concluded that the change in the criminal structure which occurred in Kalisch between 1937 and 1952 was due primarily to the social transformation from the capitalistic to the socialist system. The interpretation of the results of the study have been criticized in the West and it was contended that the change in the crime pattern was due to the population shifts in the area which included a significant decrease of the Jewish and the German minorities during and after the war reducing the total population of the area by 10,000. This decrease, according to the critics, created a vacuum which was filled by the rural population thus reducing the number of offenses due to economic distress in rural areas and offenses due to unemployment (category three and five). However, it has to be remembered that the private commerce and industry in which the Jews and the Germans were engaged has been liquidated by the new order and that the rural poor could not seek economic improvement by taking up their occupations. They found improvement, on the contrary, in the areas created by the socialist order, particularly in agricultural enterprises and nationalized industries.

No address

2827 Miyazawa, Koichi. Uber einige Vorschriften allgemeinen Charakters des "Kai-Yüan-lü," chinesisches Tang-Strafgesetzbuch des Jahres 737 n. Chr. (Several provisions of "Kai-Yuan-Lu," the Chinese Tang criminal code written in 737 A.D.) Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft, 77(2): 359-378, 1965.

The Tang criminal code of 737 A.D. consisted of 502 paragraphs divided into twelve sections of which the first, or general part, treated penalties, types of offenses, the system of pardons and contained regulations on criminal participation, remorse, recidivism, and concurrent offenses. The code contained provisions for some of the following basic principles: (1) the principle of nulla poena sine lege; (2) self-defense and the state of emergency; (3) ages of responsibility; (4) criminal intent and negligence; (5) error, aggravating, and extenuating circumstances; (6) attempted offenses, criminal participation, and instigation; (7) punishment, recidivism, and multiple offenses. Penalties included whipping, thrashing, deprivation of liberty, exile, and execution but not mutilation which was so widely practiced in other parts of China until modern times. In its methodology of codification, the Tang criminal code shows an unusual progressive character. However, in its effect on the people of China it proved to be a not very political code: it was the theoretical product of a clever emperor and his idealistic court lawyers, a peace-time creation which was disregarded and abandoned in the subsequent periods of war. The concept of man contained in the law was not that of the people but was an expression of the ideal of the upper ruling classes. The lesson of the Chinese code of 737 seems to be that a penal code should endeavor to have a realistic concept of man and is bound to fail if its image of man is idealistic and far removed from the actual character of the average man. The lesson should serve as a warning to the legislator of today.

No address

2828 U.S. Children's Bureau. The institutional care and treatment of older hyperaggressive delinquent children, by George H. Weber, Raymond L. Manella. Washington, D.C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1965, 9 p. (Juvenile Delinquency Facts and Facets Series No. 19)

Although each child with hyperaggressive tendencies has become that way because of his own unique set of experiences, there are some basic generalities which apply to delinquents in this group: they alienated adolescents burdened with special problems, they have long delinquent histories, they have anti-social attitudes and values, and little self-control. The hyper-aggressive delinquent needs to be exposed to a new milieu where the predominant value systems reflect those of the larger society. When the general treatment program is not effective in changing the youths, individual or group therapy should be used to augment it. A planned program of activities, together with additional exposure to staff members who are sensitive and versatile will greatly help to meet their need for emotional stability and control. As they repeat similar behavior to that which preceded their commitment, they should be confronted with the reality of this behavior in a non-judgmental non-punitive way which does not incite them. There should be a protective aspect to supervision with efforts being made to relax symptoms of hyperactivity and hypersensitivity. In the United States, special facilities are being used to treat these children which range from prison-like maximum custody rooms to fenced institutions comparable to medium security prisons for adult offenders. A few of the institutions have been designed on a psychiatric rather than a penal basis. Current treatment and administrative philosophies need to be studied especially in view of differences of opinion among professionals dealing with such children. As long as there is confusion about these children and their needs, not much progress can be made toward helping them.

No address

2829 Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology, Montreal, 1964, 557 p.

The papers presented at the fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology in 1964, reflect the progressive widening of scope in the field of investigation in Canada as a whole, and particularly in Quebec. Some of the topics discussed include: various forms of institutional and non-institutional treatment of offenders, various types of offenders and classification of offenders, characteristics of juvenile delinquents, recidivism, prison reform, development of the criminal code, the influence of political ideology on penal legislation, mental illness and homicide, sex deviates and criminal law, the role of law enforcement agencies, law, psychiatry and the rights of man, and the role of the social worker and the psychiatrist in court and corrections. In short, most matters touching on the prevention of crime and the control and treatment of criminals are dealt with during these conferences.

No address

2830 Gervais, Laurent. The Philippe Pinel Institute. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology, Montreal, 1964, p. 18-31.

Philippe Pinel Institute is the new name just given to the Bordeaux Psychiatric Hospital in Montreal, Canada. Being a maximum security psychiatric hospital, it is intended specifically for those psychiatric patients who present, among other symptoms, dangerous or criminal behavior, which has proved uncontrollable after all therapeutic methods used in ordinary psychiatric institutions have failed. Encouraging results in other centers with pharmacotherapy, milieu therapy, and individual and group psychotherapy suggest that these forms of treatment which point to readjustment are to be used at Pinel. Throughout the course of the treatment, the patient's links with his family, place of employment, and various community groups to which he belongs are disturbed as little as possible and efforts are made to strengthen them. The programs of teaching and research to be carried out here should give an added impetus to the movement of penal reform and will promote the collaboration which should exist between science and the administration of justice.

Laurent Gervais, Philippe Pinel Institute, Montreal, P.Q., Canada

2831 Turner, R. E. Forensic psychiatry, 1964. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology, Montreal, 1964, p. 37-44.

Forensic psychiatry can be defined as the application of psychiatry to legal problems in the day-to-day administration of justice at all stages of criminal procedure before trial, at trial, after conviction and before sentence, and while serving a sentence. This includes psychiatric jurisprudence in which the accent is on law. It is concerned with the substantive law and legal procedures applicable to certain problems in the mental health and criminal fields. In Canada, many problems continue to be sorted out with regard to Section 16 of the Criminal Code of Canada which deals with the defense of insanity. Another issue, that of automation, is arising in the fields of criminal law and psychiatry in which complex activity of the voluntary musculature occurs in a state of defective consciousness. Other issues have arisen about the matter of fitness to stand trial to which a qualified medical practitioner is called upon to testify. All these issues arise from the conflict between the legal and medical definitions of insanity and from the increasing emphasis placed on treatment of the mentally ill in hospitals rather than prisons.

R. E. Turner, Forensic Clinic, Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

2832 Szabo, Denis. Les prisons ont-elles un avenir? (Do prisons have a future?) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 45-59.

As the result of a secular historical evolution and successive compromises between representatives of opposing penal philosophies, modern-day prisons reflect society's basic contradictions concerning penal institutions. The confusion in public opinion as concerns the role of punishment and the efficacity of prison administration are attributable less to the penal institutions than to contradictions at the heart of society. Our penal system is still based primarily on the principle of individual moral responsibility despite the findings in social science demonstrating the strong influence of the social milieu on the formation of the criminal personality. However, if the perspective were changed in favor of a principle of social responsibility, the various penal institutions would also change in order to encompass the concepts of prevention and compensation of victims which are necessarily entailed in that of social responsibility. In this way, modern penal institutions would adopt a more rational action in conformity with the contributions of modern social sciences.

Denis Szabo, Department of Criminology, University of Montreal, Montreal, P.Q., Canada

2833 Cormier, Bruno M. Le droit, la psychiatrie et les droits de l'homme dans les procédures judiciaires: les prévenus. (Law, psychiatry and the rights of man in judicial procedure: the detained.) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 61-75.

A psychiatric team in an adult detention center should have two separate and clearly distinct functions. The first and most important function is the establishment of therapeutical or rehabilitational relations with the detained. In this instance, the detained must have absolute freedom in choosing, refusing, or discontinuing psychiatric treatment at any time; furthermore, the information obtained during treatment should not be used for judiciary ends. The second function provides the legal expertise required by the court, in which case the defendant must be made aware that information gathered by the psychiatric team may be passed on to the court. In the event that the defendant refuses a psychiatric examination for judiciary purposes, he should be absolutely free to do so, and the attending psychiatrist should testify only after explicit permission has been granted him by the defendant. Unfortunately, present Canadian law does not guarantee the inviolability of information gathered by the psychiatric team. A much better solution, based on the fundamental rights of man would mean having legal expertise provided by a non-attending psychiatrist where the defendant prefers such a course of action.

Bruno M. Cormier, Clinic in Forensic Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

2834 Cormier, Bruno M., Washbrook, R. A., Kennedy, Miriam, Obert, Anton. A study of fifty young penitentiary delinquents from age 15 to 25. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 77-113.

Fifty young offenders between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five were maintained under close observation for a year in a Quebec penitentiary. They were divided into two groups called primary and secondary delinquents according to the ages at which they had become seriously and consistently involved in delinquency. These two groups of delinquents were shown to represent fundamentally different personality structures despite equally severe forms of delinquency. The primary delinquent develops a pattern of criminality before puberty; he is found to have a basic difficulty in relating to others; from his earliest days he is an individual who is incompletely socialized. Much of his uncontrolled behavior results from the fact that only his aggressive impulses are mobilized and they are not counteracted by his underdeveloped potential for a reciprocal relationship. The secondary delinquent who becomes seriously committed to crime in adolescence is just as aggressive an offender but he is unhappy about his lot; the problem lies more in the completion of the educational process in living which has failed somewhere along the line and in bolstering his weak defenses acquired in latency. The differences between primary and secondary delinquents are sufficiently fundamental to warrant differential treatment techniques and programs.

No address

2835 Fréchette, Marcel: Le problème de la récidivisté chez le criminel adult. (The problem of recidivism in adult offenders.) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 115-131.

In criminological clinics, recidivism constitutes most difficult and persevering social problem. The true recidivist is an individual whose personality is seriously affected and whose psychic structures are mutilated and corroded. A certain number of criteria permit identification of true recidivists and prediction of future recidivists; among these, the individual's criminal antecedents are in direct relation to the probability of future commission of crimes; the nature of the offense also provides an index of recidivism since the rate of recidivism is highest in individuals committing offenses against property and lowest in crime against the person. Finally, age can be an indicator of probable future recidivism since it has been demonstrated that the earliest the age of active participation in a first crime, the greater the probability of becoming a habitual criminal. It appears possible that with the aid of these criteria to clinically diagnose the syndrome of true criminality characterized by serious social deviance in otherwise normal individuals, impulsive aggressive behavior, and general persistent anti-social conduct. There is then a certain discernible evolution in the recidivistic personality which must be diagnosed and arrested with intense therapy at the earliest possible moment.

Marcel Frechette, Department of Criminology, University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada

2836 Ciale, Justin. A theoretical approach toward the classification of prisoners. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology, Montreal, 1964, p. 133-141.

Classification in the correctional sense refers to a method of diagnosis, treatment, and guidance; as such, it does not require the necessity of grouping according to a rigid criterion or typology. However, if such a criterion for assigning persons into distinct groups was available, it would be used to advantage. Correction workers often opt in favor of classification alone, and these typologies do perform extremely useful functions since they help to formulate and refine the diagnosis and also help to clarify decisions for assignment to treatments. On the other hand, prediction studies are equally valuable and should be used as complementary techniques to evaluate the correctness of a diagnosis, to estimate the value of a treatment decision, to evaluate the interaction effect between sub-types and forms of treatment, and to suggest new treatments for refractory types of offenders.

Justian Ciale, Department of Criminology, University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada

2837 Matte, André. Mesures de résistances conscientes chez le délinquant en liberté surveillée. (Measuring conscious resistance of delinquents under probation.) Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology, Montreal, 1964, p. 143-149.

The nature of the circumstances surrounding direct observation of juvenile delinquents for therapeutic ends diminishes the validity of the diagnosis and the possible effectiveness of subsequent treatment. On the one hand, the youth is an involuntary and often unwilling patient while, on the other hand, the staff member's double role as therapist and as court informer renders him doubly suspect in the youth's eyes. In lieu of direct observation, indirect measuring techniques would perhaps provide a more reliable indicator of the youth's personality system and of the type of treatment which would best fulfill his rehabilitative needs.

No address

2838 Mohr, J. W. Notes on development of an empirical basis for criminal legislation. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 151-159.

Historically, the classical position of criminal law as a normative enterprise preceded the positivist position of law as a body of empirical findings. Both positions suffer from a mutual imbalance with the result that the normative (legal) position tends to be rigid and sterile, and the empirical (criminological) one tends to be too fluid and diffused. A resolution of this impasse now seems possible if empirical research accepts the basic categorization provided by the law, at least heuristically, even if it entails severe methodological problems. Only if empirical research operates within the tenets of present legislation can it lead to a fruitful reexamination and subsequent change of the law. The focus on the "criminal" or the "delinquent" as static categories will have to be set in relation to the specific act which defines them as such.

J. W. Mohr, Forensic Clinic, Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

2839 Raic, Aimé L. Idéologie politique et législation penale: influence de la doctrine marxiste sur la legislation penale yugoslave. (Political idealogy and penal legislation: influence of Marxist doctrine on penal legislation in Yugoslavia.) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 161-169.

The penal code of Yugoslavia as elaborated in 1951 and modified in 1960 reflects an intermediary position between the penal codes of Eastern and Western Europe. On the one hand, Marxist philosophy is reflected particularly in the definition of an offender as politically and economically dangerous rather than socially dangerous as in Western countries. At the same time, this Marxian precept is perhaps less rigidly interpreted than in other Eastern European countries. The most important and progressive modifications registered in the Yugoslavian penal code are to be found in the regulation of penal institution practices. The essence of the principle governing these practices is that the latter can be carried out only insofar as punishment, security measures, and reeducational means have been foreseen by law and expressly indicated by a judiciary decision. In its respect for human dignity and in its solutions to problems of criminal policies, the penal code of Yugoslavia is one of the most audacious and dynamic of modern times.

Aimé L. Raic, Department of Criminology, University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada

2840 Cromier, Bruno M., Sangowicz, J. M., Kennedy, Miriam, & Galardo, Anthony T. Episodic recidivism. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 171-193.

Lawbreakers can be divided into three types: (1) those who commit only one criminal act; (2) the habitual criminal; and (3) those who commit more than one offense but whose offenses are separated by relatively long periods of law-abiding life. These last are the episodic recidivists and they represent a different treatment problem than the other two groups. Their pattern of criminality resembles the cyclical pattern of a

group of psychiatric states separated by periods of good mental health; the pré-delictual phase is marked by anxiety, depression, or euphoria; the delictual state is an acting out of an emotional state; the post-delictual phase is characterized by remorse, lowered self-esteem, and docility towards treatment or punishment. Case histories of episodic recidivists show, among other things that: a recurrent acting out is invariably a symptom of a psychopathological state or the re-enactment of a neurotic conflict; the severity of crime often increases while the illness remains the same; when the criminality is part of a specific illness, the same offense is repeated. In addition, episodic recidivists are better socially adjusted than most criminals, are more prone to alcohol, and are better able to learn, often by themselves.

No address

2841 Szabo, Denis, Goyer, Francyne, & Gagné, Denis. Jugements moraux et milieu socio-cultural: étude pilote. (A pilot study of moral judgments related to socio-cultural milieu.) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 195-208.

In order to verify the hypotheses that delinquent groups (1) share a common set of particular values, (2) share some values with the larger society, (3) share values peculiar to their socio-economic and adolescent subculture, and (4) share a set of counter-values (i.e., contrary to those of society), four questionnaires were submitted to three groups, each composed of twenty-five individuals. The first group represented law and order and were considered the official interpreters of society's values to the delinquents; the second group was composed of twenty-five institutionalized juveniles considered hardened delinquents; the third group was composed of a homogeneous population of non-juveniles from Montreal. The results of the four questionnaires, each using a different approach converged on the confirmation of the four above hypotheses. Beyond this, the results of the study suggest a number of fruitful avenue for future research in order to establish a more precise typology of values and moral conscience.

Department of Criminology, University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada

2842 Bertrand, Marie-Andrée. Quelques aspects culturels de la délinquance des adolescentes à Montréal. (Cultural aspects of delinquency in adolescent girls in Montreal.) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 209-223.

An analysis of juvenile delinquency statistics and repeated interviewing of young delinquent girls at a clinic in Montreal point to a cultural trait which is reflected in differential treatment of juvenile delinquents by the courts according to language and religion. The manner in which French-Canadian Catholics censure young girls guilty of "immoral conduct " and extra-marital sexual relationships, and the comparatively high proportion of adults arrested for inciting delinquency, especially in sexual acts, reflects the extremely severe and punitive attitude of this group against sexual offenses. This cultural attitude is perhaps the best explanation of the fact that French-Canadian Catholics are treated very differently from other groups by the same tribunals. Pre-delinquent and delinquent girls of various groups in Montreal have analogous if not identical manners of acting out their conflicts and yet are treated differentially because of cultural values held by Catholic-French Canadians.

Marie-Andrée Bertrand, Department of Criminology, University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada

2843 Vintze, Etienne. Le rôle du travailleur social dans l'établissement d'un rapport pré-sentence. (The role of the social worker in the establishment of pre-sentence reports.) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 225-243.

From the point of view of the courts, pre-sentence reports by social workers have two distinct advantages. Firstly, the report helps the judge in pronouncing a sentence which will further the protection of society while aiding the offender in his rehabilitation. Secondly, it facilitates the interpretation of social casework to judges and attorneys and thus prepares a greater collaboration between the courts and the social worker. From the point of view of the social

worker, the pre-sentence report permits closer contact with the client and his milieu at a time when the resources of the two can still be publicized. From the point of view of the client, the pre-sentence report brings him proof that he continues to function as a true member of society; it also is for him an occasion for relief from the solitude and incertitude of the pre-trial period, and finally it gives him the opportunity to participate in the initiation of his own rehabilitation. Because of the many advantages of pre-sentence reports, it could profitably be inaugurated in all sections of the province of Quebec.

No address

2844 Bouchard, Claude. Rénover et repenser les prisons dans le cadre de la réforme pénale. (Towards bettering Canada's jail system.) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 245-252.

In Canada, the question of what to do with individuals awaiting trial or clinical examination or with prisoners sentenced to less than two years incarceration depends upon the jurisdiction of each individual province. Economic, geographic, and ethnic circumstances have brought about different provincial adaptations to this problem but in practically all cases, short-term jails are far below par in the areas of financing, general facilities, intake and placement of prisoners, treatment, and study or work programs. The short-term jail system in Canada needs urgent rethinking in order to bring about necessary reform measures.

No address

2845 Turner, R. E., Stokes, R. E. The dangerous patient offender. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 253-258.

The dangerous patient-offender can be defined as any person who has inflicted or has strong potential to inflict serious physical harm upon another person as a result of a mental disorder. Such patients fall into two groups: those who are certifiably mentally ill or defective, and those who can only be categorized as borderline cases. The latter present management problems as it is doubtful that they can morally be committed to a mental hospital; if they are sent, they usually do poorly and cause chronic turmoil. Recognition of the dangerous patient offender is difficult and yet it is only a first step; in order to begin carrying out the second step--that of treatment, therapeutic security institutions, such as are found in Holland, Denmark, and Maryland should be established in Canada.

No address

2846 Hartman, Valdemar. Group psychotherapy with sexually deviant offenders: pedophiles. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 259-272.

Use of the psychiatric approach in lieu of imprisonment in the total rehabilitative process of the pedophilic offender provokes controversy in the community and reluctance on the part of helping professions to become involved in a treatment relationship with the offenders. In 1960, the Forensic Clinic of Toronto initiated a research project which sought to explore sexual deviation and test treatment techniques in a context of long-term psychotherapeutic involvement with the deviate. Pedophiles who formed the group were under legal duress, had capacities for a treatment relationship, and were generally unmotivated and rejective. The therapists supported, clarified, and offered individual guidance: the individually oriented group therapy was initially aimed at strengthening members' ego function and making behavioral option possible. Continuous interpersonal experience in group sessions enhanced members' capacities to form object relationships without appearance of their customary fears and apprehensions, improved functions in their daily lives, and became a hopeful medium by which past unmet emotional needs were gratified.

No address

2847 McKnight, C. K., Mohr, J. W., Quinsey, & Erochko, J. Mental illness and homicide. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference and delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 273-288.

A survey of 100 male patients from Maximum Security Division of Oak Ridge, Ontario Hospital was made in order to gain an understanding of conditions and constellations that led to homicidal acts in which mental illness is considered to be a factor. The collection of all available documentary data from case files, official reports, newspapers, interviews with patients, and collaterals was included in the plan of study. An outline of the study population and some selected descriptive data concerning the patient-offender, the act, and the offender-victim relationship have not yet been subjected to statistical analysis and have not been compared with studies of similar nature. The preliminary data will be subjected to further analysis to look for patterns, significance, and correlations.

No address

2848 Hutchinson, H. C., & Lupmanis, A. A preliminary study of differences between the youthful offender (age 16-21) appearing in the Toronto Magistrates' Court, and non-offenders of similar age. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 289-298.

In March 1963, the staff of the Forensic Clinic in Toronto undertook a study of fifty-seven males (sixteen to twenty-one years) and fifteen females of the same age who appeared in the courts over a period of three months. Their offenses included crimes against property, crimes involving violence, and miscellaneous crime. The offenders were compared with each other and with a non-offender control group of similar age, sex, and socio-economic status. A battery of tests and questionnaires were used in order to determine differences in personality, state of mental health, intelligence, family background, parental attitudes, and physical symptoms. Male and female offenders showed a significantly greater percentage of broken homes and a larger number of siblings; the highest school grade passed was one and a half years lower than that of the control group. Male offenders manifested a greater degree of social intraversion, lesser capacity for deep emotional response, more neurotically based symptoms, a history of conflict with authority, somewhat lower intelligence, but no difference in parental attitudes when compared to the control group. Female offenders did not differ significantly from the control group in neurotically based symptoms but felt less competent and less sure of maternal love.

No address

2849 Gigeroff, A. K. The evolution of Canadian legislation with respect to homosexuality, pedophilia and exhibitionism. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 299-307.

There have been no significant changes in legislation since 1869 concerning the five offenses included under homosexual acts. The maximum punishments set by legislators in 1869 have been retained with little alterations. Because legislation makes no distinction with regard to age differentials between the accused and the subject of the act in pedophilic offenses, there is no offense in the criminal code corresponding to this category. Homosexual pedophilic acts are charged under Indecent Assault, Male or Gross Indecency, while heterosexual pedophilic acts are charged under Indecent Assault, Female. Exhibitionism is covered by the Indecent Act of the Criminal Code. Poor channels of communication between social scientists and legislators and methods of collecting relevant information which are not readily transferable or useful for purposes of legislation may explain why legislation bears so little relation to knowledge available in the field.

No address

2850 Cormier, Bruno, Sangowicz, J. M., Kennedy, Miriam, Golardo, Anthony, & Lecker, Sidney. Criminal acting out as part of a depressive state. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 309-332.

Feelings of depression are normal in the face of reverses, yet they may become abnormal and pathological. Such states are expressed in a wide variety of symptoms because of the patient's urgent need to do something, i.e., to hunt for a solution. This acting out of depression may be logical and rational, or the reverse and it may also be delinquent or non-delinquent. There are four factors which seem to pre-dispose delinquent acting out; (1) guilt; (2) lowered self-esteem; (3) anger; and (4) inability to establish a meaningful and mature personal relationships. In treating people who have committed delinquent acts as an acting out of a depressive state, it is the depression and not the delinquency which must receive attention.

No address

2851 Unwin, J. Robertson. Characteristics of 100 juvenile offenders referred for psychiatric assessment. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 355-363.

A group of 100 juvenile delinquent cases at the McGill University and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinic in Montreal were studied in order to determine the characteristics of those juvenile offenders who were referred by the courts for psychiatric treatment. These cases are different in many aspects from the general juvenile delinquent population especially as concerns the age at first offense: most of them had committed their first offense at a later age than the majority of juvenile delinquents. The group of ninety-one boys and nine girls together were guilty of offenses totaling up to at least 495. They were subjected to a clinical interview, to psychological testing, and to an electroencephalogram in order to obtain information on their background, education and employment, first offense, latest offense, psychic and physical characteristics. One of the more disturbing findings of the study was the appalling inadequacy of the facilities in Montreal for the psychiatric and rehabilitative management of emotionally disturbed juvenile offenders. For over fifty-four percent of the cases needing urgent treatment, no facilities were able to receive them.

No address

2852 Shamsie, S. J. Clinical and experimental observation on patients in an adolescent unit. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 365-368.

Twelve adolescent girls who had been referred by the courts to an experimental hospital unit in Verdun, Quebec were separated into two groups according to differential disordered behavior responses. Group A, composed of seven girls, was characterized by impulsivity, poorly developed controls, and a tendency to project the cause of their problems on others. Group B was characterized by relatively less tendency to show angry outbursts, or inflict harm on the self when frustrated, and relatively greater depression. The two groups of patients showed consistent differences between them with regard to the incidence of temper outbursts and the use of abusive language during both early and late periods of hospitalization. They also showed differences in the late period of hospitalization in school and occupational therapy attendance.

No address

2853 Bourdon, André. Analyse comparative de l'influence sur le délinquant d'une sortie sous liberation conditionelle, et d'une sortie fin sentence. (Comparative analysis of the influence upon the offender of a release on parole and a release at the end of sentence.) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 369-376.

Parole is best conceived as a penal measure aiming at helping the individual regain a positive role in society. Analysis of the efficacity of parole as a penal measure is a largely unresearched topic and in order to breach this gap in knowledge, the relative rates of recidivism in parolees and ordinary ex-prisoners from a Montreal penal institution were compared. The rate of recidivism

was found to be lower among parolees and, furthermore, recidivism among them was less rapid than in ex-prisoners who had served their full sentence. These differences, however, can be explained in large part by the selective process of the parole board, thus pointing to the importance of selection and to the difficulty of influencing the conduct of hardened criminals.

No address

2854 Cumas, Stephen. Trial ward and the social worker's role. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 377-384.

Trial ward is the designation of an area set aside in the jails across Canada where men and women are held after arrest awating trial. The major criticism of the trial wards system is that it does not provide legal representation for the many indigents awaiting trial and that it does not provide the necessary socially trained personnel to meet the accused's physical and emotional needs prior to court appearance. As a temporary measure while awaiting a restructuring of legal aid to indigents, a social worker is assigned to work with every non-Roman Catholic inmate awaiting trial at the Montreal jail in Bordeaux. The actual function of the caseworker in this short period is to help the untried live with his gear and anxiety. There are four recurrent questions which the accused constantly reiterated and which form the basic structure from within which the trial ward caseworker can largely operate: (1) what is the charge against me; (2) when do I reappear; (3) what about my dependents; and (4) can I get a lawyer and/or bail? Until such time as a public defender system impartially provides legal counsel on a comprehensive basis for all the indigent accused becomes the rule rather than the exception in Canada, the social worker attached to trial ward can be of inestimable value.

No address

2855 Gilbert, Jean-Paul. La professionalisation de la police dans une société industrielle complexe: étude de cas de la police de Montréal. (Professionalization of the police function in an industrial society: a case study of the Montreal Police Force.) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 385-409.

Technical progress is applied differentially to the various sectors of economic life; the tertiary sector, which includes the police services, develops at the slowest rate thus explaining in great part the archaism of police techniques and methods. Nevertheless, because of the nature of its responsibilities, the outdated police force is expected to protect society and to face the consequences of transitional disequilibrium brought about by rapid social change. The best way to bridge this gap is by professionalization of the police force which entails rigid selection, specialized technical knowledge, prolonged training, specialized intellectual formation, and a general commitment to police work. Compared to its counterparts in Europe and the United States, the Canadian police force in general suffers from sub-professionalization. With the exception of the Canadian Royal Mounted Police, most police departments, especially in smaller cities, still use haphazard selection and training methods. To overcome this state of affairs, the Montreal police force has initiated a basic training program which lasts from three to four months with further specialized courses for personnel going into the various branches, and an annual refresher course. From the experience here and in other countries, it appears that a greater importance must be attached to scientific and intellectual formation of police personnel in order to satisfy the experiences of policing a modern day society.

No address

2856 Vignola, Henri-Paul. La personnalité policère. (The personality of the police officer.) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 411-419.

The police force, as a group, can satisfactorily perform its function of protecting society only if each individual police officer carries out his own job in the best possible manner. The quality of police service depends partly upon equipment and techniques, but in the main, responsibility is on the policeman as an individual. To obtain information on the best type of personality for police work, an evaluation of ninety-five relatively new officers was carried out by a group of experienced police captains in conjunction with the researchers in Montreal. As a result of this study, it is possible to describe four clusters of personality traits which would best serve a policeman in the carrying out of his duties: (1) the interpersonal relation dimension; (2) the individual's willingness to cooperate with his superiors; (3) the dimension of acceptance of responsibility; and (4) the technical competence dimension. It is importance to note that policeman's personality is to a great extent developed in his first few years of service through a strong identification with his peer group, thus throwing light on possible avenue of developing those qualities desired in policemen.

No address

2857 Ellenberger, Henri F. Introduction biologique à l'étude de la prison. (A biological study of imprisonment.) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 421-438.

A potentially fruitful approach to the study of the effects of incarceration on the psychological condition of the inmate is that which considers imprisonment as a biological fact. A large common ground between humans and animals permit description of parallel effects of incarceration or captivity. Some of the instincts which exist, by analogy at least, in human beings are those of conservation (which includes a nesting instinct and an escape instinct), nutrition, possession of territory, domination and subordination aggressive instincts, reproductive and parental instincts. The conception of instincts can be applied to inmate behavior with insightful consequences: flight and counter-attack are manifested in various ways in prison life; prisoners transform their cells into a "territory;" the prison code is mainly a resurgence of the social rankings of the animal kingdom with its strict hierarchy of domination and subordination; the frustration of the sexual instinct determines a series of substitution activities. In short, the biological study of instincts could furnish valuable information on the effects of imprisonment. In the prison milieu, certain instincts become useless and frustrated while the instinct of domination is, on the other hand, accentuated. Many of the manifestations of anxiety and aggression in prisoners could be traced to the conception of instincts.

No address

2858 Boyer, Raymond. Magic and witchcraft in New France. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 439-456.

Primitive minds have always sought to explain by supernatural agents whatever they did not understand. In most parts of the world, man has invested, with ideal importance, acts that are apparently insignificant and the doing of this or that practice has been followed by outlawing or death. The terror of having unwittingly broken a taboo may suffice to kill the man who broke it. Europe in the Middle Ages was the unhappy inheritor of an accumulated mass of superstitions which colored the life and controlled the actions of every man. The early French colonists coming into New France also brought with them the institutions of French feudalism, yet a relatively few isolated cases of magic and witchcraft transpired them. None of those found guilty were ever put to death: a record which is unique in Christendom. Nevertheless, the Canadian Criminal Code as amended in 1955, still contains provision for the prosecution of witches, sorcerers, and other forms of quackery.

Raymond Boyer, Clinic in Forensic Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, P. Q., Canada

2859 Grégoire, Emmanuel. La liberté surveillée pour adultes. (Adult probation.) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 457-465.

The province of Quebec has not yet established a regular system of probation for adult offenders, yet contact and experience with a great many offenders, especially first offenders, demonstrates the desirability of such a system. Probation service for adults is presently being handled mainly by social workers; their job consists of preparing a pre-sentence report on the offender and, with the help of a team of social workers and a psychologist to recommend whether or not the offender should be placed on probation, carrying out the actual supervision of probation. Despite the lack of a comprehensive probation system, the percentage of recidivists among probationers (eighteen percent) in comparison with that of ex-inmates (seventy percent) in the last ten years, warrants the establishment of a regular system which would have an even greater chance of success. The more extensive and systematic use of probation would reinforce the course of justice, would better protect society, would give superior treatment to the offender, and would guarantee that the latest advances in criminology are applied to the rehabilitation of adult delinquents.

No address

2860 Kenrick, Edward R. Probation. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 467-475.

Probation has been referred to as the greatest single development in the area of criminal law administration in the last century. Progress in the implementation of the probation system in Canada has been measured and slow but deliberate and steady: today it can be fairly stated that, in the main, the courts in Canada give greater weight to treatment, reformation, and rehabilitation than to retribution, deterrence, and the punitive aspects of sentence. In all its aspects, probation permits individualization of treatment and gives the court a means whereby it may evoke the minimum of punishment with the maximum of therapy and treatment and, at the same time, assure the individual clinical diagnosis with therapeutic values without sacrifice of the protection of society. When approached through a pre-sentence report prepared by a qualified investigating officer, the responsibility of interpretation is placed on the court, and the court is directed primarily to two areas of thought: diagnosis of difficulty and possible area of treatment. The effective use of probation, however, depends to a great extent on the opinion which the judiciary and the legislators hold of its possible utility; it also depends on the provision of highly trained and skilled staff to implement the probationary measures.

Edward R. Kenrick, Magistrate, Haileybury, Ontario, Canada

2861 Godbout, Benoît. Bilan de la libération conditionnelle. (Inventory on parole.) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology, Montreal, 1964, p. 477-484.

The system of parole has existed legally in Canada since 1889; until the early 1950's, however, it was used mostly as a means of exercising clemency and rewarding the good conduct of prisons. Since then, parole has become a more integral part of the correctional system and a means of social defense as well as a rehabilitative measure. The present parole system established by law in 1959 sets up a five man commission with the authority to liberate prisoners and demands that the case of each inmate sentenced to two or more years of imprisonment automatically be reviewed. Unfortunately, however, parole reform was not accompanied by parallel changes in other phases of Canadian correctional institutions and practices; changes such as rehabilitation program, aftercare treatment, and increase in personnel. Furthermore, it is unrealistic to believe that five commissioners can adequately handle some 8,000 cases a year. In all, it seems that the 1959 system is already somewhat outdated and that periodic revision of the correctional and parole systems are necessary.

No address

2862 Sheppard, Claude-Armand. Considerations on parole. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 485-495.

Parole in Canada falls within the jurisdiction of the federal parliament rather than that of provincial legislatures. Recently, a great deal of hostility, especially from judges in the lower criminal courts in Quebec, has been directed against the parole system. Misunderstanding of the parole system by judges, prosecutors, and police officers have led to serious public outcries against it. Many judges do not distinguish between parole and statutory remission and thus may attribute most recidivism to the over-frequent use of parole. Similar misunderstandings by law enforcement agencies and prosecutors have led to the disfiguration of the parole system's image especially in Quebec. Nevertheless, ample statistical backing can be found for the argument that far from being curbed, the operations of the parole board should be increased. Hostility and sensational failure cases notwithstanding, the parole system in Canada boasts an enviable record which warrants its continued implementation.

No address

2863 Cormier, Bruno M. Réflexions sur des prisons communes. (Some thoughts on the common jail.) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 497-515.

In sixty to seventy percent of the cases, offenders sent to penal institutions in Canada previously spent some time in a provincial jail. Thus, this jail is often a first step in the direction of federal institutions and yet because of the short-term nature of jail sentences, little is being done in terms of rehabilitation in these institutions. If a sentence is accepted as just and human and if, in a minimum amount of time it chastises the individual and yet rehabilitates him and does what is necessary for the protection of society, then the role of short-term prisons cannot be altogether disregarded; it should strive to be a treatment institution which through brief and efficacious techniques, succeeds in reintegrating the offenders into society. In order to attain this, a number of reform measures will have to be implemented among which can be included: making the jail an autonomous unit complete with clinical staff and services; providing the inmate with the medical, legal, social, and psychiatric help to which he has a right; the use of partial imprisonment, and the various forms of work programs which have already been initiated elsewhere. Furthermore, a special commission should be set up to study the particular problems of Quebec penal institutions.

Bruno Cormier, Clinic in Forensic Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, Canada

2864 Ciale, Justin. Short-term punishments. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 515-522.

Most of the persistent or chronic petty offenders are not so much criminals as they are social misfits or rejects. For this type of offender, short-term prison sentences do not fulfill their goals. One of the greatest short-comings of short-term imprisonment is that it is not sufficiently long enough to change the attitudes in a prisoner and yet it is long enough for the inmate to adapt to the institution so that the deterrent effect is lost. Because of short sentences and large numbers, it is often impossible to organize a constructive program of rehabilitation even though short-term imprisonment creates some of the same problems, for the individual as long-term imprisonment. The administration of short sentences thus requires a fundamental change in attitude toward the petty offender and the misdemeanant. The use of pre-sentence investigation would provide the judge with various alternative to short sentences such as suspended sentence, probation, and finis and indeterminate sentences for more serious offenders.

Justin Ciale, Department of Criminology, University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada

2865 Lecavalier, Marc. Les organismes socio-administratifs. (Socio-administrative systems.) In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and Criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 523-529.

The judiciary is rightly recognized as the main safeguard of justice and the protection of society. Nevertheless, in order to fulfill their function adequately in modern times, magistrates must work in collaboration with the socio-administrative organisms. This collaboration represents the only means of arriving at a system wherein punishment will be truly individualized and where treat-

ment can be applied in such a fashion that it will permit reintegration of the individual into society. Particularly as concerns cases of juvenile delinquency or certain types of adult offenses (such as prostitution, loitering, marital discord, drunkenness), a socio-administrative system can perform a double function: (1) aid in establishing the facts and circumstances surrounding the case; and (2) provision of adequate treatment once the sentence has been passed.

No address

2866 Hogarth, John. Sentencing as a judicial function. In: Quebec Society of Criminology. Fourth research conference on delinquency and criminology. Montreal, 1964, p. 531-540.

The formal jurisdiction given to Canadian magistrates, especially as concerns sentencing, appear to be broader than that given to a single official in the lower courts of any Western nation. Yet, though they possess a wide formal jurisdiction, in reality they have little real discretion in the interest of the rehabilitation of offenders. The problem of disparity in sentencing is inevitable under the present system and has been the object lately of considerable concern. Rational decision making in the sentencing of offenders is dependent on: the degree to which the objectives of the penal system are clearly specified and understood; the degree to which the information is sufficient, reliable, and relevant to their objectives; and the degree to which the alternatives available to the court actually deal with the problems of criminality in specified groups of offenders. The creation of a new sentencing authority composed of experts in the behavioral sciences will not solve these fundamental questions. Moreover, as long as the sentencing of offenders involves a multiplicity of values, the training, background, and experience of the judge or magistrate are important aspects in being able to balance and harmonize the conflicts that will inevitably arise.

John Hogarth, Center of Criminology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

2867 The Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Police management for supervisory and administrative personnel. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1963. 117 p.

To supplement available police in-service programs in the United States, highly qualified police administrators and other professionals concerned with law enforcement were invited to prepare papers based on their specialized knowledge and experience. The topics discussed include methods of recruiting, selecting and training personnel, appraising performance, communications, handling records, the press and law enforcement agencies, and the police budget.

No address

2868 Mueller, Gerhard O. W., & Wise, Edward M., editors. International Criminal Law. Rothman, South Hackensack, New Jersey, 1965. 660 p.

To provide an analysis of the current status of the legal services which have created international criminal law, this work, intended for both the student and the lawyer, covers decided cases, all relevant international conventions, treaties, and draft conventions and also gathers the leading articles which have commented on these, together with a number of original bibliographical lists. The collection of materials is comprehensive, dealing with the problems of jurisdiction over crimes committed in foreign countries, at sea, in aircraft; conflicts of criminal law; international protection of human rights; crimes against the law of nations; movements toward the unification of criminal law; piracy and war crimes; international judicial cooperation in criminal matters; extradition law; recognition of foreign criminal sentences; genocide; proposals for a world habeas corpus, for an international criminal court; and for a United Nations code of offenses against the peace and security of mankind.

No address

2869 Hungria, Nelson. A prova no anteprojeto de código do processo penal. (The question of evidence in the Brazilian draft code.) Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal, 2(9):13-22, 1965.

In recent years, new "scientific" systems of obtaining evidence and information have been initiated by the police of various countries. These methods of criminal investigation do not in any way guarantee greater certainty and rationality in criminal procedure and furthermore they infringe upon the rights of the individual. Such methods as lie detectors, hypnosis, and all forms of coercion are discredited in Professor Tornaghi's legislative proposal as being contrary to the accused's physical and psychic inviolability. Tornaghi suggests continuation of the present Brazilian system which leaves it up to the judge to examine the accused on the basis of actual evidence and without benefit of the supposedly scientific methods of obtaining information. Nevertheless, several points in Tornaghi's discussion of proofs and investigation, such as use of witnesses' testimony, use of documentary evidence and the role of the judge demand revision.

No address

2870 Garcia, Basileu. Preservação da liberdade no anteprojeto de código de processo penal. (Individual rights in Professor Tornaghi's draft code.) Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal, 2(9):35-46, 1965.

Professor Tornaghi's legislative proposal constitutes a serious revision of the present Brazilian Penal Code. Perhaps the greatest contribution is his suggestion that preventive detention should be abolished and clear definitions of maximum and minimum fines should be established. Another important point made by Tornaghi stresses the necessity of immediate action by a judge as soon as a suspected offender is imprisoned. Under the present system, the course of criminal procedure is often slow or unjust and Tornaghi suggests vigorous measures to ensure prompt action by the judges. Nevertheless, certain points of Tornaghi's exposition are insufficient and need further clarification; witness his imprecision concerning such topics as the inviolability of the individual's residence, the use of weapons in arrest, the habeas corpus, and citizen's arrest.

No address

2871 De Deus Cardoso de Mello, João. O inquérito policial em face do anteprojeto. (Police investigation in Tornaghi's draft code.) Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal, 2(9):47-64, 1965.

One of the most controversial sections in Professor Tornaghi's legislative proposal refers to the determination of the exact moment at which the judge should intervene in a criminal case. In Brazil, historical circumstances have led to the creation of an "instructive judge," juiz de instrucão, whose role is supervising the entire criminal investigation and procedure; in this scheme, the role of the police is relegated to that of taking charge of actions which demand immediate attention. Though this system is theoretically sound, practical conditions have never permitted its implementation. At the present, continuation of such a system is impractical since it does not correspond to the Brazilian people's idea of who is charged with the interpretation of the law, and since it would demand a complete revision of the present administrative organization. Tornaghi's proposal is much more realistic on this point emphasizing as it does the role of the police and clarifying the procedures to be followed by the police and the judge while the investigation is being carried out.

No address

2872 de Aragão, E. D. Moniz. Recursos criminais no anteprojeto Tornaghi. (Criminal appeals in Tornaghi's draft code.) Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal, 2(9):65-92, 1965.

Frequent reference to "lower courts" and "superior courts" testifies to the existence of two levels of jurisdiction with different procedural approaches. Following the example of Denmark, Sweden, Panama, El Salvador, and Honduras, Brazil intends to unify its legislation and the procedural methods of both courts. Steps have already been taken in this direction by Brazilian legislation in, for example, the uniformization of appeal procedures. The draft code written up by Professor Mélio Tornaghi classifies appeals into the categories which in itself is a worthwhile contribution, however, he fails to touch upon the unification of the Brazilian penal process.

No address

2873 Ribeiro, Leonido. O nôvo Código Penal e o problema da responsabilidade. (The new penal code and the problem of responsibility.) Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal, 2(9):93-97, 1965.

A definitive legislative proposal is presently prepared by a commission of Brazilian penal experts with the idea of reforming the penal code. This reform is urgently needed since the present code was outdated when it was conceived twenty-five years ago. It is to be hoped that the legislative proposal will follow the orientation traced in Geneva by the Commission on juridico-medical studies, in the sense of considering punishment, per se, as useless, and in regarding prevention and therapy as the major weapons against crime. The more recent trends in criminology throughout the world tend to view the solution to the modern increase in crime, not so much in principles of penal or moral responsibility, but rather in principles elaborated by the social and anthropological sciences; this results in an emphasis on the bio-psychological status of an offender rather than on his responsibility as such.

No address

2874 Chaves, Raul Affonso Nogueira. Crimes contra a fé pública. (Offenses against the common good.) Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal, 2(9):99-115, 1965.

The Special Section of Professor Tornaghi's legislative proposal treats the subject of offenses against property: it is aimed specifically at various forms of fraud and swindle. Tornaghi does not include within this category the writing of checks without funds, an act which is prosecuted under the present penal code as a crime against property. With the frequent use of checks, the possibility of falsification is increased. Statutes would regulate the punishments to be meted out for fraudulent payment by check in whatever form. They should also protect the impunity of individuals who do not actually carry out fraudulent transactions. Moreover, it is desirable that punishments be increased by one-third if the victim of such a crime is a public entity.

No address

2875 Didier, Joaquim Filho. O traficante-viciado perante a lei penal brasileira. (The narcotic addict pusher in Brazilian penal law.) Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal, 2(9):121-126, 1965.

Article 281 of the present penal code in Brazil distinguishes between offenders in the traffic of narcotics and those who are simply addicted to narcotics, at least in terms of treatment. Nevertheless, Article 281 does not differentiate between the imputability of the two, and, consequently all offenders connected with narcotics have been equally viewed by the courts. It would seem desirable not to interpret Article 281 too literally and to combine it with Article 22 which, on a general level, discriminates between three degrees of responsibility. The lowest degree concerns individuals who are incapable of making ethico-moral judgments or unable to control themselves; this category would include most narcotic addicts and thus would permit consideration of them as sick individuals rather than as criminals.

No address

2876 California. Corrections Department. California prisoners 1961, 1962 and 1963. Sacramento, 1965, 161 p.

Statistics were compiled on: California felons received from court in 1961, 1962, and 1963, their offenses, county or area of commitment, age at admission, prior commitment record, prior California prison record, time in state before offense, educational achievement and narcotic addiction record; characteristics of the population in prison by offense, age, prior commitment record and status with reference to parole; felon inmates released on parole and discharged from prison at expiration of sentence; the felon parole population and movement; the characteristics of felons on parole, and felons discharged from parole.

No address

2877 Shellow, Robert. Reinforcing police neutrality in civil rights confrontations. The Journal of Applied Behavioral Science, 1(3):243-254, 1965.

A training program was designed to prepare forty-five police officers who constituted a Civil Disturbance Unit of the police department in a suburban Maryland County adjacent to the District of Columbia for situations arising out of public protests and a attempts to desegregate housing or public accommodations. The program consisted of discussions, films and lectures to be given by persons from the community research field station of the National Institute of Mental Health. The lectures were about the civil rights movement in the United States and the origins and composition of the 1963 Rights march on Washington. The informal sessions prompted a build-up of anxiety in these southern white policemen and evoked an opinion that the Negro had no legitimate complaint: there were those who were anti-Negro but the two factions soon became confused. The sessions, by opening feelings and examining the role of a policeman, resulted in exemplary behavior by the police in a later CORE demonstration. The professional self-image of the officers was bolstered by the program and they were able to enforce a social change not which was necessarily in line with their own sentiments. By inter-group relation training and stressing behavior, the department policy was carried out.

No address

2878 Gillespie, Duff G., & Pittman, David J. Men in blue: a study of recruitment and selection procedures for policemen in St. Louis. St. Louis, Missouri, 1964, 78 p. mimeo.

A study of St. Louis, Missouri police department recruitment and selection policies and procedures was made to determine possible ways to alleviate the department's manpower shortage by attracting more qualified men without lowering the present recruitment standards of the force. The data of the study suggest at least seven ways in which this objective could be achieved: (1) it is imperative that the salary scale of policemen be increased; (2) a pay scale should be developed that more adequately rewards length of service; (3) height-weight requirements should be reexamined and should approximate those used by the Armed Forces; (4) an increase of the upper-age level of thirty-one years should be considered to make it possible to obtain recruits who have spent time in allied occupations; (6) existing recruitment procedures should be strengthened and the Police Cadet Program further developed; and (7) the use of personal contact in recruiting, particularly in the Negro community, should be further developed.

Duff Gillespie, Social Science Institute, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

2879 Mark, Robert. The high cost of hanging. The Police Journal, 38(10):458-461, 1965.

A survey of dispositions of offenders at courts of Assize and quarter sessions in sixteen police districts in the Midlands (England) in 1961, 1962, and 1963 reveals that of every 100 accused persons before the higher courts, nine are found not guilty. From this, the misleading impression is gained that the British system of justice works reasonably well. Of the 100 accused, however, eighty-three have pleaded guilty; the nine acquittals thus relate to only seventeen accused who are, for the most part, the worst type of criminal. Of those, the overwhelming majority are not innocent. The failure of the system to deal with the criminals that really matter arises from the excessive protection it affords the guilty. The urgent need is to reform the criminal law to encourage the citizen to cooperate in the clearing up of crime, to lessen the restrictions on police and to transform criminal procedures from a jumping contest into an inquiry to establish the truth. The understandable determination in the past to maintain a system of justice likely to protect the innocent from irrevocable punishment has been allowed to obscure its cost to society; it should be reexamined now that capital punishment has been abolished and retribution plays a gradually decreasing part in the determination of punishment.

No address

2880 How one district licked vandalism. The Education Digest, 31(1):10-11, 1965.

Parma, Ohio has devised a five-point program which has eliminated school vandalism. Under the program: the principal reports all after-school activities in the school to the superintendent's office each day; custodial personnel are responsible for locking doors and windows in the building before leaving; the routes of the security guards are staggered; there are additional patrols by police of the localities in which the schools are located; and a new radar alarm system has been installed to frighten vandals out of the building as quickly as possible. This program thus fixes responsibility for building security, get unauthorized people out of buildings, and insures that no unexpected entrances are available without adding to personnel costs.

No address

2881 Megarzee, Edwin. Relation between barrier scores and aggressive behavior. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 70(4):307-311, 1965.

The barrier scores in a sample of seventy-five juvenile delinquents detained at the Alameda County Juvenile Hall were studied to explore their relationship to the expression of agression and gratification of impulses. The study revealed that delinquents had barrier scores significantly lower than nondelinquents; moreover, serious delinquents had barrier scores significantly lower than less seriously delinquent subjects. An association between low barrier scores and aggressiveness was also indicated.

No address

2882 Spacks, Barry. How to learn a secret name. American Education, 1(6):7-12, 1965.

An experimental program for pre-school classes jointly run by the Bostnn Board of Education and a civic service organization have been tried out in three Boston underprivileged neighborhoods. The objectives of the pre-school program were to build the social and intellectual skills of the children from these neighborhoods permissively, thus moving them toward internalized control of their behavior. The program will ultimately be a preventive against juvenile delinquency. It is hoped that the flexible techniques for working with children developed in this program can be extended to deprived children in higher grades.

No address

2883 Mehendale, Shri B. B. Rehabilitation of habitual offenders. Samj Seva: The Journal of Social Welfare, 15(11):15-18, 1965.

The government of Maharashtra (India) started its first correctional settlement for habitual offenders in 1964. The function of the settlement is two-fold, correction and rehabilitation. The man labeled by the courts as a habitual offender is sent to a correctional settlement in lieu of going to jail. Offenders are between thirty-five and forty years old. Suggestions for improvement of the operation of the settlement include screening and diagnosis of the offenders before committing them to the settlement, graded institutional training programs depending upon the needs of the individual offender, corrective settlements started to serve young offenders, eighteen to twenty-five years old, and the establishment of an after-care program.

No address

2884 Jones, Howard. Crime in a changing society. Penguin Books, Baltimore, 1965. 174 p.

Intended for the general reader, a concise account of the crime problem is presented together with a social critique of the relation between criminal behavior and pattern of social change in contemporary Britain. It surveys the history, methods, and aims for criminology and corrections and attempts an assessment of the size of the problem, an understanding of the causes of crime and the moulding of the criminal personality, the effectiveness of correctional institutions and probation, and what recent trends in crime imply for society.

No address

2885 Greenwood County (South Carolina). Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. Annual report July 1, 1964-June 30, 1965. [Greenwood], 1965, 6 p. multilith.

Statistics in this report cover the number of juvenile delinquency cases handled by the court, dependency and neglect cases, sources of referral, reason for referral, parental status of children, and dispositions.

No address

2886 Gordon, Gary. What constitutes rape. Valor, 3(4):16-20, 1965.

Crime reports show an increase in rape cases each year. The greater percentage are caused by ignorance of the maze created by today's sexual laws. The greatest proportion of rape charges are in the so-called "statutory" column, while only about twenty percent of the reported rape cases are in the forcible class. Statutory rapists are often quite normal men of every class who have coital relations with slightly underage girls. Many of them are ignorant of the law or of the girl's true age at the time of committing the offense. This illustrates a serious deficiency in the laws as they are drawn up in many states; namely, that a young man innocently involved with an oversexed, mature-looking girl of fifteen receives the same treatment for taking what has been willingly offered him as the brutal true offender. An exploration of multiple cases of alleged rape and facts deemed to constitute rape leads to the conclusion that is not possible to define what constitutes rape. The laws of the various states are almost as varied as their number in their definition. This is further confused and complicated by the opposing views of attorneys, the judge's charge, and the determination by the jury of what the legislators had in mind when it drew up the statute.

No address

2887 Logan, Albert B. NAMJ (National Association of Municipal Judges) survey reveals apathy of judges on bail reform idea. Municipal Court Review, 5(3):9-11, 1965.

To verify whether the idea of releasing most accused persons on their own recognizance and ending the injustice of bail bonds had been accepted, the National Association of Municipal Judges mailed a short questionnaire to 600 members. Only forty-nine were returned. The failure to return the questionnaire by 551 judges indicates an underlying apathy to recognize the importance of the problem. The question of extending release on recognizance was answered yes by thirty-one and seven said they instituted the new procedures; there were questions as to use of PR bonds and the use of summonses in lieu of arrest; twenty-two said they increased use of the summons and twenty said no; nineteen said they planned to increase the use and eight said no. Based on the results of this survey, the conclusion is that, of the judges who are interested in implementing the new procedures (or who are interested enough to report they are doing nothing) very few have effected any significant changes up to June 1965. The efforts made to interest them and to inform the lower court judges of these procedures appears to be insufficient. The many known successful applications justify the effort made.

Albert B. Logan, National Association of Municipal Judges

2888 Selzer, Melvin L., & Weiss, Sue. Alcoholism and fatal traffic accidents: a study of futility. Municipal Court Review, 5(3):15-20, 1965.

A study was undertaken to determine the incidence of chronic alcoholism in all drivers responsible for fatal (non-pedestrian) traffic accidents in Washtenaw County, Michigan from October 29, 1961 through December 31, 1964. Of the seventy-two drivers responsible, sixty-four were men; sixty-six were white; six were Negro; only thirteen drivers survived the fatal accidents. Some months after each fatal accident, interviews were conducted with the driver's family, friends, employers, family physician, and/or others who knew the driver, and the driver, if he survived to learn whether or not the driver was alcoholic. There was an average of three interviews per case. In addition, copies of the driver's arrest record and driving record were obtained. Of the seventy-two drivers, twenty-nine (forty percent) were alcoholic; seven (ten percent) were pre-alcoholic, and thirty-six were non-alcoholic.

The predominant age in the alcoholic group is the twenty-two to forty year old group of drivers; forty-six (sixty-four percent) of the drivers had been drinking prior to the accident; and all but one of the twenty heavily intoxicated drivers were alcoholic and pre-alcoholic. The blood alcohol level of thirty-six of the drivers were obtained within an hour of the time of accident. There was a high incidence of drivers from the lower social classes. At least forty-two drivers (fifty percent) suffered classifiable psychiatric illness exclusive of alcoholism. Paranoid thinking was a prominent finding in the alcoholic drivers. The previous accidents, violations, and non-traffic arrests involving alcohol were greater in the alcoholic drivers. An identifiable group of alcoholic drivers were responsible for about one-half the fatal accidents. Many serious traffic accidents were caused by alcoholic, intoxicated persons whose illness immunizes them against deterrents such as arrests, penalties, disorderly offenses, and suspending or revoking the driver's license. The alcoholic driver is not effectively restricted from driving or required to seek treatment. Present methodology has proved futile because of the failure to appreciate that these drivers are atypical in that they are addicted to alcohol and prone to act in a violent or suicidal manner. Preventive measures must be developed to detect, restrain, and rehabilitate the alcoholic drivers.

Sue Weiss, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan

2889 Healy, Thomas H. Judicial (dis)qualifications. Municipal Court Review, 5(3):21-23, 1965.

California, by constitutional amendment in 1960, established the Commission on Judicial Qualifications, consisting of five judges, two lawyers, and two laymen, to investigate and conduct proceedings against any judge for willful misconduct, persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance, and permanent disability. The Commission, if the complaint is warranted, may send the judge a letter asking for an explanation or conduct a preliminary examination, with the possibility of a formal hearing to follow. A recommendation may be made to the Supreme Court for the removlal or retirement of the judge. Until a recommendation is submitted, strict confidentiality is necessary. In the first four years, 344 complaints were received and twenty-six judges were retired because of disabling illness or mental impairment. Judges are pleased with the plan and morale is raised. The plan provides machinery for convincing a mentally or physically disabled judge that he should retire. It has several built-in safety features; the primarily judicial composition, permanency of operation; confidentiality; and the independent review of the Supreme Court.

Thomas H. Healy, Judge, Superior Court, Solano County, California

2890 Rich, Elwood M. The archaic featherbedding system of court attaches. Municipal Court Review, 5(3):24-25, 1965.

In 1951, a reorganization of trial courts was effected in California reducing the types to three: superior, municipal, and justice courts. The archaic and expensive system of court attaches, however, remains the same. There are 300 superior judges each with a court clerk, a bailiff, a court reporter and a judicial secretary and there are 203 municipal judges, each with two or three court helpers. The 307 justice court judges in California use only one part-time helper in the courtroom. There is no need for a guard, a bailiff in each superior or municipal court nor is there a need for a court clerk; in the superior court the judge of these courts can keep order and the court clerk duplicates what the court reporter records. It is also unnecessary for each judge to have a private secretary in the superior court; the court reporter performs the little secretarial service the judge requires. It is far less costly to operate the justice courts. It is necessary to have efficiency experts study the problem of unnecessary attaches and all other court operations for efficiency, economy, and the application of sound business administration. The court helpers of a judge cost the taxpayer over $20,000 a year. A reduction in court personnel could save taxpayers millions of dollars.

Elwood M. Rich, Judge, Municipal Court, Riverside Judicial District, California

2891 United Nations. Criminological research and the Council of Europe, prepared by the Criminological Division of the Council of Europe for the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Stockholm, August 1965. New York, 1965, 18 p. (A/conf. 26/L.9)

In 1957, the European Committee on Crime Problems (ECCP) was set up by the Council of Europe to implement the Council's plans for cooperation with regard to the prevention of crime and the treatment of the offender. One of its tasks is to promote, assist, and coordinate criminological research. The Council's research program is conceived as comprising the collection and dissemination of criminological research information and the coordination of research effort. The Criminological Scientific Council, a permanent committee of experts, advises the ECCP on the criminological aspects of its work. Current and future activities of the Committee include the following: (1) conferences of directors of criminological research institutes to provide a forum where matters of interest to European criminology can be discussed; (2) meetings of research workers in small committees; (3) special studies concerning the effectiveness of treatment measures; (4) census of criminological research centers; (5) publication of a bulletin about European criminological research; (6) studies of the cost of crime to member states; and (7) an inquiry to ascertain what machinery existed at national, regional and international levels for the coordination of research in Europe.

No address

2892 Guze, Samuel, & Cantwell, Denis. Alcoholism, parole observations and criminal recidivism: a study of 116 parolees. American Journal of Psychiatry, 122(4):436-439, 1965.

In a study of the relationship between criminal recidivism and alcoholism, the parole records of 116 parolees were analyzed of whom forty-eight were diagnosed as alcoholics, thirteen as questionable alcoholics, and fifty-five as nonalcoholics. The recidivism measures used were: (1) percentage arrested at least once; (2) mean number of arrests; (3) percentage imprisoned at least once; and (4) mean number of imprisonment. The average period of supervision up to the time of the study was 22.2 months. Nearly half of all the parole records included some reference to heavy drinking. The frequency of such comments varied seventy-one percent for the records of parolees diagnosed as alcoholics, fifty-four percent for those diagnosed as questionable alcoholics, and twenty percent for those diagnosed as nonalcoholics. Nine of the original nonalcoholics were rediagnosed as questionable alcoholics. Findings strongly suggested that the diagnosis of alcoholism was associated with an increased risk of recidivism. The alcoholics showed significantly higher rates than the non-alcoholics for percentage arrested, mean number of arrests, and percentage imprisoned. The questionable alcoholics showed significantly higher rates than the nonalcoholics for all four measures. The only observed differences which were not entirely consistent with other findings were increased rates of imprisonment of the questionable alcoholics compared to the alcoholics.

No address

2893 Gladston, Richard. Observations on children who have been physically abused and their parents. American Journal of Psychiatry, 122(4):440-443, 1965.

Abused children who had been admitted to the Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston and their parents were observed over a period of five years. The children ranged in age from three months to three-and-a-half-years. Following treatment of their immediate medical and surgical needs, children were at first left unbothered; as they began to indicate awareness of their environment, physical contact was proffered and a trusting relationship between the child and his nurse was provided. Gradually the child moved from inert behavior to active behavior which was occasionally offensive and was often difficult for the nurse to accept. A change of personnel was sometimes indicated at this stage. In recovery from the acute phase two responses to therapy were noted: (1) improvement of the nutritional state together with a growth of ego skills, or (2) a continued display of extreme anxiety by clinging to all persons involved. Parents interviewed were generally young, had limited financial means, and a low educational status. A major reversal of traditional parental roles was a significant characteristic, particularly the father's unemployment and passivity and the mother's employment and masculinity. In a number of cases, the assault occurred after a breakdown of former arrangements designed to avoid close contact with the child. Treatment of the parents consisted of emphasis upon

their misconception of their child: they were told repeatedly that their perception had been erroneous and discolored by their own childhood experiences and they were urged to search their memories to find the possible source of their feelings. Thus the focus of parental attention was shifted to their own unsettled past where it properly belongs. It is important to recognize the extremity of the ambivalences of these parents: they were not rejecting or neglectful and none willingly placed an abused child for adoption who was the object of great love as well as of hatred.

No address

2894 Rudin, Stanley A. The personal price of national glory. Trans-action, 2(6):4-9, 1965.

The drives for prestige, power, and prosperity in the United States can be related to the death rate from psychosomatic causes, indicating the price paid. Prediction of the economic production aim and its rise and fall is possible within fifty years based on motivation and achievement. The 1925 drive for achievement and the 1950 death rate of seventeen nations were analyzed. Scores showed achievement's price in inhibition resulting in ulcers and high blood pressure; in the drive for power, aggressiveness, murder, suicide, and alcoholism have resulted. A side effect is the decline in deep and original thinking. National scores of the United States and Japan were high on psychogenic deaths, Norway and the Netherlands were lowest. Modern countries high in power motives and low in affiliation drives seem to tend politically toward dictatorship and, since 1950, the drive for power has increased while affiliation needs have decreased. Further inquiry into the personal and social effects of contemporary prestige values is necessary for the health of our American society.

Stanley A. Rudin, Rollman Psychiatric Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio

2895 Megaree, Edwin I. Assault with intent to kill. Trans-action, 2(6):27-31, 1965.

According to the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports for the first nine months of 1964, the incidence of murder rose ten percent over the same period in 1963, the incidence of forcible rape rose twenty-one percent, and the number of assaults rose fifteen percent. On the whole, there has been a striking increase in all types of violent crime in the past thirty years and knowledge of the characteristics and motivations of assaultive criminals has become imperative so that these offenders may be deterred. Extremely assaultive offenders seem to include both the chronically under-controlled type, who react impulsively, and the over-controlled, who strike when pressures suddenly become too overwhelming even if the immediate provocation is no more serious than other which preceded it. In a study at Juvenile Hall, Alameda, California where seventy-six boys were divided into groups according to their degree of assaultiveness, this hypothesis was proved. As well, findings show that conventional methods of crime deterrents, punishment by imprisonment and even death, should be replaced by psychological and sociological treatment. At the moment, resistance by the public and correction officers and budgetary limitations present difficulties in the rehabilitation of offenders but the California Adult and Youth Authorities are working toward this goal. Understanding of criminal behavior will eventually disqualify the popularly held "single cause and solution" absurdity.

No address

2896 Riessman, Frank. Self-help among the poor: new styles of social action. Trans-action, 2(6):32-37, 1965.

Many variables are involved in social change but it is important to identify the kinds of action most appropriate and significant which produce change. Different strategies include demonstration projects like HARYOU, consultation and improved communication, using non-professional personnel in new capacities, neighborhood legal action towards changing laws and rulings unfavorable to the poor, negotiation about integration, and publishing of ideological literary expressions. Pressure from the lower class is currently the most decisive force for action. The demand for improved education by the disadvantaged has led to more varied and encompassing results beyond education, suggesting that mass demands achieve more rapid and impressive changes in our social systems. Saul Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation aims at organizing the poor to give them the power to make and shape their own lives. His, the Woodlawn Organization, in a Chicago Negro slum area, works on the problems of poor housing, education, cheating merchants, social deprivation by organizing tenants, "sit-ins," "death watchers," and insists that the people themselves be given the responsibility for planning and programming. He stimulates the apathetic to become agitated, insists on a "united front," employs colorful tactics, recruits a staff of varied

background and good skills, keeps expenses down, and leadership within the group itself, but he is confined to small isolated locales and lacks a real ideology and program. Disillusionment and conservatism can result. Future different types of social action include the Alinsky model if the organized communities are combined, the Labor Movement if it unites with community organization groups, and a civil rights neighborhood community program enlisting the aid of youth groups and intellectuals. Effective social change movements of the past must be studied ideologically and historically.

Frank Riessman, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, New York

2897 Lester, William. Capital punishment. American, April 10, 1965, p. 484-486. And: No to capital punishment. (Letters in response to Lester's article). America, June 5, 1965, p. 831-833.

Many people in California want capital punishment abolished as has been done in some thirty countries in Europe and South America. The issue is that there is something fundamentally and morally wrong with the death penalty and not that California has outgrown the need for such a penalty. This complex problem can satisfactorily be resolved in the light of the traditional Christian concept of life. The Christian traditionalist claims that God gives the community authority to execute criminals who harm her because man was given a need for the community and the community must preserve law and order; to deter from evil is the aim of punishment and the ultimate deterrent is fear of death. An innocent life may be taken in error but courts can reach only moral certainty not absolute certainty. Those who oppose capital punishment are theorists who either deny Christianity, free will, or natural law. Others claim that death deters no more effectively than life imprisonment but man values his life above all. Some theorists feel the influential criminal escapes punishment while the criminal without cash or counsel gets the punishment he deserves. Still others declare that execution nullifies any hope of rehabilitation but the good of the community comes before the individual; others claim such punishment is vengeance but the motives of deterrence and justice are goals motivated by love. Finally, some feel that the comparison of California statistics with those of a state without capital punishment to show no difference lacks value because California has so limited the death penalty that she is, for practical purposes, without it. In 1955, four persons were executed for 417 murders. Letters in response to the foregoing pointed out that the question for Christians is whether capital punishment is morally right in this place and time or whether the moral imperative is for abolition. Social scientists and criminologists agree that capital punishment is not a deterrent and there are statistics to prove a decrease in capital offenses where such punishment has been abolished. Life imprisonment adequately serves to deter; there is discrimination in the imposition of capital punishment against the poor which is a violation of our theory of law based on the concept of equal justice for all; Christianity has hope for man and the possibility of reform.

No address

2898 Bowman, Adison M. Narcotic addiction and criminal responsibility under Durham. Georgetown Law Journal, 53(4):1017-1048, 1965.

Since criminal responsibility is a legal, not a medical determination, the law must provide the framework and the controlling criteria to allow the jury to intelligently assess the medical testimony and arrive at its conclusion in accordance with traditional legal principles. The Durham formulation failed to provide these criteria and placed the problem of criminal responsibility in the hands of psychiatrists. Leading cases later refined the rule in the District of Columbia and corrected this failing. To relate the rule of responsibility to the narcotic addict, the medical literature is examined and the disease is analyzed in terms of criminal responsibility under Durham. It is concluded that showing of addiction should be adequate to present a jury question of insanity.

Addison M. Bowman, Staff Attorney, Legal Aid Society, Washington, D.C.

2899 Warden, Karl P. Canon 35: is there room for objectivity. Washburn Law Journal, 4(2):211-239, 1965.

Judicial Canon 35 prohibits the taking of photographs in the courtroom during sessions of the court or recess between sessions and the broadcasting or televising of court proceedings, except in naturalization proceedings where it is permitted under the supervision of the court. Its adoption by the American Bar Association in 1963 has aroused a store of controversy. Those opposed to any change in Canon 35 contend that the effect

of photography will: (1) distort the solemn purpose of a trial; (2) disrupt the courtroom proceedings; (4) preclude the obtaining of material witnesses; and (5) change the courtroom into a commercial entertainment. These contentions are desired by the proponents of a relation of Canon 35 who claim that: (1) freedom of the press becomes discriminatory or meaningless if the tools of the trade cannot be used in courtrooms; (2) cameras in the courtroom educate the public and prevent Star Chamber proceedings; (3) individual judges should be allowed to control their own courtrooms; (4) modern equipment does not disrupt court proceedings; and (5) pooling arrangements prevent unruly crowds and cameramen. Currently, the Canon has been adopted by only ten states and the United States courts. Colorado, which has not adopted the Canon and specifically rules the exercise of individual discretion by judges in permitting cameras in courtroom, has not found the use of such equipment disruptive or prejudicial. Texas leaves the decision up to the individual trial court while Oklahoma permits television in the courtroom when the court is not in session. A review of cases shows that in the opinion of some courts in some jurisdictions, cameras in the court are bad, while in the opinion of other judges in other courts and jurisdictions it is not. The approaches to the problem by the American Bar Association and the press are narrow, each having his own ax to grind. None of the opinions or claims expressed show evidence of fundamental research for their conclusions. The controversy still exists and no objective measures have been taken to seek its solution.

Karl P. Warden, Visiting Associate Professor of Law, University of Michigan Law School, Michigan

2900 Bowers, Robert J. Nature of the problem of police brutality. Cleveland-Marshall Law Review, 14(3):601-609, 1965.

As the evolution of law enforcement responsibilities progressed, the arresting and investigatory powers shifted from the justices of the peace and the magistrates to the police. It is in the exercise of these powers that the charge of police brutality arises. Since few arrests are made with the criminals' consent, charges of brutality are many. While the law specifies the use of "reasonable force," it does not define it in terms of whether or not it is truly reasonable but whether it was "necessary for arrest." Most charges are of brutality subsequent to arrest and before preliminary investigation. While it is assumed that most policemen do not generally start questioning with an intention of using force, the onus which society places on them their misguided zeal or short temper, and the secrecy in which police station interrogation is carried out are so conducive to excesses that it would be naive to consider the use of such force as unusual. As a corrective measure, it is recommended that the laws governing detention for investigative purposes should be well defined. Authorization, therefore, should be limited to where a reasonable cause exists to justify such detention. Circumstances where authorization of detention is considered reasonably necessary to complete an investigation where evidence of a crime might disappear, a suspect might flee, identification procedures are necessary to associate suspect with the offense, or it is necessary to check records, make tests, interview complaining witnesses, etc. A definite duration of the period of detention not to exceed forty-eight hours.

Robert J. Bowers, Student, Cleveland-Marshall Law School of Baldwin-Wallace College, 1240 Ontario Street, Cleveland, Ohio, 44113

2901 Kiel, Frank W. The psychiatric character of the assailant as determined by autopsy observations of the victim. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 10(3):263-271, 1965.

Twenty medico-legal experts, upon presentation of a picture and a brief history of four cases of violent killing, comment on the state of mind and character of the assailant. Follow-up data on the real assailant indicates that clues suggested by the forensic pathologist as to the criminals' probable size, personality, associates, socio-economic condition, and family status may help police investigators apprehend the assailant. However, most of the experts are not accustomed to stating at trial their psychiatric opinions of the assailant based solely on physical evidence of the victim and scene of the crime, since they considered such testimony as inadmissible. The necessity for direct questioning can often be obviated, since an impression of the nature of the crime can frequently be given by straightforward illustrations of the scene and victim.

Frank W. Kiel, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 20305

2902 Meyers, Thomas J. The psychiatric determination of legal intent. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 10(3):347-365, 1965.

In the defense of criminal cases, psychiatric testimony becomes a basic factor in the question of proper legal intent which constitutes admissible defense evidence. With the assumption that trained psychiatrists are acquainted with the usual techniques in psychiatric procedures, principles rather than techniques are examined. In order to bring out clearly the mental attitudes and mechanisms as causative in criminal acts, it is necessary to know the whole person. In some instances, conclusions must be deduced. For schizophrenics, who live in a world of their own and who are often unable to correlate well with reality, a clinical diagnosis is of substantial assistance. Appraisal of concrete-abstract thinking is essential and a good evaluation of inner and outer personality controls must be determined. Since the question of free will must inevitably enter into the picture, the examination should include an estimate of the extent of the motivation which comes from within and how much comes from the environment.

Thomas J. Meyers, Ph.D., M.D., The Meyers Clinic, 724 South Parkview, Los Angeles, California 90057

2903 Tamm, Quinn. Harmony, honor and training: keys to good law enforcement. National Sheriff, 17(4):8-18, 1965.

The traditional attitude of the citizen toward the professional police has been one of distrust and uncooperativeness and an uninformed press has done nothing to assist the public in gaining an understanding of the role of the police in society. The most perplexing and sensitive problem of the law enforcement agency at this time is the demonstrator. When the Civil Rights Act of 1964 became law, the International Association of Chiefs of Police scheduled a conference for 130 police executives where the Act was clearly studied. As a result, a booklet was issued in which instructions are given as to how to better handle problems which might arise from the application of this law. Problems created by dissident students, racial minorities, pacifists, and others must be considered as problems dealing with the exercise of freedom under the law. The Supreme Court has distinctly stated that the rights of free speech and assembly are not absolute and unrestricted. Therefore, the law enforcement agencies must assume the responsibility of enforcing the law even though the cause for the violation is a noble one. Hence, the public image of the law enforcer has not been enhanced. In order to create a better public image and gain more respect for the law enforcers, the I.A.C.P. initiated the following programs to: (1) establish minimum selection and training standards for police officers throughout the country; (2) encourage college and university educational programs for police officers; (3) encourage state legislation for minimum standards and mandatory training for police officers; and (4) to assess by questionnaire survey the quality and quamtity of recruit training programs now offered.

No address

2904 NSA's 25th anniversary conference. Conference resolutions. National Sheriff, 17(4):19-20, 1965.

Among several resolutions which were unanimously adopted at the National Sheriffs Association's 25th anniversary conference, June 30, in Atlantic, New Jersey were those (1) opposing a national academy to take over the training of individuals in the field of criminal law and urging their Congressional delegations to work for the passage of legislation which will emphasize federal assistance only in state and local training programs; (2) recognizing the growth of the dissemination of pornography and its effect on the youth of the country and advising that every sheriff alert his staff and community of the dangers to our youth and to take all necessary steps to stamp out pornography; and (3) taking cognizance of the ever-increasing number of obscene telephone calls benng made throughout the country resolved that immediate action be taken at both federal and state levels for the enactment of legislation which would require all telephone companies to render all possible assistance to all duly constituted law enforcement agencies in connection with the investigation of obscene telephone calls.

No address

2905 Cowden, James E. Differential test responses of two types of delinquent girls under authoritarian and permissive conditions. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 21(4):397-399, 1965.

In the Wisconsin School for Girls at Oregon, Wisconsin, thirty-six adolescent inmates were classified as individual and social delinquents with routine psychological tests, and their responses compared in reaction to authoritarian v. permissive test administration approaches. A neutral atmosphere for the entire group was provided at first. After six weeks, the subjects, randomly selected were tested again when the atmosphere was structured to be: (1) highly authoritarian, institutional, and repressive, (2) permissive, treatment-oriented, and articulate; and (3) neutral for the control group. The results indicated a clear distinction between the social delinquents and individual delinquents showed more and increasing guilt with more authoritarianism and a decline with permissiveness. Both showed declines in guilt and anxiety ratings with permissive treatment. Individual delinquents also increased in anxiety and guilt as a group with the second assessment possibly reflecting more accuracy in the counselor distinction between anxiety and guilt levels. If restrictions in the permissive approach are to be made, permissive treatment should be given to neurotic girls who are helped by it.

No address

2906 The cool world. Ebony, July 1965, p. 43-44,46.

Using members of Harlem gangs to portray real life gang members in The Cool World, a movie about New York City delinquents, the producers achieved realism and some unexpected rehabilitation of the youthful actors. Three of these youths, previously gang members and involved with the law, now plan, with scholarships and other aid, to study acting and continue it as a career. The controversial movie is a social indictment of conditions in Harlem. It depicts slum life, violence, dope addiction, gang rumbles, prostitution, police brutality, and the use of dangerous weapons. The Cool World makes a strong point that environment nurtures juvenile and adult delinquency when it reflects such shocking conditions.

No address

2907 International Association of Chiefs of Police. Director of IACP members, 1965-1966. Police Chief, 32(10):13-98, 119-178, 1965.

Members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police are listed geographically-alphabetically by: (1) country; (2) state or province; (3) city, town, village, township or borough; and (4) name.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1319 Eighteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

2908 International Association of Chiefs of Police. Directory; law enforcement organizations. The Police Chief, 32(10):179-181, 1965.

Law enforcement organizations are listed by scope, e.g., international, national, and state. Names of organizations and their addresses are given.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1319 Eighteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

2909 Sills, Arthur J. The Mandatory Police Training Act in quest of uniform minimum standards. New Jersey Municipalities, 42(7): 11-13, 1965.

Due to the inadequacy of an earlier voluntary training act, the state of New Jersey passed a Mandatory Police Training Act in March 1965 intended to elevate standards of police training to a level commensurate with the status of police work as a profession. Under the new act, all approved police training schools are now required to offer a basic recruit curriculum of 190 hours including thirty required subjects such as accident investigation, arrest, and criminal law. Municipalities now have a legal obligation to see that their police recruits are properly trained. The new law requires that a probationary period be served and an officer be trained before a permanent appointment is made. A list of the training schools in New Jersey and their schedules is given.

L. Culloo, Executive Secretary of the Police Training Commission, 24 Commerce Street, Newark, New Jersey

2910 Bradley, R. C. The felonious teacher: a study relative to screening of school applicants convicted of extralegal acts. The Clearing House, 40(1):8-12, 1965.

A survey of 114 Boards of Education presidents in Texas indicated that prospective teachers are not specifically checked for felony convictions in sixty-three percent of the districts questioned and that eighty-six percent of the Boards have no written policy concerning applicants with felony convictions. As teachers who seriously violate civil laws are free to seek employment where they are not known, school hiring officials should carefully screen all candidates for school positions to avoid unknowingly hiring such people. In many cases, charges of criminal conduct lead to resignation and a search for another position rather than the revocation of a teacher's certificate. Such certificates should be revoked in the case of felony offenses.

R. C. Bradley, Assistant Professor of Education and Psychology, North Texas State University, Denton, Texas

2911 Visudhimark, Salab. Prison system of Thailand. Federal Corrections, 4(2):1-8, 1965.

The present prison system in Thailand is based on the provisions of the Penitentiary Act of 1936 as implemented by the Ministry of Interior Regulations. The Department of Corrections, which is responsible for the execution of imprisonment, confinement, and relegations imposed by the courts for keeping identified "hooligans" in custody and for the treatment of offenders, is divided into: (1) administrative divisions; (2) a rehabilitation and welfare division; (3) a vocational training division; (4) a medical division; (5) a bureau of criminology; and (6) the various types of correctional institutions. At the fiscal year of 1963, 25006 inmates, of whom 3,271 were serving terms of less than six months were confined in 126 prisons. The largest category of offenses (forty-seven percent) for which offenders were imprisoned was offenses against property. Prisoners are segregated according to sex, first offense, and types of offense. In 1963, the total number of women prisoners was 596. Custody, treatment, and rehabilitation of offenders is carried out by a staff of 3,774 of the Department of Corrections. The English Borstal system has been adapted into the Thai correctional system for the rehabilitation of young prisoners. Privileges, benefits, and facilities are afforded to a prisoner according to his prison behavior. Educational programs, both academic and vocational, and religious services are available to the prisoners. The Thai correctional system makes extensive use of parole as an effective method of social readjustment of offenders.

S. Visudhimark, Warden, Klong Thai Central Prison, Bangkok, Thailand

2912 Maddin, D. W. Sons of Freedom Doukhobors conform to rules. Federal Corrections, 4(2):9-12, 1965.

The Sons of Freedom are a particularly nonconforming faction of the Doukhobors who immigrated to Canada from Russia around 1900. Their firm policy of civil disobedience and their propensity for incendiarism cause their convicted members to be almost impossible to tolerate within established correctional institutions. Because of this, Mountain Prison was planned and built to house imprisoned Doukhobors. Although the sect members sent to Mountain Prison were very uncooperative at first, after not gaining their way through acts of civil disobedience such as two hunger strikes, they became more cooperative and they now participate in work and educational programs. Perhaps the Freedomites have changed their ways. If they have, Mountain Prison played a major role in their transformation.

No address

2913 McGill Clinic in Forensic Psychiatry; final report. Federal Corrections, 4(2):13-16, 1965.

To facilitate its research, the McGill Clinic in Forensic Psychiatry developed a new classification that encompasses all types of adult offenders and can be adapted for juvenile delinquents and young offenders. Three main types of delinquents have been identified: the primary, the secondary, and the late delinquent. The primary delinquent is characterized either by an arrest of development or a severe partial defect of maturation. He has an anti-social character structure and is unable to tolerate anxiety and depression.

The secondary delinquent, who is not severely involved until adolescence, has a more elaborate defense structure, displays more overt anxiety and depression, and is more likely to be amenable to treatment than the primary delinquent. A study of 173 primary and secondary delinquents indicated that criminality has its periods of quiesence and recurrence. Persistent criminality is not a specific state but one aspect of a personality defect which permeates the whole life. A study of one-hundred-seventy-six latecomers to crime indicated that the later a person becomes involved in crime, the less likely he is to recidivate. The questions of evaluation and treatment are simpler among late starters than among the earlier offenders. Concerning sentencing, forty percent of the latecomers in the study might have been safely rehabilitated without recourse to prison. Neither psychological nor social advantages have been discovered to validate the theory of deterrence. Two important observations which emerged from the research are the importance of chronological age when the individual first becomes involved in criminality and the quality of the involvement, whether reactive, occasional, or habitual.

No address

2914 Ferracuti, F., Fragola, S. P., & Gioggi, F. Bibliografica criminologica Italiana 1955-1964. (Italian criminological bibliography 1955-1964.) Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, Varesa, 1965. 137 p.

This compilation of approximately 900 references to Italian journal articles and other materials published between 1955 and 1964 is arranged alphabetically by author and classified by subject, discipline, and type or aim of the study.

No address

2915 California Medical Facility. New Careers Development Project. Retrospective analysis of the pilot study. Vacaville, California, June 1965, 146 p. (Sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency)

The purpose of the New Careers Development Project at the California Medical Facility, a state prison, and its three-year study is to train a series of "change and development" teams to function as non-professionals to assist professionals. Analysis of the first pilot training session of four months of intensive training in prison, followed by four months in the community with a team of two prison inmates, a college graduate student, and professional consultant served as a model for improvements for other teams. All teams learned proposal and report writing, organizational dynamics and strategies for planned change, basic communication skills, and team thinking. They made specific recommendations for means to increase skills and achieve more flexibility and self-development. An evaluation of the program included the results of organization role playing, "observed" procedures, research methods, reports and presentations, seminar results, and sample activity schedules. Learning methods do interact differently with different learners and results are more effective if questions are self-initiated. Role-playing explores and increases understanding without facing real commitments. Trainees developed awareness, interpersonal coping skills, responsibility, sensitivity, tolerance, a creative climate, a sense of allegiance, recognition of social disadvantages, problems, and differences. The research should be more exacting and changes made in the training model using a control group with periodic evaluation, specific goals, and working principles to encourage group leadership, decision-making, and self-direction. The trainee is an expediter, an interviewer, and a role player. As a more effective way of rehabilitation than punishment and isolation, this new approach can be constructive for individuals and society.

Michael R. James, N. C. M. H. I., Washington, D.C.

2916 Sherif, Muzafer, & Sherif, Carolyn W., eds. Problems of youth: transition to adulthood in a changing world, Chicago, Aldine, 1965, 336 p.

Consideration of the different aspects of the problems of youth from psychological, sociological, and anthropological points of view show their need to develop a concept of self in relationship to peers for self-assertion but also a constructively structured adjustment and resignation to some of the frustrations. Goals and values change with various socio-cultural and class settings. Family influence and standards alter as the positions of generations shift, and with conflict between peer groups and elders, deviant behavior and gangs often results. Analyzing family structural properties with several hundred teenagers, the Texas Cooperative Youth Study findings, in 1965, acknowledged the family is a society in itself with variables affecting a youth's attitudes and personality according to class and ethnic background. Research by Lewis

Wade Jones finds that Negroes have been changed by socio-political movements more than by their socio-economic class and residence creating a difference in juvenile and adult reaction. Discrimination's force is slowly diminishing as educational and political disadvantages are overcome and a new self-image created. Arthur Pearl finds that poverty, as technology advances, increases youth's burdens by wasting human talent. This can be prevented by the acquisition of motivation, education and the ability to master skills for new careers. Research on Maori and non-Maori youth where white adolescents differ markedly from the Negroes shows increasing acculturation to white values and a striving for patterns which may result in more apathy or conflict. Rather than relying on traditional theories, more objective knowledge about Mexican youth should be developed in approaching problems of deviance. Large scale research projects on delinquent gangs (particularly Negro) and sub-cultures in Chicago find social disability more characteristic of Negroes than whites, a factor involved with gang membership and the group process. Theoretical oversimplification of the problems has overlooked the complexity of variables in need of resolution. Linking goals of adults and youths and finding a perspective of residential treatment was the focus of research in a treatment center in Maryland. Research measurements and procedures, however limited by data techniques, seek to detail the influences affecting youthful behavior relating urban, neighborhod, and individual differences and the social area and socio-economic status, but a multi-faceted research design is needed to resolve theoretical conflicts, predict behavior, and understand conformity to norms. A theory for individual behavior reflecting the social conditions from which he comes is needed to understand why he strives for achievement.

No address

2917 Pearl, Arthur. Youth in lower class settings. In: Problems of youth: transition to adulthood in a changing world. Chicago, Aldine, 1965, p. 89-109.

Various research studies have characterized low-income youth as: non-verbal, anti-intellectual, possessing limited conceptual ability, and having attitudes and behavior which furthers lack of expectation. It is maintained, however, that behavior could be changed by a changed way of life. The poor face a different situation in the economy with the reduction of jobs by automation. Today, there is no way out of poverty for the unskilled, the small, poorly financed businessman, and those who cannot afford higher education. Most vocational training is obsolete, too rigid, and not geared to specific needs. Hopelessness exists, but the poor are not inarticulate about wanting to cope with the severe handicap of an inadequate education in a scientific society. A structural change in society is needed. The suggested solutions of economic manipulation, educational reform, compensatory education, and public works programs have met with little success. Different stimuli are needed for the poor child; education must be changed to meet him on his level. Alternatives of new careers in health, education, and sanitation where help is needed can be provided for the poor with little formal training required before the job. In-service training, programs for preliminary training, and a changed government and agency policy must be developed. A pilot study at Howard University with ten disadvantaged young people to test the feasibility of new career development demonstrated after ten weeks their ability to perform various tasks, but socially they kept the same attitudes and cliques. Youth should be given a more active role with groups the agents of change, and adults should create the climate for it.

No address

2918 Short, James F., Jr. Social structure and group processes in explanations of delinquency. In: Problems of youth: transition to adulthood in a changing world. Chicago, Aldine, 1965, p. 155-189.

Data on the sociology of a cubculture is not well-developed but some type of delinquent subculture has been found even in diversified communities. For this study of Chicago gang and non-gang boys, data was based on observations, interviews, and questionnaires making comparisons by race, social class, and gang status. Certain hypotheses were generated and theoretical suppositions made from the findings. Gangs or peer groups are compensations for the severe limitations of the realities of the social structure and distinct lower-class characteristics, but surprisingly these groups do not always give social stability or solidarity. Delinquency episodes reflect the relationship between the group and the members' behavior, status threats, punishment risks and status, and responsibility towards the group as a whole. Studies of populations of different ranks indicate deviant behavior also results from the discrepancy between goals and achievement ability and from the higher number of illegitimate opportunities in subcultures, particularly Negro. Conflict is a common perspective of gangs seeking status and reputations. Delinquent behavior was found to develop from the

quality and setting of lower-class institutions, and of adult standards and relations. Social assurance is lacking even with Negro gang members, and interpersonal relations provide little gratification or stability but these relations do express dependency needs and the need for cooperative enterprise. Social disabilities contribute to group norms and to the group processes involving the norms; however, the precise nature of the relationship and the variables is not established and should be resolved.

James F. Short, Jr., Washington State University, Pullman, Washington

2919 Polsky, Howard W., & Claster, Daniel S. The structure and functions of adult-youth systems. In: Problems of youth: transition to adulthood in a changing world. Chicago, Aldine, 1965, p. 189-209.

P. W. Kurtz, in 1956, refers to structure as the relatively stable enduring patterns of relationship, and function as the shorter-range processes growing out of the structure and its components particularly with relationship to studying deviant behavior. A research project on transactions between child care workers and residents in a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed and delinquent adolescents, compared with adult-youth systems and examined the multiple roles adults are concerned with in their super-ordinate subordinate adolescent relationships. The relationship between boys, fifteen to eighteen years, and their cottage counselors was studied. The cottages have two external functions: (1) adaptation, and (2) goal attainment, and two internal functions: (1) pattern maintenance, and (2) the integrative or interplay. Two of the cottages were headed by professional counselors, the other by a teacher. The important difference proved to be in the one professional counselor's autonomous set of goals and his influence with the administration enabling him to carry on, within and outside the cottage, aims planned for and executed by the boys themselves. His superior use of the cottage assistants as group workers helped the boys adopt more positive values and behavior. The needs of the young in the group must be tied in with a dynamic reciprocal impact upon the institution, and goals must be created within the authoritarian setting.

Howard W. Polsky, Columbia University, New York, New York

2920 Poinsett, Alex. Should confessions be outlawed? Ebony, May 1965, p. 173-180.

The Whitmore case in New York City in 1964, highlighted the problem of admissibility of confessions. George Whitmore, a drifter and a school dropout with a low I.Q., was taken to the police station the morning after an attempted rape crime. There he read and signed a sixty-one page confession to the attempted rape, to the murder of a Brooklyn woman, and to the double slaying of Janice Wylie and Emily Hoffert. He was indicted four days after his arrest for the attempted rape and later for the other murders. At the trial for the attempted rape, Whitmore claimed the confession had been beaten out of him. His attorneys claimed that Whitmore was deprived of a fair trial because of police statements of his guilt to the press and because he was held twenty-seven to twenty-eight hours after arrest without arraignment. This contention was based on the United States Supreme Court decision, the Mallory case, where it was held that the confession was inadmissible because police had not arraigned without unnecessary delay before a judicial officer who could have warned him of his rights, and the decision in Spano v. New York where it was held that the police must obey the law while enforcing the law. Whitmore was convicted, but a Supreme Court judge in Brooklyn threw out the conviction and ordered a new trial. Another Brooklyn judge ruled the confession voluntary and ordered a trial for the murder of the Brooklyn woman. The District Attorney dropped the Wylie-Hoffert murder indictments because of faulty police evidence and doubts about methods used in obtaining the confession. Many innocent men have been convicted on basis of confessions. There is a long line of Supreme Court decisions banning coercive confessions. Some legal scholars, Justice Douglas for one, favor outlawing confessions however freely given if obtained during the period between arrest and the preliminary hearing before a judicial officer. The police should uncover criminal evidence through investigation, not interrogation. The Supreme Court of the United States in Fikes v. Alabama held that the court should determine the validity of a confession after weighing all factors, a

totality of circumstances' doctrine. A general test for admission of confessions occurred in Rogers v. Richmond where it was held that where the accused's will to resist was overwhelmed by law enforcement officials, the confession was invalid even though the accused spoke the truth. In Escobedo v. United States, Justice Goldberg declared that a system of law enforcement based on confession will be less reliable and more subject to abuse than a system which depends on extrinsic evidence independently secured through investigation.

No address

2921 Bensman, Joseph, & Tobier, Emanuel. Anti-poverty programming: a proposal. Urban Affairs Quarterly, 1(1):54-65, 1965.

Anti-poverty programs at the local level have built into them impediments to comprehensive planning which would resolve the needs of the community. Planning to solve the basic problems of a racial slum requires a total approach. The traditional social work method of individual case-to-case treatment cannot be effective because it does not get at the cause of the problems. Programs are needed which relate to basic causes, not symptoms. Programs should evolve from a theory of social change which recognizes the necessity for intervention at certain critical points in the individual's and community's life cycle. The intervention points should become the organizing principles from which specific proposals can be elaborated.

No address

2922 Criminality. Bulletin of Statistics, Central Statistical Office of Finland, 40(8): 41, 1965.

Statistics on all offenses known to police in Finland during 1964 and the first six months of 1965 are broken down by major offenses against the criminal law, offenses against the law on Alcoholic Beverages, traffic offenses, and arrests for drunkenness.

No address

2923 Sokol, Jacob. A sniff of death. F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin, 34(10):8-10, 1965.

Glue sniffing, a new adolescent craze, is dangerous to society and to the individuals involved. While a glue sniffer is in the euphoric stage of intoxication, he loses his normal controls and resorts to cruel and violent behavior which often leads to crime. The physical effects of glue sniffing are harmful and serious and there have already been cases of addiction and several deaths as a result of the practice. Both the general public and the youths of our society must be made aware of the dangers of this practice, and legislation should be passed which would prohibit the sale of glue to persons under twenty-one years of age.

J. Sokol, M.D., Chief Physician, Juvenile Hall, Los Angeles County, California

2924 Mears, George B. The prisoner; his orientation and security. F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin, 34(10):11-15, 1965.

The Texas Department of Corrections' Diagnostic Center, which opened in September 1964, is constructed to permit proper classification of prisoners and to afford them an initial setting which should foster healthy attitudes towards their confinement. It is a medium-security facility and is designed and staffed to provide the optimum in security and observation. Security is obtained through a maximum use of television cameras and automatic cell-locking devices. Individual prisoners are tested for educational achievement, intelligence quotient, and vocational aptitude so that they may be placed in the jobs and prison units most conducive to their individual needs.

G. B. Mears, Sociologist, Diagnostic Center, Texas Department of Corrections, Huntsville, Texas

2925 Hoover, J. Edgar. Director Hoover addresses President's Crime Commission. F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin, 34(10):18-19, 1965.

Today, crime is a concern not only of the law enforcement officer, the attorney, and the judge but of all the people. Since 1958, crime has increased almost six times faster than the growth of our national population. Law enforcement has endeavored to keep abreast of the rising amount of crime through intensive training, in particular the capacity of the F.B.I.'s National Academy which is to be increased from 200 to 1,200 annually. Unfortunately, the law enforcement officer works under severe handicaps such as a too low salary, accusations of brutality, restricting court decisions, and overly lenient judges. The Commission can render effective service through an intensive study of the crime problem and the administration of justice, and in awakening the American people to their role in crime prevention.

J. E. Hoover, FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

2926 Mobilization for Youth. Master annotated bibliography of the papers of Mobilization for Youth. New York, New York, 1965, 81 p.

This bibliography contains abstracts of the papers published, unpublished, and presented at conferences of Mobilization for Youth. The subjects on which papers were written include: community development, delinquency, education, the teaching of reading, institutional change, the law and social welfare, politics and social welfare, minorities, non-professional workers, poverty, research, social work methods, services, techniques and training, instructional units and M.F.Y.'s background, theories, and proposals.

Mobilization for Youth, Training Department, 214 East 2nd Street, New York, 10009

2927 Weir, H. G. Correctional services in Asia and the Far East. Out and About, 2(1/2): 11-17, 1965.

The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute is making a contribution to social defense which is the first of its kind. Under the joint partnership of Japan and the United Nations and with support from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and other countries, UNAFEI offers residential training courses for senior correctional officers, advisory services, and research projects. An effort is made to provide trainees with the ideal in correctional services and emphasis is placed on the value of a good professional staff with high standards in knowledge and training. Attention is drawn to modern developments in institutional architecture and training programs and to the use which might be made of alternatives to institutional treatment. Most trainees return to their own countries as eager reformers only to find that trained manpower and financial resources are not available. For this and many other reasons, voluntary correctional workers are needed, and the nations of Asia and the Far East will not have an effective correctional program unless the contribution of volunteers is accepted and their services developed supervised, and made an integral part of a coordinated system in which community treatment plays an important role. This is recognized in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong where voluntary effort is relied upon heavily.

No address

2928 The Australian Prison After-Care Council, Third National Conference, Hobart, January, 1965. Out and About, 2(1/2):24-33, 1965.

One of the topics of discussion at the third national conference of the Australian Prison After-care Council was the desirable organization, composition and authority of a Parole Board. Four different Parole Board forms were considered and the one fully agreed upon was the following: a Parole Board should be a body with a discretionary power to order the release of a prisoner on parole under the supervision of a parole officer, and subject to certain conditions. It should not have the power to hold property or employ staff. Parole officers, implementing parole directives, would be under the control of the Ministry of Justice, except insofar as they would be subject to direction of the Board in relation to a parole order.

No address

2929 Rogers, Arthur J. Focus: New York City Youth Board. Youth Service News, 16(1): 6-7, 22, 1965.

The New York City Youth Board was established in 1947 for the purpose of coordinating and supplementing the activities of public, private, and religious agencies devoted to the welfare and protection of youth. It was designated as the official agency for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and links the efforts of all cooperating agencies in making opportunities available to deprived families and young people.

No address

2930 Juvenile delinquency in New York State. Youth Service News, 16(1):8-9, 26-27, 1965.

Between 1950 and 1962 there were only two years when juvenile delinquency statistics decreased from the previous year. In other years, delinquency increased over the previous year, the increases ranging from two to an estimated forty-four percent in 1962. The rate of delinquency per 1,000 children aged seven through fifteen increased from 4.6 in 1950 to an estimated 8.2 in 1962. The total increase from 1950 to 1962 is an estimated 180 percent. The Family Court of New York disposed of 11,362 juvenile delinquency proceedings in 1963-64; about ninety-two percent involved boys; fifty-eight percent originated in the five boroughs of New York City. The most frequent offenses were burglary (twenty-two percent), assault (eighteen percent), larceny other than auto (thirteen percent), and auto theft (ten percent). About 4,600 petitions did not result in any adjudication; of the 6,747 cases adjudicated, 4,001 were placed on probation and 943 were committed to a State Training School. There was an upward trend in numbers and in the rate of juvenile delinquency in New York City from 1961 to 1964; arrests for felonies increased thirty-one percent and arrests for misdemeanors twenty percent. The estimated population increase of youths aged seven through fifteen during the same period was 3.7 percent.

No address

2931 Victoria (Australia). Committee on Larceny and Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles and Associated Matters. Report. Melbourne, 1964, 150 p.

A Committee was appointed in 1962 to inquire into the illegal use of motor vehicles in Victoria, the characteristics of offenders committing this class of offense, the type of rehabilitation treatment desirable, and the means most appropriate for prevention. Attention is drawn to the fact that illegal use of motor vehicles is not increasing at a faster rate than other categories of crime. The increase in the number of illegal uses and larceny of motor vehicles in the number of illegal uses and larceny of motor vehicles is attributed to the following: (1) the automobile has become a status symbol and the urge to drive and be seen driving becomes irresistible to some youths; (2) the offense is contagious among youths; (3) delinquency causing factors operate fully and equally in this type of offense; (4) there has been a tremendous increase of opportunity; (5) the detection of offenders is becoming more difficult with the increase in the number of cars lawfully driven by youths; and (6) the remarkable growth of Victoria's population has accordingly been accompanied by a substantial increase of automobile thefts and illegal use of cars. The offender may be of any age above nine years, but the majority are teenagers with the peak between fifteen and seventeen years. The occupation of the majority is unskilled or semi-skilled with a significant proportion unemployed at the time of the offense; approximately twenty-five percent are school children. The younger offender may come from any social class, although the middle and lower classes predominate as classified by parental occupation and domicile. The older offender comes predominantly from the lower classes and his classification by occupation deteriorates as he gets older. Ten percent of juveniles arrested for illegal use in 1962 in Victoria have been inmates of institutions and thirty-eight percent of the adults. With regard to penalties, the differentiation between first and subsequent offenders of illegal use is unwarranted; there is no justification for treating a person with a long criminal career as a first offender because his previous offenses did not include illegal use of a vehicle. It is recommended that the maximum penalty be one hundred pounds or imprisonment for two years

for Courts of Petty Sessions, one hundred pounds and five years for cases tried on indictment; the maximum fine for juveniles should be fifty pounds; the chief probation officer should be authorized to require a probationer in a hostel during the probation period; courts should be enable to make orders for compensation for damage; legislation should be enacted requiring all automobiles to be equipped with an approved locking device and to be locked between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.; and greater use should be made of the police practice of warning first offenders.

No address

2932 Wisconsin. Public Welfare Department. Eau Claire County youth study (Phase 2) 1964-1965: delinquency proneness and classroom behavior. Eau Claire, 1965, 236 p. mimeo.

Delinquency proneness, psychological adjustment, and family background characteristics of 384 children of socially approved and disapproved school behavior from the third, sixth, and ninth grades, males and females, urban and rural, were studied in a research project to determine the correlation between proneness and behavior. Use of the Glueck Social Factors for Prediction of Juvenile Delinquency and Kvaraceus' KD proneness check list analyses of the false positive and negative identifications of delinquency proneness indicate a close relationship with classroom behavior and that a strong causative factor is bad parental behavior. School mental ability records and achievement tests were used to analyze I.Q. and achievement relative to classroom behavior, indicating significant differences in scholastic achievement, I.Q., and reading skills between socially disapproved and approved behaviors. There was an even greater difference in achievement than the I.Q. showed, suggesting other influential factors to be considered. The crime reporting procedures of the police and sheriff's department show that disapproved behavior usually results in police contacts, more with boys than girls, and more urban than rural which suggests that the teachers need to identify and evaluate behavior beyond the school level problem. The disapproved behavior children are better known to the health department, they come from lower income families and have low educational and occupational status. Analysis of the inter-relationships among major variables and the multiple regression analysis to predict classroom behavior indicated significant multiple correlation of characteristics related to classroom behavior. A comparison of findings in a study of boys conducted at Flint, Michigan and Eau Claire showed differences and similarities which indicates a basis for understanding the unusual factors influencing the development of an individual. An analysis of an individual case emphasized major themes and generalizations from the data and recommended more parental discipline, broadened family interest, and an earlier need for therapeutic intervention. An objective evaluation of the reliability of the procedures and data gathering indicated reasonable validity suggesting a comparison with other populations of similar subjects and situations.

No address

2933 First institute: delinquency. In: Juvenile court hearing officers training manual: delinquency and neglect. Ann Arbor, Michigan, Institute of Continuing Legal Education, 1965, p. 1-170. (Vol. 1)

Comparing a demonstration juvenile court hearing to a demonstration criminal court hearing based on the same facts, from a legal point of view, the issues were clear and well defined in the criminal case, whereas in the Juvenile Court hearing, as in most such hearings, no one really seemed to know what the delinquency was and what the hearing was supposed to prove. From a psychiatric point of view, the clarity of issues in the criminal hearing have important psychological implications in that a human performs well if he knows exactly what he is supposed to do. What the juvenile court needs is more lawyers to present relevant material to the judge and to afford protection to the client. Those who say that state and federal constitutional guarantees do not apply to juvenile proceedings because there is a basic difference in the two courts are dealing in fictions. Both courts have the same aims and both are dealing with misconduct proscribed by a code. Some of these constitutional safeguards are that the standard of conduct which is a violation of the law charged should not be vague; there is a right to public trial; the quasi-secret nature of the juvenile proceeding provides no public safeguard. The intent of the juvenile court in shielding the juvenile from publicity could be remedied by permitting the press to attend the hearing but prohibiting the name of the juvenile. In many juvenile courts, legal counsel, a basic right is not provided nor welcomed. In Michigan, this right is specified and for those unable to afford counsel, it will be

provided. There are constitutional guarantees against the admissibility of illegally obtained evidence and the right of confrontation. The practice of some juvenile authorities in granting the police open sesame in the detention home for questioning of the juvenile is indefensible. Unless the lawyer or a parent is present, any confession by a juvenile while in detention is inadmissible. There is also the privilege against self-incrimination which is guaranteed, there is the problem of a juvenile of comprehending his constitutional rights even if informed of them, there is need for reform. New York has, under the Family Court Act, made provision for counsel to all who are unable to afford it and has also segregated evidence relating to dispositional matters from that related to trial. The addition of counsel to help clarify the issues, to make sure that the evidence is reliable, and to insure that evidence is not overlooked is a desirable reform. Lawyers should be given training and orientation in the juvenile court process. However, the addition of defense counsel forces the judge toward the side of the complainant and can impair a fair hearing. In addition, counsel should be provided for the presentation of the case against the juvenile. Both roles must be adjusted to the juvenile court process.

The Institute of Continuing Legal Education, Hutchins Hall, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48104

2934 Second institute: neglect. In: Juvenile court hearing officers training manual: delinquency and neglect. Ann Arbor, Michigan, Institute of Continuing Legal Education, 1965, p. 173-433. (Vol. I)

One of the problems in custody, neglect, and delinquency is the conflict of jurisdiction of the courts. The circuit court has jurisdiction in custody cases and it is not necessary to have a divorce proceeding. It is not necessary to make a finding of neglect. The circuit court acts for the best interests of the child. The juvenile court of Michigan (a division of the probate court) has jurisdiction of any child under seventeen in neglect cases and jurisdiction cannot be assumed unless a factual finding of neglect is made. The petition must show this and the preliminary hearing must determine the sufficiency of the facts. There is a problem of emotional neglect and the difficulty of proving this. The psychiatric aspects of emotional neglect must be understood by the juvenile court judge. The needs of the child are stability, education, identity, and treatment. The best interest of the child relates to these needs and changes brought about by age, opportunity, and capability. In every physical neglect there is usually emotional neglect. When the juvenile court judge adjudicates a neglect case he is making a prediction and the behavioral scientist should also make a prediction to fulfill his responsibility. The demonstration hearing of a neglect case points out the problems of a juvenile court judge in considering all the facets of a neglect case and the multiroles of the judge and his workers and the necessity of the checks and balances that litigation should provide in the courts. The juvenile court judge deals with social problems. The definitions of social problems as defects in people rather than institutional inadequacies preserve the institutional status quo and brings into being what they postulate. The importance of changing external circumstances of people is underestimated. Rehabilitation focuses on the individual rather than on his social circumstances. Successful rehabilitation depends upon the mobilization of social resources which make new modes of adjustment possible. There is a continued construction of institutional facilities for delinquents but efforts to manage youth in the community have never been given a fair trial. The problem in the correctional system is that we have not discovered ways of organizing resources to give people an opportunity to behave differently. The delinquent in an institution is marked as a delinquent. As he moves back into the community he cannot assume a new identity. Thus, even while he is in the institution knowing this, he has a trained incapacity for conformity to society and becomes inaccessible to treatment which explains the high rate of recidivism. Expensive internal changes in correctional institutions do little to open the channels to the community. The stress should be on aftercare programs which are now the weakest portion of the system. In aftercare, we should have a community impact and not stress the individual. Also by restricting one form of deviance (severe penalties against violent gangs) without providing social resources for conforming alternatives, one form of deviance is converted into a worse form (drug addiction groups) the public must be informed that the welfare system is a stopgap remedy and that there are these institutional inadequacies and the social welfare system must not remain aloof from social and economic changes.

The Institute of Continuing Legal Education, Hutchins Hall, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48104

2935 Third institute: behavioral science aids to disposition. In: Juvenile court hearing officers training manual: behavioral dispositional aids and procedural problems. Ann Arbor, Michigan Institute of Continuing Legal Education, 1965, p. 1-124. (vol.2)

A good psychologist using good tests can be helpful to the juvenile court but he cannot answer all the questions. One of the problems in psychometrics is that all psychological measurements must be indirect because the characteristics tested are not concrete. Psychological testing, despite the many tests developed, is not perfectly reliable. There has been great success in measuring intelligency but the results should be interpreted as a minimum picture of a person's ability. Such tests are useful in hearings for commitment as a mental defective. Another area in which the psychologist can make a contribution is in personality assessment. Human behavior, however, is unreliable and does not lend itself to accurate predictions. The data of the psychologist is only supplementary to other data. The child psychiatrist also adds his skill and is involved with the juvenile court in seeing children in consultation referred by the court for diagnosis and recommendation and in referring many families to the court for help in planning for their children. The evaluation of the child that leads to the report sent to the court involves the history including that of the family, testing by the clinical psychologist, academic achievement testing, and the psychiatric interview. The report should, in addition to a diagnostic statement, provide insight into the child's situation and contain an appropriate recommendation. Unfortunately, facilities are lacking so that, in many cases, administrative needs rather than the child's clinical needs are the basis for planning for the child. There is a tendency to concentrate on short term solutions. New planning is needed to implement remedial planning for all troubled children including the delinquent. There is little clinical validity in the differentiation of emotionally disturbed and delinquent children although it is convenient administratively to consider them as separate groups. These programs must start with children far younger than those in training schools; establish rehabilitation centers available to youths, before the need for a commitment, to provide a full range of services. The social worker gives help in making a social adjustment by an evaluation of relevant data, a psycho-social diagnostic formulation, and treatment plan based upon psycho-social diagnosis. Such a study is concerned with the past history of the offender to know what capacity the client processes for coping with his own needs and those of society. The collection of data is an ongoing process - as a treatment goal is implemented, it leads to additional case history material which leads to a modification of diagnosis and change of goal. Many communities and courts have provided or begun to plan for a formalized protective service which can embody techniques of data collection and the use of an ongoing process. There are problems in the law of evidence that arise in the presentation of material developed by the psychiatrist, psychologist, and the juvenile court judge who decides the facts. Opinion that goes beyond data presentation is usually irrelevant to the fact finding process. The court will usually admit opinion to allow the witness to communicate to the fact finder that which the fact finder is unable to evaluate. Those who serve as experts should testify in terms understandable to laymen. The battle of the experts is still preferable to the idea of having a court appointed expert. Even if there are competing experts, a judge still has authority to call another expert on his own motion but not to substitute the court appointed expert.

The Institute of Continuing Legal Education, Hutchins Hall, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48104

2936 Fourth Institute: administrative and procedural problems. In: Juvenile court hearing officers training manual: Volume 2: Behavioral dispositional aids and procedural problems. Ann Arbor, Michigan, Institute of Continuing Legal Education, 1965, p. 127-269. (Vol. 2)

The child at the intake and preliminary hearing of the Juvenile Court must be protected even though the case is uncontested. The jurisdictional requirements must be met and the court must be satisfied that the facts have occurred. It is important for the child to know what is going on and that advice as to right to counsel be given. In the contested neglect case, the same considerations apply and there must be substantial proof to show neglect. There must be a separate adjudication for disposition, especially in delinquency. At the disposition, the attorney should be permitted greater access to the social file (matters of social investigation). There is great need for attorneys in the juvenile court. There is need to guard against the informal inquiry being too informal. There are procedures which require study and modification in the Michigan Juvenile Court. The jurisdiction of the court must be clear. A petition should be authorized solely because of acts within the jurisdiction of the court and not because of the financial need of the child or the fact that the child needs help.

It is also necessary to clarify matters of emotional neglect as a question of jurisdiction. The social investigation should be done after the fact-finding hearing and prior to the disposition hearing since the social investigation is only for disposition. It is important to encourage legal representation in the court for the same legal protection that adults have. The extent of confidentiality of records should be resolved. It could be more restrictive. A regular education program should be provided the staff of the court by the court administrator's office. The delinquent caseload should be limited and measures should be introduced to make a sound administration. A study of the juvenile court using social research indicated that the court has many and variant interdependencies with local community and state organizations and these units maintain conflicting expectations of the court; also there are many mandates imposed by legislation and an ambiguity in the procedural requirements of the court. In view of these findings of ambiguity in law and community mandate, successful operation of the court will require new action approaches with respect to clients, the courts and its own internal operations with the strong and creative executive leadership that only the judge can provide. The legal implications of early growth and development of the child must also be considered. Legal processes can produce environmental change and the environment affects a great deal of mental development. Emotional factors such as maternal deprivation or the introduction of institutionalization at a very young age can produce an emotional reaction and the likelihood of mental retardation developing is greater. Childhood should be broken down into a variety of growth periods and these variances in growth periods should be utilized to use different methods of child care which should affect all the decision-making processes that concern children. Many children will not develop mental growth because of the lack of opportunity or help. Also emotional neglect can produce more damage to the child than the physical effects of beating.

The Institute of Continuing Legal Education, Hutchins Hall, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48104

2937 Oster, Alan M. Custody proceeding: a study of vague and indefinite standards. Journal of Family Law, 5(1):21-38, 1965.

In early common law, the father had exclusive right to the custody of his minor children unless he was shown to be unfit. By 1925, complete equality between the parents in custody proceedings was established. The child's interest would be the major consideration of the courts and this principle was recognized by statutes enacted in the United States. The burden is on the court to find the best environment available for the child's and society's welfare. The trial judge has discretion to decide custody matters and discretion will not be reversed unless there has been an abuse of discretion. There are few rules to guide the use of this discretion and generalities in many court opinions have become a substitute for the specifics of the case. According to the statutes, the father or mother are not to be awarded custody because he or she is father or mother but, in practice, the woman is given custody in over ninety percent of the cases. A moral presumption has been created that the mother will have more love and care for the child. Usually, the judge in his discretion will consider the child's preference, the age, sex, and health of the child but it is the finding as to fitness of the parent that usually determines the question of custody. In determining the fitness of the parent, the character and marital misconduct of the parent, the love and affection of the parent for the child and the ability of the parent to provide physically, mentally, and financially are weighed. The court, in its opinion, should be more specific and state why a parent is found to be fit. A finding of one particular act by a parent should not preclude custody (an act of adultery) unless more evidence is presented. If the mother is considered biologically and culturally better qualified to care for the child, then a rebuttal presumption in her favor should be created; otherwise, the statutory language that there is no prima facie right legally or biologically in either parent should be heeded.

No address

2938 Davies, M. R. Russell. Some aspects of divorce law and practice in England. Journal of Family Law, 5(1):63-73, 1965.

Under the Matrimonial Causes Act 1950 and the Matrimonial Causes Rules 1957, dissolution of marriage is assigned to the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice with right of appeal to court of appeal and then to the House of Lords. In practice, the majority of cases proceed on an undefended or short defended basis heard by a specially appointed Divorce Commissioner, usually the local county court judge. Both solicitor and counsel are provided at public expense when necessary throughout matrimonial proceedings. The grounds for divorce are principally adultery, desertion, and cruelty. At the date of any petition for divorce, three years must have passed since the date of marriage unless based upon matters which occurred prior to first three years of marriage. Connivance and condonation operate as absolute bars to a divorce decree and, in addition, the court has discretion to deny a divorce where there is collusion or the petitioner has been guilty of adultery or cruelty, or where there is an unreasonable delay in presenting the petition. Adultery is not a criminal offense. The grounds for divorce are not defined by statute and case law must be examined in the vast majority of divorce cases which proceed on an undefended basis; divorce decrees appear to be granted at an alarming rate but there is legal and administrative efficiency with a high degree of judicial humanity and fairness.

No address

2939 Skiler, Daniel L. Law school curriculum coverage of juvenile and family court subjects. Journal of Family Law, 5(1):74-92, 1965.

The nature of the position of the juvenile court judge requires that he have an understanding of the behavioral and social sciences in addition to his legal skills. To meet these demands law schools have developed special courses and adapted the standard curriculum. To explore the current law school coverage in juvenile and family court law excluding marriage, divorce, and separation, the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges in October 1964, conducted, by mail, a survey among all law schools approved by the American Bar Association asking the Deans to indicate courses or seminars offered in the past two years in which ten percent or more of the classrooms hours were devoted to matters associated with juvenile or family courts and their jurisdiction. There was some staff follow-up and research on special courses which focused exclusively on the defined field of interest. Data were received from seventy percent of the law school sample; in all, ninety-three responses (Appendix A). Only thirty-one percent reported no substantial coverage; sixty-two percent reported substantial coverage in basic courses; twenty-three percent indicated substantial coverage in advanced courses or seminars and eleven schools offered special courses exclusively within the field of interest. Every school offered a basic course in criminal law or family law but not the ten percent commitment. The Council was able to identify twelve courses on the defined field of interest exclusively (Appendix B). The responses present a picture of limited coverage of those areas of law directly related to the jurisdiction and operation of juvenile courts. A serious professional preparation problem exists. The juvenile court should get its full due when incorporated in criminal and domestic relations law courses. The law school should provide some opportunity for advanced focus on juvenile court and family court law. Preparation for this specialty can be achieved through a complex of advanced courses such as law and psychiatry, social legislation, professional responsibility, legal clinic work, and criminal procedure. The broadest latitude of experimentation will serve both legal education and the juvenile law and family law specialty best.

National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, American Bar Center, Chicago, Illinois, 60637

2940 Sentencing standards for granting probation and/or committing to local correctional facilities. In: Judicial Council of California. Proceedings of the first sentencing institute for superior court judges, Santa Barbara, California 1965. [San Francisco], West, 1965, p. 13-45.

The basic probation laws are in Section 1203-1203c of the Penal Law. In each sentencing, the general consideration in granting straight probation is that, if granted, the offender will not get into trouble again. The criteria to be used in granting straight probation according to the nature of the crime are those type of cases where: crime results from misfortune; the defendant, normally a good citizen, has already been punished by the humiliation of arrest and publicity or has already been punished by other agencies; there is extreme hardship, the victim has already been compensated; the offense is minor, and granting

probation will not cause others to commit crime. There are also specific crimes where straight probation should be considered. Other criteria suggesting straight probation relate to the personal characteristics and background of the offender which in general are lack of a criminal history, mental and emotional factors, physicial health, social influences, age, habits, and community attitudes. Special conditions of probation may be imposed. Probation is not only the most effective control measure for most offenders but it is also much less expensive than imprisonment. The offender thus far discussed is at one end of the spectrum. At the other end is the hardened offender or recidivist who must be committed to a state correctional institution. The "in-between" case presents the most difficult problem to the judge. The attainment of the objectives of deterrence and rehabilitation can be accomplished in such cases by the incarceration of the offender in the county jail, honor farm, or road camp as a condition of probation. This type of sentence permits a judge to individualize the sentence to meet the needs of the offender and to make it proportionate to the offense. In order to impose this sentence, the judge should be familiar with all the local detention facilities in the county and their programs. Also, there must be available the services of a competent probation staff to furnish reliable information to the judge and to supervise the offender.

Administrative Office of the California Courts, 4200 State Building, San Francisco, California

2941 Sentencing standards for committing the offender to state correctional facilities. In: Judicial Council of California. First sentencing institute for superior court judges, Santa Barbara, California, 1965. [San Francisco], West, 1965, p. 46-68.

The purpose of the sentence is to punish, deter others from committing similar crimes, promote the rehabilitation of the offender or protect society. The relative weight given to each of these condierations varies from one offender to another. Each offender should be treated on an individual basis after considering the nature of the offense, the defendant's background, age, attitude, needs, susceptibility to rehabilitation, mental and physical condition, and the protection of society. The disparity in sentencing is due in great part to the judge's own personality, knowledge, and background. There are also the economic realities to be faced in sentencing, namely, the sheer volume of cases and the cost of operating correctional facilities and these factors have forced recognition of the importance of the local community in the correctional process. Treatment in the community is less costly and more effective. A recently completed study of probation in California by the Board of Corrections found that there are no generally accepted statewide standards for commitment to correctional institutions and that all persons sent to California prisons need not have been committed even with the present level of probation services. The study involved an examination of the Department of Correction's intake for 1963, computing "base expectancies" to predict probation outcome. There is no pat formula for setting sentence standards and there is no substitute for individualized sentencing but as a general guide the person sent to prison should represent a threat to society with a lack of internal control and he should be sent to prison as quickly as he is identified. An alternative to the use of correctional institutions is the development of local facilities. Some of the money that goes into prisons should be turned back to the counties to spend on services instead of programs which do nothing except keep the offender alive. The proposed bill is that the amount paid to the county would depend on the rate it reduced its average rate of commitment to State correctional institutions. If the plan proposed by the county for services is approved, then the county would be eligible for money. This plan has flexibility and promises to strengthen local probational services.

Administrative Office of the California Courts, 4200 State Building, San Francisco, California

2942 State rehabilitative and correctional facilities. In: Judicial Council of California. Proceedings of the first sentencing institute for superior court judges, Santa Barbara, California, 1965. [San Francisco], West, 1965, p. 69-98.

The California Department of Corrections will receive 10,000 new commitments this year, and about 3,800 parole violators. Most of the male felons come from the heavily populated areas of the State and largest proportions of offenses are robbery. There is no "average inmate" but there is a general pattern. By the end of the fiscal year, there will be 27,000 persons in thirteen major institutions and forty forest camps, and 14,000 persons under parole supervision in the communities. Methods used by the Department to protect the public are control of offenders, correction, research and evaluation, coordination with other agencies

and courts and citizen participation. The classification and evaluation program requires specialized institutions with varying program emphasis and differing security controls which have been established. The Department faces major problems of an increasing work load, overcrowding and idleness, conflicting attitudes towards punishment, refining the correctional process, and effective coordination with other agencies. To help the inmate solve his problems, effective community based resources of assistance are being developed. Some progress is being made through continuing research, the pre-sentence diagnostic services provided the State's superior courts, and the new specialized correctional institutions being built. The performance of the Department can be measured by the work of the conservation program, the program of education, the sixty percent of felon parolees who are succeeding in the community and the revised organizational structure. There is a more effective partnership with the courts via the pre-sentence and commitment recall provisions of the law and the new Community Correction Services which provides information and assistance to the courts. There is also an effective large scale treatment program for addicts. This program began in 1961 in the existing facilities of the Department and in 1963 at the new institution at Corona with space for 2,300 persons and the treatment is continued into the community with parole and the halfway house program. There is also the mentally ill offender for whom there exists the Atascadero State Hospital.

Administrative Officer of the California Courts, 4200 State Building, San Francisco, California

2943 Adult authority term setting and parole revocation policies. In: Judicial Council of California. Proceedings of the first sentencing institute for superior court judges. Santa Barbara, California, 1965. [San Francisco], West, 1965, p. 99-116.

The California Adult Authority is an agency in the Youth and Corrections Agency within the framework of the Department of Corrections. It is a quasi-judicial body appointed by the Governor and broadly representative of the public. The board has final authority for fixing terms, granting or denial of parole including the granting of civil rights to men on parole, and the authority to suspend, reinstall, and cancel paroles. New and improved methods of accomplishing its essential decision-making process are necessary to cope with the vast growth of the workload. The aggressive offender is being identified under improved criteria, placed in special categories and subjected to specialized handling including psychiatric examinations and reports. The non-dangerous but repetitive property offender will be heard by board representatives who will recommend a term-fixing action which must be concurred with by a panel. Every man sentenced to prison will be interviewed prior to his minimum parole date. When deciding to release on parole, the authority depends on the probation officer's report. The Adult Authority also functions as the Governor's Advisory Pardon Board. The Adult Authority, by setting the conditions of parole, has jurisdiction over persons who are in violation of parole, and when the parole is violated, the parolee has an opportunity to appear before a panel to deny the charges and the authority will then make a disposition. The Adult Authority thus shares a part of the sentencing function.

Administrative Office of the California Courts, 4200 State Building, San Francisco, California

2944 Armandes, Richard B., & Stevens, George Neff. The defense of indigent persons accused of crime in Washington - a survey. Washington Law Review, 40(1):78-99, 1965.

The Bar Association had authorized subcommittees in each state to study present practices and to initiate, coordinate and accelerate efforts to assure adequacy of the defense provided indigent persons accused of crime in the United States. In the summer of 1963, the date of the study, there were thirty-nine counties organized into twenty-seven judicial districts of the Superior Court, the court of general civil and criminal jurisdiction. Data were collected from all the counties and six counties were selected for intensive study, based on interviews with judges and prosecuting attorneys in each of the six counties. Information from mail questionnaires were mailed to the remaining prosecuting attorneys and judges and to attorneys who represented indigents during the year 1962. The criminal procedure in effect in 1962 provides for court appointed counsel with the exception of one judicial district where a public defender is appointed and paid from county funds. If the accused is without counsel at either a preliminary hearing before a magistrate or at arraignment before the Superior Court, the accused must be informed of his right to counsel and the court must determine eligibility of indigent for appointment of counsel. There is no provision for compensation except in felony cases in superior court. Lawyers are entitled to

$25 a day and $25 for preparation of the case. In addition to this description of the criminal procedure, the judges, prosecuting attorneys and attorneys were asked for their views regarding the criminal procedure as to indigency, the stage of proceedings for appointment of counsel, the rate of compensation and the quality of counsel appointed (the lawyers were selected from a judge's list of names) and other items. To fully protect an accused's substantive rights, provision should be made for earlier appointment of counsel; funds for indigents defense should be increased to provide adequate compensation for attorney's services and to cover out-of-pocket expenses. Suggestions have been made to have a public defender system but the representation by appointed counsel appears to be adequate. A manual setting forth the responsibilities of appointed counsel, steps to be taken in behalf of the accused, and services available to counsel and procedure to be followed if counsel discovers that the accused has funds for compensation should be given to all attorneys on the judge's list. A uniform reporting system should be developed so that meaningful statistics can be collected.

Richard B. Amandes, Assistant Dean, Hastings College of law, University of California, Berkeley, California

2945 Carpenter, Ken S. Juvenile delinquency and the Children's Bureau. In: Proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual conference of superintendents of correctional institutions for girls and women. Nashville, Tennesse, February 1965, p. 2-3.

At present, the Children's Bureau focuses on institutional treatment of delinquent youth. There are three particular aspects of the program: community organization; training; and planning. The Bureau publishes informative materials, surveys, and studies relating to delinquent youth. The staff is frequently involved with other federal programs concerned with delinquent youth, such as the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, the War on Poverty, and Vocational Rehabilitation.

Ken S. Carpenter, Chief, Technical Aid Branch, Division of Juvenile delinquency, Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C.

2946 Weber, J. Robert. The juvenile institution project of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the Osborne Association. In: Proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual conference of superintendents of correctional institutions for girls and women. Nashville, Tennesse, February 1965, p. 4-6.

In order to gather in a publication which is to appear about December 1966, those programs which promise to be significant in the field of treatment of adjudicated delinquents, 120 administrators were asked to report what was significant in their programs and would be of interest to other administrators. Seventy of them answered and, from the 200 programs, seventy were selected for observation. Half of these will be described in the publication. Four different categories are separated: (1) community treatment programs; (2) institution program; (3) aftercare planning; and (4) state planning.

Robert J. Weber, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23 Street, New York, New York, 10010

2947 Pulliam, Jack C. Training school administration. In: Proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual conference of superintendents of correctional institutions for girls and women. Nashville, Tennesse, February 1965, p. 7-8.

Three training School Administration seminars have been held at the Boys' Industrial School at Topeka under a program received from the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency. Administrators and staff from other training schools were assigned for a week to a Topeka cottage committee to get an impression of the institution. The organization of the school has been divided into the Clinical Services and the Business Management Departments. The Clinical Department consists of an Education, Recreation, Psychiatric, Social Work, Nurse and Cottage Life Division. It is directed by a trained psychiatrist. The Business Management Department deals with supplies, dietary, engineering, protection, budget, personnel. The training school works with a budget close to $900,000 for a year. There are 134 staff members for an average of 225 boys.

Jack C. Pulliam, Superintendent, Boys' Industrial School, Topeka, Kansas

2948 Pulliam, Jack C. Summary from contribution to the book "Readings in the administration of institutions for delinquent youth." In: Proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual conference of superintendents of correctional institutions for girls and women. Nashville, Tennesse, February 1965, p. 9-11.

As the aims of training schools have changed to place more emphasis on understanding and treatment, the role of the administrator and the administrative structure has also changed and the strength of the staff supporting the superintendent has become more important. The superintendent himself should, preferably, have a Master's degree in one of the social sciences and some experience in training school work. The staff should include, first of all, a psychiatrist who may be used as a clinical director, diagnostician, therapist, or instructore of human behavior to other members of the staff. In addition, a psychologist, a social worker, a minister, a full-time nurse, and a head of the Business Services Department with at least a Bachelor's degree in business administration are indispensable. Cottage parents should be closely supervised, supported, and helped. Academic and physical education and pre-vocational of vocational training should be available by well-qualified teachers. Whatever the organizational structure, the most important factor is that the personnel employed be well-qualified, willing to learn, and able to work with other adults and children in striving for and contributing to more effective treatment by training schools.

Jack C. Pulliam, Superintendent, Boys' Industrial School, Topeka, Kansas

2949 Fox, Vernon D. Approach to correctional field by schools of social work. In: Proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual conference of superintendents of correctional institutions for girls and women. Nashville, Tennessee, February 1965, p. 12-15.

In 1916, when Mary Richmond established the doctrine of self-determination in social work, social work stopped working in an authoritative setting because some of the practices in the field of corrections violated what were then considered to be the basic principles of social work. After 1945, social work started to rediscover corrections. At Florida State University, the Department of Criminology and Corrections and the Department of Social Work are under the same name: School of Social Welfare. This school tries to avoid the conflict between social workers and correctional people in the field. It is mainly resolved by the general realization that everybody is working in an authoritative setting. The difficulty then becomes a matter of degree rather than a basic conflict.

Vernon D. Fox, Professor, Department of Criminology, School of Social Welfare, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida

2950 Gorlich, Elizabeth H. Reexamination of group living in the institution serving juvenile delinquents. In: Proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual conference of superintendents of correctional institutions for girls and women. Nashville, Tennesse, February 1965, p. 16-23.

In the effort to make institutions become truly rehabilitative, a method currently receiving much attention is that of focusing treatment on the living unit. This is the focal point for necessities of everyday living and is closer to dealing with interpersonal relationships than any other area in the institution. Since the living unit is a group phenomenon, knowledge of group functioning and therapy is indispensable. Inspite of the extreme importance of the living unit, the institution generally employs those who are the least trained, the lowest paid, and the least identified with the therapeutic aims of the institution. On the one hand, the untrained employees should be helped to understand the children; on the otherhand, all staff members should concentrate on the living area and not just operate in their various offices. Clinical and living unit staff should be brought together in the living area and not just operate in their various offices. This will bring about better understanding of both talents and skills to bring to the situation. Living unit personnel should be given a part in decisions concerning the program which will give them a greater feeling of responsibility towards its success. Also, where possible, it is a good idea to give the children themselves a role in some of the decisions to be taken. As the living unit staff becomes more trained in the understanding of children, their part in the therapeutic work can be increased. This approach promises to solve at least some of the problems of overcrowded understaff institutions which attract too little personnel with advanced professional training.

Elizabeth H. Gorlich, Consultant on Group Work Services, Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C.

2951 Heaney, Richard. Corrections today. In: Proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual conference of superintendents of correctional institutions for girls and women. Nashville, Tennessee, February 1965, p. 24-30.

In most state prisons, the facilities for women are most unsatisfactory which suggests that further consideration should be given to implementing arrangements for interstate and/or regional correctional facilities for women and girls. Since it is well-known that the most critical time for the ex-pri soner is that immediately after release, one of the most promising new approaches in corrections is that of "halfway houses" or "pre-release guidance centers." Five of these centers for juveniles and youths are operating now in various cities in the United States. The project carried out in these centers can be divided into three basic areas: (1) employment placement; (2) individual and group counseling; and (3) introduction to community agencies and resources. A follow-up study of 198 youths released from the centers showed that 69.8 percent of them had successfully completed a one-year period in the community which is a considerably higher percentage than the ordinary success rate. The per capita costs are about the same as those of other intensive juvenile and youth program. A promising initiative is the effort towards the establishment of a Joint Commission on Manpower and Training. At the same time, the U. S. Bureau of Prisons now has several training units for social workers in corrections, as well as a summer student assistantship program.

Richard Heaney, Deputy Assistant Director, U. S. Prisons Bureau, Washington, D.C.

2952 Winston, Nat. T. Basic principles in dealing with girls and women in correctional institutions. In: Proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual conference of superintendents of correctional institutions for girls and women, Nashville, Tennesse, February 15, 16 and 17, 1965, p. 31-33.

Freud distinguishes three parts of the personality: (1) the id--the innate part or the impulses; (2) the super-ego--the acquired part; and (3) the ego--the external part that meets the external world. Three types of non-organic mental illnesses are recognized. (1) Psychosis: the id and super-ego balloon out and a break in the ego shell takes place. Psychosis is easily diagnosed. Treatment consists of an effort to re-establish the continuity of the ego-shell. Today this is reached almost 100 per cent with drugs for the first psychotic episode. (2) Neurosis: anxiety and tension are the primary complaints. Treatment is generally on an outpatient basis. (3) Character disorders: the patient generally has a normal id, but a poorly constructed super-ego and a warped ego. The most characteristic symptom is lack of anxiety. Treatment has to aim at developing more super-ego by means of techniques where the patient must assume more responsibility for his behavior.

Nat T. Winston, Jr., M.D., Assistant Commissioner, Division of Psychiatric Services, State Mental Health Department, Nashville, Tennessee

2953 Virginia. Welfare and Institutions Department. Report of recidivists committed to the Virginia State Penal System year ended June 30, 1965. Prepared by Bureau of Research and Statistics. (Richmond), 1965, 15 tables. Multilith.

Statistics were compiled on the characteristics of felons received at the Virginia Penitentiary or the State Industrial Farm for Women during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1965. Of the 1,487 felons committed to the Virginia Penal System, 333 had served one ormmore previous felony sentences in Virginia, 528 in Virginia or elsewhere. Repeaters constituted 22.4 percent of all commitments in 1964-65. Of the 720 Negro males received, 208 were repeaters; of the 709 males committed, 122 were repeaters, sixty-eight percent of the repeaters who had served previous sentences in Virginia had served one previous felony sentence, twenty-two percent had served two prior sentences, and ten percent had been committed three to five times previously. Eleven percent of the recidivists were on parole at the time of the new offense; seventeen percent of prisoners who committed offenses against persons were repeaters and twenty-five percent of those sentenced for offenses against property. The recidivist rate among persons separated or divorced was thirty percent compared to twenty-two percent for single prisoners and seventeen percent for married persons. The median age of recidivists was thirty-two years compared to twenty-six years for all prisoners. Of all the 4,690 felons confined in the Virginia Penal System, forty-three percent had served prior felon sentences in Virginia or in other states and thirty-five percent had known juvenile records.

No address

2954 Youth Development Project of the Community Health and Welfare Council of Hennepin County. Youth development project: initial reactions of Minneapolis police officers to the presentation of a new case work service. Minneapolis, 1965. 35 p.

The attitudes, reactions, and evaluation of Minneapolis police officers to a caseworker service stated in September 1964 in the juvenile offenders (twelve years and under) division were predominantly cooperative and accepting. A periodic testing of the hypothesized reaction to the installation of a caseworker in their division began with the program presentation to the police officers. The preventive purpose, method, origin, and responsibility of the referral service was detailed. Reactions to the program from an evaluation form indicated that over ninety percent felt it valuable, substantiating this with write-in comments that parents should be told the facts and become more involved with social agency help; that the age range should be expanded beyond twelve; and that caseworkers taken on. Eighty-nine percent said they were willing to make referrals because they felt the results had been beneficial. Responses were not related to the background of the police officers, age, education, attendance at the Institute, precinct, or the person presenting the program. Officers of eleven to twenty years of service appeared less willing to make referrals than those with either more or less experience. Future evaluations should be based on those who have made use of the referral service, and with preferably more objective criteria.

No address

2955 Kvaraceus, William C. Can reading affect delinquency? ALA Bulletin, (American Library Association), June 1965, p. 516-522.

Reading must be regarded as a symptom rather than a cause of adjustment or maladjustment; it tends to reinforce what has already been learned or experienced, in many cases as far back as early childhood years. Reading will not change behavior as much as direct experience and exposure. Many factors will determine the extent and nature of the effects that reading will have on behavior. The reader's background, predispositions, ambitions, the confidence he places in the book and his readiness to be aroused psychologically. Reading about a specific act in a book will seldom cause the normal or average child to commit a similar act. We must look into the early childhood of the reader in order to discover why some juveniles and adults become sensitive, allergic, or immune to certain kinds of reading.

No address

2956 Great Britain. Magistrates' Association. Forty-fifth report 1964-1965. London, 1965, 104 p.

A narrative account is given of activities of the various committees and branches of the British Magistrates' Association during 1964-1965 and memoranda are presented on legal aid in criminal proceedings, evidence in criminal cases, evidence in civil cases, and on the treatment of offenders.

No address

2957 Monroe Count (New York). Family Court. Annual report 1964. Rochester, 1965, 26 p.

A narrative account is given of activities and services of the Monroe County Family Court and Probation Department for the period from January 1, 1964 through December 31, 1964. Statistical tables show sources of referral of official delinquency, neglect cases, and persons in need of supervision, place where child was living when referred, official dispositions of children's cases and the number of children adjudicated. Also shown are characteristics of delinquents by sex, age, offense, institutions and individuals to which children were committed, placed or discharged, investigations completed by the Probation Department, non-support and paternity cases, family offense cases, court hearings and trials.

Hall of Justice, Civic Center Plaza, Rochester, New York 14614

2958 Glasser, William. Treatment of seriously delinquent adolescent girls. In: Reality Therapy, New York, Harper & Row, 1965, p. 67-106.

Girls, fourteen to twenty one years old, committed for offenses ranging from incorrigibility to murder, were institutionalized in Ventura, California for rehabilitation by "reality therapy" after previous treatment and detention proved unsuccessful. The goal is to rehabilitate within six to eight months or a year at most for release under a parole officer's care. The total program includes the recognition of inescapable custody under skillful, warm guidance counseling, therapeutic treatment, and academic and vocational training by competent teachers plus recreational and housekeeping activities. Responsibility must be acquired steadily. Discharge depends on ability to live comfortably in the community. The ability must first be demonstrated in the school. The girls' progress toward sociability reflects consistency in the school's methods of treatment. With "reality therapy", mental illness and irresponsibility are inexcusable; the future, not the past, is considered important. Standards for performance are high; the environment is the result of planned programming. When resistance to institutional life because of previous institutional experience results, community volunteers sometimes act as family substitutes. Guilt is not minimized if it is deserved but discipline includes a feeling of caring, not punishment alone. Some of the more responsible girls help others therapeutically. Timing and the proper amount of involvement with the therapist is important in this intense human treatment which demands patience, strength, with controls and energy. Out-patient settings are of varying duration depending upon the need. Therapy is not a power struggle but results from the desire to help. Correspondence and interviews from several previous Ventura girls proved the validity of "reality therapy" with a renewal of self-confidence affirming the principles of the treatment. No easy answers are available but a comparative assessment made between the Ventura results and two boys' schools treating delinquents indicates the possibility that traditional treatment concepts do more harm than good with the boys and that "reality therapy" is more successful with the most difficult girls. A comparison between a traditional method in a girls school and Ventura should be made.

No address

2959 U. S. Congress. Senate. Authorizing a work release program for persons sentenced by the courts of the District of Columbia. Washington, D.C. 1965, 5 p. (89th Congress, First Session, Report No. 178)

The purpose of bill S.1319 is to amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 to authorize the courts of the District of Columbia to release selected offenders from prison confinements at designated hours of the day to obtain or engage in gainful employment. The benefits to be derived from this program are listed as: maintaining the family unit through keeping the employable offender is a position to contribute to the support of his family; reducing the need fro relief or welfare costs for his dependents; enabling an offender to keep his occupational skills; adding to offender's morale, dignity, self respect, and rehabilitation.

No address

2960 U. S. Congress. Senate. Authorizing the Board of Parole of the District of Columbia to discharge a parolee from supervision prior to the expiration of the maximum term for which he was sentenced. Washington, D.C. 1965, 6 p. (89th Congress, First Session, Report No. 179)

The Parole Board of the District of Columbia cannot terminate supervision of their parolees prior to the maximum term of their sentence; nor can it terminate parole accountability of the cases cooperatively supervised by it for other paroling authorities. Likewise, cooperating states which supervise the District's parolees cannot terminate their accountability to the District's Board. A Committee on Prison, Probation, and Parole appointed as a result of a study of the problem of overcrowding in the District's correctional institutions and of the existing policies with respect to parole and probation, recommended, as incorporated in bill H.R. 66, that the Board of Parole may, subject to the approval of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, discharge from supervision persons who have been under supervision for a long period, where it appears to the Board that their rehabilitation has been accomplished and no other useful purpose would be served by maintaining them under parole supervision. A favorable recommendation by the parolee's supervising parole officer would be a prerequisite; and any person discharged from supervision found to be engaging in misconduct could be returned to supervision.

No address

2961 U. S. Congress. House. Authorization for secret service agents to make arrests. Washington, D.C., 1965, 4 p. (89th Congress, First Session, Report No. 256)

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy was informed by the Secret Service that its agents had no authority to make arrests without a warrant for threats against the President; and that if threats against or an assault upon the President was made a federal offense, the Secret Service likewise would have no authority to make an arrest without a warrant. In order to remedy this deficiency in the law, bill H.R. 6294, recommended by the Treasury and Justice Departments was reported on favorably by the Committee on the Judiciary. It proposed that Section 3056 of Title 18 of the United States Code be amended to authorize members of the U. S. Secret Service to make arrests without warrants for any offense against the United States committed in their presence or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such a felony.

No address

2962 Reed, John W. Civil disobedience was inevitable. The Municipal Court Review, 5(2):9-14, 1965.

There is an inevitable paradox of tension between freedom and order between the individual and society. American history contains many instances of disobedience of law, as in the labor movement, tax rebellions, and the prohibition experiment. Currently, disobedience of the law appears to be epidemic in the civil rights movement, and its participants consider their disrespect for the law as morally justifiable and base it on the concept of "natural law." The presence of unworkable laws engender disobedience and lack of respect. The problem is to assure that future laws are wise and workable and worthy of respect and the duty of the citizen to uphold them. In this respect the law schools play a determining role. Prior to World War II, law school training meant the study of traditional legal principles and traditional techniques. They used the case method and a closed system of reasoning. However, around World War II this system began to crack and crumble. Statutes became more important than court opinions and precedents lost force as courts began to overrule established doctrines in response to social change, and the law came to be regarded as a less independent device for governing relations between people, and between people and their government. Laws must be attuned to the values of society, or disobedience is inevitable. The law schools must prepare future lawyers to use the law as an instrument of social engineering. This can only be done by studying and teaching in full awareness of the interdependence of law and all the rest of human knowledge. Thus, those who are at work in the profession of the law can firmly adjust the system of tension which exists in some aspects of law and order which are inevitably antithical to freedom and independence.

John W. Reed, Dean of the School of Law, University of Colorado. Boulder, Colorado

2963 Murtagh, John M. Dilemma for drug addicts. Municipal Court Review, 5(2):15-18, 1965.

In response to individuals and groups alarmed by the growth of drug addiction, Congress, in 1914 passed the Harrison Act. It is not a prohibitory statute. It is more in the nature of a regulating act by which Congress sought to control the distribution of drugs by use of the taxing power. However, the federal government, through the Treasury Department, applies the Act as if it were criminal and not prohibitory. The American Medical Association played a great part in persuading the Treasury Department to seek from the courts an interpretation of the Act which would forbid doctors to administer drugs in the course of therapy for addiction. The result was that the drug addicts who possess a pathological problem and who are also individuals socially and emotionally disturbed have been deprived of individual medical care as doctors refused to run the risk of indictment and prosecution for administering drugs in treatment. Organized crime soon saw the enormous profits to be drived from smuggling and illicit traffic, number of pushers, addicts and arrests for possession of drugs in New

York has become phenomenal. Doctors have all but deserted the addict. There are virtually no outpatient clinics to which the addict can go. The federal institutions at Lexington, Kentucky and Fort Worth, Texas, have been trying to develop a cure with little or no success. Recently, the City and State of New York have established several institutions experimenting in the care and treatment of addicts to which addicts are permitted, in some cases, to volunteer for civil commitment in lieu of criminal prosecution. Addiction is a condition of human degradation which calls for humane tolerance and christian charity. A reassessment of our approach to this problem is indicated.

No address

2964 Decker, Charles L. The national defender project. Municipal Court Review, 5(2):19-22, 1965.

In 1959 and 1960, National Legal Aid and Defender Association, and the American Bar Association adopted standards for defender services. It provided that the defender system of every state provide at a sufficiently early stage of the proceedings for every indigent person who faces loss of liberty or other criminal sanction, a loyal defense counsel who is experienced, competent and zealous. It must provide investigatory and other facilities for a defense; take appeals or other remedies before or after conviction deemed necessary by counsel; maintain in each county where the volume of criminal cases requiring arraignment of counsel warrants the employment of a full-time lawyer, a defender office; and enlist community participation and encourage the cooperation of the organized bar. Applications are invited by the National Defender Presentation Project from agencies and law schools planning to establish or expand defender organizations or attempting pioneer experiments in the provision of better justice for the indigent accused. The four categories of grants under the Project are (1) demonstration defender programs; (2) law school programs; (3) training programs for lawyers; and (4) defense experiments. While the Supreme Court established the constitutional right of an indigent accused to an attorney in serious criminal cases, it has not done so in so far as misdemeanants are concerned. To fill this gap, the National Defender Project has provided defenders in courts of limited criminal jurisdiction. The Boston University School of Law participates in this demonstration project and its students, under court ruling, make appearances in court for the defense.

No address

2965 Scott, Robert E. Federal inter-agency project enhances image of justice. Municipal Court Review, 5(2):28-30, 1965.

An experiment conducted in the Northern District of California relating to the summons bail, Release or Recognizance process, was a fine example of inter-agency cooperation involving all the Judges of the Northern District, the United States Attorney, the Attorney General, the Administration Office of the U. S. Courts, the law enforcement agencies, and the Marshall. It has been demonstrated that persons who are released by whatever method are able to arrange for defense counsel, locate witnesses, and prepare for trial, yet continue employment and support their family, or make restitution. They are a better potential for rehabilitation and more of them receive a favorable recommendation from the probation office. The man in custody who is denied these opportunities is subject to the debilitating, vegitative influences of confinement. In the experiment, each arrested individual taken into custody was informed of the service; if he requested an investigation, he had to sign a release as well as provide essential information pertaining to residence, family status, employment, financial circumstances, prior record, and other desired references. Of those arrested, twenty-five percent of the cases were recommended for R.O.R., and twenty percent additional received recommendations for reduction in bail. At the end of the six month period it was tested by surveying those who were in custody awaiting further court process. At this time, about fifty-five percent had been released by the combined use of summons, R.O.R., or reduced bail. It is concluded that the use of summons or R.O.R. methods could safely be extended to about seventy to seventy-five percent of all charged persons, regardless of whether the offense is a felony or misdemeanor, with reasonable assurance that they will subsequently keep court appointments. Long range results are savings in custodial expenses and treatment in a humane manner may help reduce the incidence of aberrant behavior.

No address

2966 Muntz, Harold R. How does probation meet community needs. Journal of the California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association, 2(1):1-8, 1965.

Probation is a form of public service directed to the fulfillment of community needs. Since the origination of the probation officer, the growing needs and the increasing new problems of the community have altered the services of the Probation Department to the extent that the probation officers' functions outweigh many disciplines. The priorities for which a probation officer will be held responsible must be determined by the community and the quality of the service rendered will be predetermined by policy, leadership, preparation, and financing. In Los Angeles County, the service available is delivered by the Field Services Deputy Probation Officer who works out of one of fourteen decentralized and strategically located offices of the probation department. His services involve the collection and evaluation of information, supervision, helping, and treatment services for the probationer and, at times, his family. He may be assigned to the Delinquency Prevention Service Group unit, with gang problems as their special focus. The probation officer further meets community needs by acting as a Court Trustee in collecting funds for child support, fines, restitution, and reimbursement payments and by being instrumental in engaging other public or voluntary agencies in the understanding and solution of their cases.

Harold R. Muntz, Chief Deputy Probation Officer, Los Angeles County Probation Department, 14414 Delano Street, Van Nuys, California 91401

2967 La Pedis, Edwin R. San Mateo County Sheriff's Honor Camp - some preliminary notes. Journal of the California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association, 2(1):16-18, 1965.

In the development of the San Mateo County Sheriff's Honor Camp, one of the prime goals was to make rehabilitation everyone's concern. The staff was made up of deputy sheriffs with the one exception of an experienced correctional officer to be hired by the Sheriff's Department as a rehabilitation officer to assist in planning and developing the new program. Through intensive in-service training, frequent on-the-job seminars, field trips, and discussions, the staff's perception of their position as a strictly custodial function was expanded to one that includes control and treatment responsibilities. They are given special responsibility for both individual and group counseling. The staff is encouraged to become involved with people to the extent that their involvement enters into communication on an emotional level. Such a high level of responsiveness is expected that support is given to the staff by way of an in-service training program and individual supervision. The ability of the staff to understand the inmate as well as the increased sensitivity of the administration to its personnel and their increased understanding of their staff's needs and behavior have been some of the gains of this program. The result has been that they have seen people getting better and become responsible and interested in themselves and others.

No address

2968 Adams, Stuart. An experimental assessment of group counseling with juvenile probationers. Journal of the California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association, 2(1):19-25, 1965.

Recently, the Long Beach Area office and the Research Office of the Los Angeles County Probation Department combined to carry out the Long Beach group counseling experiment to determine whether group counseling was a feasible technique for use with juvenile probationers and whether it would bring improved adjustment in the community. Six deputy probation officers were to organize one group of eight to ten boys from among their seventy-five boy caseloads to receive counseling. The deputy probation officers were given instructions in non-directive group counseling and had opportunities to observe specially arranged counseling demonstrations. Experimental and Control groups were set up with the experimental group to receive one ninety minute counseling session per week, and the Controls were to receive traditional or standard probation supervision of one contact a month. Of the little more than 100 boys eligible, the project ended with forty-eight Experimentals and forty-eight Controls. Median age for Experimentals was 16.3, Controls, 16.1; race was predominantly white with seven Negroes in the Control sub-groups and only one Negro in the Experimental sub-groups; offenses for which referred: auto burglary, theft, and petty theft in order of frequency; about three-fourths in each group were on their first referral to probation, and one-fourth were on a second or subsequent referral. The boys were relatively resistant toward attending the meetings and coercion had to be used on occasion. Two major con-

clusions emerged from the data. First, the Experimental group showed a significant reduction in certain kinds of acting-out behavior in the community, such as (a) a dramatic reduction in police contacts; (b) the offenses committed tended to be less severe in nature; and (c) there was an appreciable reduction in proportion of wards detained or placed in major correctional facilities at the end of the experiment. Second, there was no convincing evidence of improvement in attitudinal structure, value orientation, or personal-social adjustment in the Experimental wards. The psychometric data was unclear and contradictory and interpretations were hypothetical. Some modifications in future replications of this experiment were: (1) that experimental subjects become members of counseling groups soon after their court hearings; (2) that more consistent group attendance be encouraged; and (3) that the Court indicate to the juvenile that attendance at the sessions was one of the major conditions of probation.

Adams, Stuart, Research Director. Los Angeles County Probation Department, 14414 Delano Street, Van Nuys, California 91401

2969 Shapiro, Marshall S. Constitutional tort: Monroe v. Pape, and the frontiers beyond. Northwestern University Law Review, 60(3):277-329

During the Reconstruction, because of a widespread outbreak of violence principally fostered by an organization of marauders called the Ku Klux Klan, and aggravated by the relative inaction of state and local governments, Section 1983 of Title 42, United States Code, was passed as one section of the legislation of 1871. Section 1983 reads: every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any state or territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress. The basic legislative intent was to insure that no portion of the people would be denied equal protection. Opponents of this statute argued that it would take a large portion of jurisdiction from the State tribunal, to which it rightfully belongs, to those of the United States. Under the statute, causes of action based on deprivation of voting rights by state officials and on police brutality were allowed and construed as a misuse of power, possessed by virtue of state law, taken under color of state law. Later in Screws v. U.S. 325 U.S.91, 1945, as taken "under pretense of" or contrary to law. Succeeding cases began to expand the embrace of the statute to civil actions for damages in ordinary police brutality situations without racial overtones and where the constitutional rights alleged to have been violated were essentially economic in nature. In 1961, the Supreme Court, in Monroe v. Pape, 365 U.S. 167, a case alleging unreasonable search and seizure, the statute was construed as affording a federal right in federal courts because, by reason of prejudice, passion, neglect, intolerance or otherwise, state laws might not be enforced and the claims of citizens to the enjoyment of rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment might be denied by the state agencies. Since, by definition of the Supreme Court, the Fourteenth Amendment includes various provisions of the first eight amendments, the statutes' language pushes into the Bill of Rights. Following Monroe, causes of action were upheld in civil suits for damages against police officers based on complaints of physical violence; allegations of unlawful arrests and imprisonments, even where there was no exercise of physical violence; protection of prisoners' constitutional rights; free speech guarantee; privacy; Negro rights in the desegregation field; and economic quasi-economic rights. It thus appears that what is developing is a kind of "constitutional tort." The explosive nature of the expanding interpretation of the statute raises a need for an analytical standard. It should be flexible to cover a wide range of interests and should call on decided case law. Other requirements suggested for the standard are: (1) actionable conduct should be reprehensible; (2) police cases should involve extraordinarily offensive conduct; (3) in cases not focusing on physical coercion, the complaint should allege facts showing that a system of local law had become so corrupt as to be virtually non-existent; and (4) the statute should be given play to operate in cases involving First Amendment rights. These tests would preserve the essence of the statutes, the force of Monroe, and the dignity of a "constitutional tort" justifying the exercise of federal judicial power.

Marshall S. Shapiro, Assistant Professor, University of Texas Law School, Austin, Texas

2970 Rollin, Henry R. The law and the mentally abnormal offender. Mental Health, 2(5):196-199, 1965.

Great Britain's Mental Health Act of 1959 has, paradoxically, aggravated the problem of caring for the mentally abnormal offender. In accord with its provisions, there has been a large scale discharge of patients from psychiatric hospitals but for many of them, unsatisfactory community aftercare has been provided. Unable to live in the community without aid, they have found their way back to the hospitals or have been committed to prison. A study of ninety-eight male offenders admitted to Horton Hospital, Apsom, and a study of seventy-eight admissions of unprosecuted male offenders suggested several conclusions. There has been an increase in the number of prosecuted and unprosecuted offenders to psychiatric hospitals since the passage of the act; the two types of admissions are not mutually exclusive as the same offender may be admitted following prosecution on one occasion and without prosecution on another; schizophrenia was the most common diagnosis; a high proportion of the offenders had long criminal histories; there is a high incidence of escape due to the fact that needed security cannot be provided in the hospitals; follow-up studies point to a hard core of mentally abnormal offenders who are incorrigible in terms of the prison system and incurable in terms of the hospital system. The most hopeful trend has been the establishment of psychiatric treatment units in certain correctional institutions. They combine, under one roof, the functions of prison and hospital which up to now have functioned to the exclusion of one another.

No address

2971 Mather, Northage J. de V. Criminal responsibility. Mental Health, 24(5):200-201, 1965.

In Great Britain, the M'Naghten Ruling of 1843 has been applied with little difficulty to persons suffering profound dementia, mental subnormality, delusional states, certain types of schizophrenia, acute confusional states, and epilepsy; but the affective states, such as melancholia, neurotic depressions, and psychopathy were not eligible. The Homicide Act of 1957 now allows for persons suffering from psychiatric illnesses in these categories to be dealt with more satisfactorily. The act introduced the concept of diminished responsibility, defined murder in two degrees (capital and non-capital), and stated the charge could be reduced to manslaughter if the accused, at the time of the offense, suffered from abnormality of the mind which reduced his mental responsibility. After the Homicide Act has been accepted in a given case, the Mental Health Act of 1959 is invoked and the court may order the offender to a hospital; if there was an abnormality at the time of the offense from which the offender has recovered, he may be imprisoned, placed on probation, or fully discharged.

No address

2972 Gibbens, T.C.N. Age and crime. Mental Health, 24(5):202-204, 1965.

At certain ages, certain types of offenses appear to be more prevalent; automobile thieves and joy riders, for example, have a definite peak at sixteen and seventeen, and, in teenage riots a very high percentage are sixteen to eighteen. The peak age for crime is around thirteen and fourteen for males but certain types of offenses vary in their age of incidence; the peak for females is fourteen or fifteen. The incidence of convictions among men in their forties is ten percent of the incidence at fourteen or fifteen, while, among women in their fifties, it has only fallen to about a third of the peak incidence in adolescence. Borstal studies have suggested that the problem of age and recidivism is related to the personality of the offender. Those thought to be passive, solitary, showing an inadequate response to difficulties, weak sexual interest, and mentally disturbed were found to have done much worse than those rated as defiant, active, and showing aggressive responses to frustrations. The passive child is less often a juvenile delinquent; he clings to whatever home life he has and is not difficult in care. At seventeen or twenty-one, however, he is less able to assert himself and once imprisoned he quickly adjusts to prison life and is more likely than the active and defiant delinquent to become a preventive detainee or chronic recidivist.

No address

2973 Stott, Oliver. Ex-prisoners find a home. Mental Health, 24(5):206-208, 1965.

The Langley House Trust (England) was established in 1957 and by 1964 five homes have been opened to accommodate ex-prisoners. For each house, houseparents were appointed to take a personal interest in each man, to be available for advice, and to make their influence unobtrusively felt. Where enough accommodation was available, the ideal was to have two married couples at each house; the presence of small children was found very valuable in promoting a home-like atmosphere and in helping the men who were emotionally withdrawn. Results from four homes over a fifteen month period showed 107 to 268 residents to have made good progress and seventy-five to have been reconflicted. Of the total number admitted, seventy-one came directly from the courts. Not eligible for admission in the existing homes are homosexuals, alcoholics, men with records of violent behavior, psychopaths, and others who could not be accepted by a residential community. It is hoped that a home for such men will be established in the near future.

No address

2974 McLean, Valerie. Delinquents and their parents. Mental Health, 24(5):208-210, 1965.

Parents Involved is a British organization with a membership of ninety for the benefit of parents of juvenile delinquents. Meetings are held every other week to discuss common problems which professionals in the field of delinquency attend. Their presence has helped to dispel the parents' belief that professional opinion is always anti-parent. The problems facing parents of juvenile offenders are financial, physical, and emotional; the delinquent engenders in his parents a deep sense of guilt, failure, and helplessness. Financially, they have been repaying thefts or court fines or they may have been robbed by their own children. Approved School fees are equivalent to those of the best public schools. Physical illness is particularly noticeable with mothers who may be contending with aches, pains, and nervous stresses. Both parents suffer acute nervous tension, bitterness, and unhappiness and they frequently have endured months of worry while the delinquent appears unperturbed.

No address

2975 Government plans for young offenders. Mental Health, 24(5):210-211, 1965.

The British government's white paper on, "the child, the family and the young offender" sets forth proposals which will shortly be submitted to Parliament. Under the Bill, the major responsibility for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, as far as juveniles under sixteen are concerned, would rest with local authorities. Each county would be required to establish local family councils through its children's committees, consisting of social workers and others selected for their experience with children. When necessary, both the children and parents would be obliged to attend the family council to determine what help the child's needs and how it could be given. For youthful offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, young offenders' courts would be established to hear their cases. Young offenders' institutions would be strict with the emphasis on discipline and training and a one to two-year period of statutory aftercare.

No address

2976 Tinn, James. Detention centres: the first phase. Mental Health, 24(5):212-213, 1965.

There are four detention centers in Great Britain for boys between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, one for junior and senior girls in Staffordshire, and thirteen for youths of seventeen and twenty-one. The average period of detention is three months. A recently published book on the effectiveness of the senior centers pointed to the need for better provision of aftercare. One detention center is attempting to provide aftercare by means of a liaison scheme with the probation service in its own area. The book concludes that the findings of the study show that the deterrent effect of the centers derives from the enforced loss of liberty and that the other factors to be stressed during correctional treatment should more effectively prepare the young offenders for release.

No address

2977 **Stamford (Connecticut). Training** and Information on the Problem of Addicting Drugs Office. A community-wide experimental program on the problem of addicting drugs. Stamford, May 1965, 24 p.

In an attempt to continue the down trend in the use of opiates, Stamford has instituted an experimental rehabilitation program for drug addicts. Its goals are to involve relevant disciplines and existing agencies in actively learning about addiction, to apply relevant skills to an analysis of the problem, and to develop a program which encompasses both treatment and long and short-term prevention. The program consist of the Office of Training and Information on the Problem of Addicting Drugs which encourages, facilitates, and assists efforts to extend the programs and services of the public and voluntary agencies to include drug addicts and to coordinate the city's activities at controlling drug addiction. A task force which consists of representatives of all major segments of community life will assist the Office of Training and Information. The task force's duties are adult and school education programs. The Narcotics Addiction Service is responsible for the research aspects and the evaluation of various experimental programs in the areas of treatment, prevention, and community education.

No address

2978 Siporin, Max. Deviant behavior theory in social work: diagnosis and treatment. Social Work, 10(3):59-67, 1965.

Deviant behavior is behavior which transgresses some important rules of social conduct. It is the society's reaction to this transgression that defines the behavior as deviant. Socially deviant behavior occurs in sequential steps from the commission of a deviant act and placement in an offender status to becoming a wholly deviant personality. Social workers help the deviant live according to conventional rules; or they may be granted exemptions from these rules for varying periods of time, as in the hospital; or help may be given to change rules the deviant lives by so he can evolve new norms to fit new kinds of ego, personal, and social identities, as well as new kinds of social roles. Deviant behavior theory offers new insights and directions for social work functions in diagnosis, treatment, and community reintegration for social deviants.

No address

2979 Seller, Sheldon and Taylor, Joy. The malevolent transformation: implications for group work practice. Social Work, 10(3):82-91, 1965.

The malevolent transformation is a useful diagnostic tool for helping social workers understand the ambivalent and negative behavior of both the pre-delinquent and delinquent child. When a child's need for tenderness is continually rebuffed, he begins to feel that he places himself in jeopardy by showing this need. He reacts with defensive maneuvers to protect himself from being hurt. By the time he reaches adolescence, he makes it practically impossible for anyone to feel tender toward him or to treat him kindly. Significant adults, such as social group workers, can affect and at times stem this malevolent transformation. To do this, the worker must avoid a battle of wills with the child, handle acting-out behavior, and build on latent health by using group-work techniques, learn to trust the child, set limits and teach values by expressing feelings honestly, set small goals, and create a climate for the expression and sharing of feelings through group discussions.

No address

2980 Freeman, Howard E. and Sherwood, Clarence C. Research in large-scale intervention programs. Journal of Social Issues, 21(1):11-28, 1965.

Adequate research projects to evaluate health, education, and welfare programs have been scarce. The "war on poverty" has intensified the need for evaluation of these projects in terms of their effect. This need finds the social scientist without experience in how to go about evaluating community-wide action programs. They must rapidly accumulate an adequate technical knowledge for the task and explicate the conditions that must be met in order for their work to have the potential for becoming social policy. This calls for an understanding of the environment in which they are being called on to work, having a clear understanding of the concepts involved in measuring the impact of a broad-scale program, and a recognition of methodological problems which arise in these studies.

No address

2981 Griffin, John. An experiment. Police Journal, 38(9):428-431, 1965.

A number of police officers from various forces attended discussion groups at St. Catherine's College, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor. They had been invited to join university students and young professionals. The topics were "freedom: physical and personal" and "the criminal and the community." There was a general feeling among students that much misunderstanding of the police resulted from lack of real communication between the police and the public. Police training, based on narrow foundations, pay little or no attention to the work of other persons in the field of correction. Adult education centers such as Cumberland Lodge offer the police officer a chance to learn something about the work and attitudes of judges, prison governors, social workers, and criminologists.

No address

2982 Lintott, John E. Police and television. Police Journal, 38(9):434-435, 1965.

The tremendous influence of television in molding social behavior can be used by the police to maintain good public relations. The London Metropolitan Police force has used television to provide the public with advice on crime prevention, to solicit help in obtaining information about specific cases, to present the problems with which the police are faced, and to secure public sympathy and cooperation.

No address

2983 Seager, C.P., & Flood, R.A. Suicide in Bristol. British Journal of Psychiatry, 3(479):919-932, 1965.

The records of all inquests on suicides for the five-year period 1957-1961 in Bristol, England, were examined and a clinical diagnosis was made based on information concerning physical and mental illness, symptoms and signs suggestive of mental illness, and post-mortem examinations. There were 325 suicides recorded during the period; the overall incidence of suicide was 8.0 per 100,000 annually, 8.7 for the urban, and 6.2 for the rural areas. The ratio of the male to female suicide rate was 8.9 to 4.2 per 100,000 in the rural population; 9.7 to 7.2 per 100,000 in the urban areas. Twenty percent of the suicides showed evidence of physical illness, and, in fifty cases, this contributed to the suicides. One-third had a previous history of psychiatric illness and sixteen percent had already made suicide attempts. In over two-thirds of the suicides there was evidence of some type of mental illness. Two different syndromes were found; in one, suicide was preceded by a long period of psychiatric disability, while the other represented an early symptom of psychiatric illness, frequently undiagnosed.

No address

2984 Stenback, Asser, Achte, K.A., & Rimon, R.H. Physical disease, hypochondria, and alcohol addiction in suicides committed by mental hospital patients. British Journal of Psychiatry, 3(479):933-937, 1965.

A study was made of the frequency of physical disease, hypochondria, and alcoholism in fifty-seven suicides, twenty-six males and thirty-one females, committed by mental hospital patients in Helsinki, Finland. Average age was 43.8 years; thirteen patients committed suicide while on leave of absence, nine were boarded out at the time of suicide, and only thirty-give were living in the hospital. The most common diagnosis was schizophrenia (twenty-five cases) and depressive psychosis (nineteen cases). In comparison with an unselected group of hospital patients, the incidence of physical illness was not higher. Epilepsy was found more frequently than in the general population but the difference was not statistically significant. No case of hypochondria was found indicating a high degree of inverse relationship between suicide and hypochondria. Alcoholism was found in fifty percent of the male suicides and 16.1 percent of the female. In comparison with patients who had never attempted suicide, differences were observed but they were not statistically significant.

Asser Stenback, Hesperia Hospital, Helsinki, Finland

2985 Narcotics Addiction Service Center of Southwestern Fairfield County (Connecticut). Drug addiction: a study in community discontinuity, by Robert M. Slawson. Presented at the 30th New England Health Institute, June 18, 1964. Stamford, 1964, 11 p. mimeo.

The Narcotics Addiction Service Center of Southwestern Fairfield County purposes are, in order of priority, (1) research, (2) community education and (3) service. The unique qualities of this program are that it is the first attempt to look at a drug problem in a suburban area in which the growth of the phenomenon of drug misuse was beginning and that the program has genuine community support. Research has shown that virtually all segments of the community share ambivalent attitudes toward drug addicts, lending support to existing policies and procedures which make it impossible for more than superficial help to be given to them. The community demands total abstinence from drugs as a treatment goal while excluding anyone who has been involved in using drugs from participation in community life. The Center is attempting to increase the community awareness and understanding of drug addiction as a public health problem. Three conditions are necessary for the solution of this problem. First, the community has to accept responsibility for it; second, facts upon which it can base a position toward the problem have to be available; third, the appropriate discipline, which might provide solutions have to have an opportunity for esearch into the nature of the problem.

No address

2986 Narcotics Addiction Service Center of Southwestern Fairfield County (Connecticut). Purposes and function, by Robert M. Slawson. Stamford, 1965, 14 p. mimeo.

The functions of the Narcotics Addiction Service Center are research, community education, and severice-demonstration. Its major purpose is to increase community awareness and understanding of narcotics addiction as a public health problem. The Center hopes to assist the community to utilize this awareness by the development of a comprehensive community rehabilitation approach to the problem. The research goals are a determination of the characteristics of drug users and the environments which provide a fertile area for initial drug use; what the behavioral reactions are which addicts make in response to their environment and what gaps in community concern facilities and services all which tend to exacerbate this problem. Community education efforts are designed to engage in mutual exchange of information and attitudes between oommunity groups, professional discipline, and service agencies in order to develop greater awareness of the nature of drug addiction. The service function of the center is to demonstrate methods of establishing and extending services for improving the health, welfare, and social functioning of addicts.

No address

2987 Youth Rehabilitation Center. Edgemeade. A preparation for life. Upper Marlboro, Maryland, no date, no paging, illus.

Edgemeade is a treatment center for youngsters with emotional problems. Located about thirty minutes from the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, it accepts boys who are in greatest need of and will profit by its program. The choice is made without regard to race, creed or financial status from among those brought to its attention by parents, social agencies, courts, schools, and members of the medical profession. The children's needs are met by providing a therapeutic environment which is structured to provide supervision and direction as well as the opportunity for self-expression. The therapeutic program includes individual psychotherapy, group psychotherapy, and group therapy for parents. Edgemeade has received approval to operate a school program, the goal of which is to return the child to public school. Physical education is a part of the program as are arts and crafts, organized sports, and other recreational activities.

Edgemeade, Box 430, Upper Marlboro, Maryland

2988 Kentucky. Probation and Parole Division. Counseling techniques, by W. Parker Hurley. No date, various pagings, app. mimeo.

A notebook was compiled in an effort to provide a basic text book for probation and parole officers in Kentucky. Counseling techniques are discussed in relation to the neurotic, sociopathic,homosexual, alcoholic, and paranoid offender. An appendix contains questions for the probation and parole officers' examination.

2989 Alameda County (California). Probation Department. Juvenile hall. [Oakland], no date, 11 p. multilith.

A description is made of the work of the Juvenile Hall Division of the Alameda County Probation Department; the facilities of the hall, its program, including education, recreation, religion, discipline, security and counseling; and the role of staff in implementing the program.

No address

2990 MacKay, James R., Murray, Andrew E., Hagerty, Thomas J., & Collins, Lawrence J. Juvenile delinquency and drinking behavior. Journal of Health and Human Behavior, 4(4): 276-282, 1963.

A group of 122 delinquent boys from eight to seventeen years of age were interviewed at the Reception Center for Boys of the Massachusetts Youth Service Board. They were studied for the extent of problem drinking and their attitudes toward drinking by adults and other adolescents. Twenty were classified as problem drinkers and their drinking experiences and attitudes about drinking differed from normal adolescents. The majority took their first drink away from adult supervision, obtained the alcohol from an unofficial source and were younger than thirteen; they drank predominantly as a reaction to personal emotional problems; they claimed to like the taste of alcohol and drank for the effect; the group within which they drank provided the getting but not the motivation for their drinking; only five of the boys had appeared in court on drunkenness charges; in the group, there was a loss of impulse control after drinking which may have led to the commission of delinquent acts; moderate drinking by adults and adolescents was acceptable to this group and abstention approved; and heavy drinking by adults or other juveniles was not condoned. The most significant aspect of the study appears to be the inconsistency between the boys' admitted drinking experiences and habits and their attitudes about adolescent and adult drinking.

No address

2991 Cramer, Mary Jane, & Blacker, Edward. "Early" and "late" problem drinkers among female prisoners. Journal of Health and Human Behavior, 4(4):282-290, 1963.

To determine what kind of experience may be relevant to the accelerated or delayed onset of problem drinking, a study was made of ninety white inmates of a state reformatory for women. Of the ninety women, seventy-two were drunkenness offenders or described histories of serious drinking problems to the interviewer. The seventy-two subjects were divided into early and late drinkers according to the age they reported for their first interview; forty-eight who described a first intoxication before age twenty-five were considered early drinkers, while the remaining twenty-four were considered late drinkers. A variety of disturbing childhood experiences were found to be more characteristic of early than of late drinkers. When class and age were controlled in a comparison between older early drinkers and late drinkers, there were still differences, though smaller, with early drinkers continuing to show the more disorganized backgrounds. Early drinkers showed many more characteristics commonly associated with deviant behavior. They tended to view themselves as having been disliked by parents and regarded parents as severe and inconsistent in discipline. They were more likely to have parents who were problem drinkers themselves. Late drinkers were less likely to have an alcoholic parent and did not tend to describe themselves as deprived of parental affection. Late drinkers did describe a variety of childhood difficulties which may have prepared them insufficiently to withstand later deprivation. They consistently indicated stress situations at the time of first intoxication. Findings lend some support to the thesis that differences in early experience are probably related to accelerated or delayed onset of problem drinking. The differences do not, however, shed light on the choice of alcohol as a coping mechanism. Neither type of prison alcoholic presents an encouraging picture for rehabilitation.

No address

2992 Washington (State). Community Service Bureau. Kitsap County juvenile detention: a survey of the county's juvenile detention needs. 1963. 58 p. app.

A survey was made of present and projected juvenile detention needs of Kitsap County, Washington, to provide recommendations for the improvement of detention services to dependent and delinquent children. Major recommendations included the following. (1) A new detention home for male and female delinquents should be built which includes attached offices for the probation department, a multi-purpose room to be used as a courtroom, conference room and classroom, an indoor recreation area and a visiting room. (2) Dependent children should be housed in emergency foster homes rather in the detention home. (3) One male staff should be hired to provide a recreational program for detainees. (4) A statistical reporting system pertinent to statistical evaluation and control of the juvenile department should be developed. (5) Detailed planning of new facilities for probation and detention should be the responsibility of the chief probation officer.

No address

2993 California Youth Authority Department. Experiments in group counseling at two youth authority institutions, by Joachim P. Seckel. Sacramento, 1965, 62 p. multilith. (Research Report No. 46)

To evalute the post-release performance and intramural effects of three counseling programs involving group treatments frequently used at California Youth Authority Institutions, two experimental studies were carried out at the Paso Robles School for Boys and at the Youth Training School. The median age of subjects at Paso Robles was 16.7. Three fifty-boy living units featured one each of the following programs. (1) small group counseling once a week, consisting of six to eight boys and being closed to new members; (2) meetings held four times weekly and attended by all wards in the living unit; (3) a combination of (1) and (2). A fourth living unit having no counseling program served as the control group. The median age of subjects at the Youth Training School was 19.1 Four fifty-boy living units were involved with small group counseling scheduled one time per week in two of the units while the other two units served as controls. Counseling groups, consisting of about ten boys, were kept open to new members as vacancies developed. Subjects were randomly assigned at intake to the four living units; experimental procedures were started in the fall of 1960 and continued for about one year. Post-release performance in the community was followed up over a period of thirty months. Both studies failed to show that group counseling had any reliable effects on the reported law violations of wards thirty months after release. Yet, there were clear indications that the group treatments effected a change in ward attitudes and adjustment within the institution. The counselees, as compared to the controls, moved toward less delinquent attitudes on the Jesness scales and tended to receive fewer disciplinary reports and more commendations.

No address

2994 Cleveland (Ohio). Education Board. "... and educate them all:" a description of the Hough Community Project (Part one). Cleveland, 1965, 30 p. illus.

Since 1960, the Cleveland Public School System has been engaged in the Hough Community Project, a compensatory school program in the Addison Junior High School district, to provide education to the disadvantaged. The four year program emphasized developing techniques for increasing the educability of culturally disadvantaged children and modifying the organization and curriculum of the school. Altogether, some twenty programs were carried out which included pupil guidance, health services, psychological services, house visitation services, adult education, field trips, camping and recreation; direct instructional services such as reading improvement, transition classes, and programming for drop-out prone pupils; pre-school and reading improvement workshops.

No address

2995 U.S. Children's Bureau. Delinquent children in penal institutions, by William H. Sheridan, and Alice B. Freer. Washington, D.C. 1964, 33 p. (No. 415)

Of the 141 state training schools for delinquents in the United States, forty-seven reported having statutory authority to transfer children to penal institutions without referral back to court. An average of 478 children per year were transferred from juvenile to adult institutions in the period 1959-1961. Not all adolescents ordinarily within the juvenile court age group are amendable to treatment in children's insti-

tutions. Many of the states which provide for administrative transfer or direct commitment by juvenile courts to penal institutions also provide for waiver to adult court or exempt certain offenses from juvenile court jurisdiction. In the group of states which do not transfer administratively or convict directly, provision for waiver and exemption of certain offenses from juvenile court jurisdiction is generally contained in the statutes. To this group of states, youth of juvenile court age who are in penal institutions have been afforded the procedural safeguards of the law prior to imprisonment. One objective should be to see that all youth in penal institutions are afforded these protections. The other objective should be that each youth is provided with the care and treatment which will meet his needs whether in a program for children or young adults. The first step is to amend the present statutes by a provision prohibiting transfer or direct commitment of children to institutions for persons convicted of crimes. The inclusion of the present provisions to waiver the Standard Acts in state statutes should be strongly endorsed since they provide for flexibility in handling the offender and protect against excessive use of the waiver power by imposing reasonable limitations upon the discretionary power of the court. It is also urged that priority be given to the development of intermediate programs for the youthful offender in the adult program.

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

2996 Thurell, Richard J., Halleck, Seymour L., & Johnsen, Arvid F. Psychosis in prison. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(3):271-276, 1965.

In order to find the correlation between previous mental disturbance and serious psychotic symptomatology in prison, the histories of fifty-five prisoners who were on transfer from the Wisconsin State Prison to the State Hospital were examined. As it had been expected, it was found that a large number (sixty-seven percent) had a positive history of prior psychotic disturbances. This number is in large contrast to a 1958 Wisconsin survey showing that of the total prison population, only fifteen percent has a history of prior mental hospitalization. Thus, it may be concluded that a "positive" history of previous mental illness is one factor assocated with eventual psychotic breakdown in prison. Psychotic symptomatology in prison runs the gamut of conditions seen in the "free world," but is highly seasoned with a "prison flavor." Transfer of the disturbed individual to a mental hospital is one possible result of psychiatric intervention, but often undesirable. In most cases, the psychiatrist should rather attempt supportive treatment in the prison environment. Chemotherapy is a help. The possibilities, however small they may be for environmental manipulation should not be neglected. Ideally, of course, those aspects of prison climate that tend to push vulnerable men towards psychotic modes of adjustment should be scrutinized and modified.

No address

2997 Wilkins, Leslie T. New thinking in criminal statistics. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(3): 277-284, 1965.

The primary function of criminal statistics is to provide quantitative classified information regarding crimes and criminals. The central problem in devising statistics of crimes is to find ways classifying events which maximize the power of the information for purposes of different specific social action. It seems that consideration should be given to whether the emphasis in statistical data regarding crimes should not be moved from the abstract concept of crime to the concept of the victim. By measuring "damage done or loss or injury sustained by actions known or believed to be illegal," comparable data would be obtained in different areas of the country and comparisons could be made regarding the effects of different kinds of social evils. Thus, the effect of the offender's actions should be measured rather than his intent in order to obtain data which are relevant for court decisions. The process of gathering data for statistical purposes could be more efficient and cheaper if data regarding the basic concepts "crime," "criminal," and "decision" were derived from the secondary use of original documents. It seems essential that at some one place there should exist a comprehensive record of offenders with a continuously maintained record of their offenses. The requirement to provide information to the central agency should be statutory.

No address

2998 Miles, Arthur P. The utility of case records in probation and parole. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(3):285-293, 1965.

To investigate whether the time spent by probation and parole officers on recording and related activities can be reduced, sixteen probation and parole officers from three Wisconsin districts were randomly selected and assigned to the experimental or the control group. The eight officers in the experimental group recorded according to an abbreviated system designed for the study. The other officers continued to record in the usual manner. Interviews were conducted with the principal users. In the central state office, where records are available to various administrative officers, users of experimental records were required to indicate their use and to comment on the adequacy of the records. It was found that only 6.9 percent of the experimental records were ready by any one in the central office during a nine-month period. These were used by a small number of key administrative officers who wanted specific factual information and relied heavily on the records for decision-making. Probation and parole officers themselves were found to be the principal users of case records. The basic tool in supervision proved to be personal discussion between supervisor and officer, not, as often contended, the case record. Despite the fact that case records have been widely used for teaching purposes, other devices were found to be considered more valuable today. The research potential of records was found to be limited to factual information. Considering the limited use of the records and the tremendous amount of staff time devoted to the preparation and maintenance, it may be concluded that a revision of the recording system, particularly a streamlining of the records, is needed.

No address

2999 Jeffery, C. R. Criminal behavior and learning theory. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(3):294, 300, 1965.

Sutherland's theory of differential association is basically sound, but it needs reformulation in the light of learning principles which were discovered in experimental laboratory research carried on from 1940 to 1964. Criminal behavior is operant behavior, that is, it is maintained by the changes it produces in the environment. The theory of differential reinforcement states that a criminal act occurs in an environment in which, in the past, the actor has been reinforced for behaving in this manner, and the aversive consequences (punishment) attached to the behavior have been of such a nature that they do not control or prevent the response. Differences in behavior of those living in the same social environment result from the fact that each individual has a different conditioning history. Sutherland assumed that the learning process itself involves criminal associations. However, criminal behavior can be learned in situations not containing criminals or criminal attitudes. Associates help to maintain criminal behavior, either as reinforcing stimuli or as discriminative stimuli. Punishment decreases a response rate only if it is used in a consistent manner and is applied near the time of occurrence of the forbidden act. Mild punishment can control a response, whereas heavy punishment under different conditions will not control the response. The use of punishment under the current legal system reduces the crime rate but leads to avoidance or escape responses rather than law abiding behavior. A systematic application of learning principles to criminal behavior appears to be appropriate and will make it possible to investigate in greater detail the interaction of the criminal with his environment.

No address

3000 Akers, Ronald L. Toward a comparative definition of law. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(3):301-306, 1965.

For comparative purposes, law must be separated from other kinds of social control. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a widely applicable, theoretically sound classifying definition. Law differs from many other social controls in being external, formal, and negative. Hoebel identified the characteristics of priviledged force, official authority, and regularity, and considers as the sine qua non of law: "the legitimate use of physical coercion by a socially authorized agent." When applied to the situation among the Kalingas, as described by Barton, Hoebel's definition appears to be too broad to be useful since it would imply that cases where the offender himself or his relatives are the "socially authorized

agent" belong to the law. A better formulation appears to be: a social norm is law, if its breach is met by physical force or the threat of physical force, in a socially approved and regular way, by a socially authorized third person himself, if only it is used at his direction. The above definition would imply that some, though few, societies have no law and thus no place in comparative law. The formulation opens the way to systematic study of linkages between legal and political systems.

No address

3001 Clark, John P. Isolation of the police: a comparison of the British and American situations. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(3):307-319, 1965.

To investigate the extent and nature of isolation of the police in society, all policemen and all social control agency personnel likely to have direct interaction with the police in three medium-sized Illinois cities were asked to complete anonymous questionnaires. Besides, a random sample of the public, age fifteen and over (about 200 from each city), were individually interviewed. Part of the questions were similar to those asked in a recent study conducted for the Royal Commission on the Police in Great Britain. Forty percent of the Illinois policemen were found to feel socially isolated from the public, including people from their own neighborhood, of their own level. It was found that a significant portion of the police and other agency personnel avoided a situation which might lead to interaction, turned to others for assistance, or handled the matter by themselves. The American policemen, as opposed to their British colleagues, were found to espouse a value system very similar to that of the general public. To some extent, however, their values proved to be different from those accepted by other social control agencies. There was a consistent response pattern of both the public and police in Illinois and Britain regarding the desirable character of the police role. It may be concluded that policing in Illinois, as in Great Britain, occupies a position of some isolation within its respective society.

No address

3002 Palmer, Stuart. Murder and suicide in forty non-literate societies. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(3):320-324, 1965.

To test the widely accepted assumption that murder and suicide rates vary inversely, the incidence of murder and suicide in forty non-literate societies and the degree to which these societies were closely structured were rated by three people. On the basis of these ratings, scores were computed for each society. Prevalence of severe punishment for crime in general was used as an inverse measure of the extent to which a society is closely structured. It was hypothesized that the greater the prevalence of punishment in a society, the lower the rate of suicide and the higher the rate of murder. It was found that in 67.5 percent of the societies both murder and suicide were either below or above the median. Punishment rates were high where murder/suicide rates were high and vice versa. Generally, murder and suicide each increased if overall punishment increased. It may be concluded that different societies have different levels of violent aggression. Murder and suicide appear to be similar phenomena. Sadism and masochism go often together. The idea of victim-precipitation may apply to both forms of killing. It remains to be answered what the factors are that cause these aggressive drives, what the influences are that direct violence towards either murder or suicide, and what distinguishes those who murder from those who commit suicide.

No address

3003 Knight, Douglas W. Punishment selection as a function of biographical information. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(3):325-327, 1965.

To investigate whether knowledge of a criminal's life history would lead to a decrease in the severity of the punishment urged, a random sample (N=80) of the public population of a small California community was divided into a control and experimental group. Both groups were asked to indicate the just punishment for ten described crimes. The control subjects were given information only on the offense committed, while the experimental subjects were also informed of the life history of the offender. The answers were rated according to severity. The overall mean score was found to be 48.00 for the control group, and 42.28 for the experimental group ($t=2.68$, p .01). The experimental group's mean scores for each offense separately were lower for eight of the ten judgments, but significantly so (p .05) in only three

cases. Grand theft and assault with a deadly weapon were the only crimes judged more severely by the experimental group. The latter might have found the offenses characteristic of the offender, whereas, the control group could consider them as greatly situational. It may be concluded that knowledge of a criminal's past modifies the public's attitude. In this direction, ways may be found to educate both non-professional correctional workers and the general public in its judgment on offenders.

No address

3004 Hurwitz, Jacob I. Three delinquent types: a multivariate analysis. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(3):328-334, 1965.

To explain delinquent behavior and thus contribute to its control, a random sample of 196 New England white male alleged delinquents were assessed psychiatrically, psychologically, interpersonally, and socio-environmentally on a series of quantative rating schedules of known reliability. An analysis of variance model, using Fisher's intra-class R as the basic statistical device, was used to derive three basic types of delinquents and to define their different multivariate profiles. Type I included psychologically normal adolescents responding to the deviant norms prevailing in the high delinquency area where almost three-fifths of them lived. Type II cases both from high and low delinquency areas were mainly sociopathic deviants whose parents showed ineffectual coping patterns. Thus, their maladjustment appeared to originate from early childhood. Type III consisted of emotionally disturbed adolescents deprived of a satisfactory relationship with their father. Fairly recent events rather than earlier traumata seemed to account for their pathology. They resembled the emotionally deprived acting-out neurotic type. It is concluded that to explain delinquency, it is necessary to take into account both the personal environment of delinquents and sociocultural milieu of their families, as well as the personality structures and value orientations among these offenders resulting from the interactive impact of the two. Not only the mother or only the father but both parents constitute causative factors in the delinquency of their sons. The extent and character of this impact varies. Neither psychoanalytical nor socio-psychological theories about delinquency causation appear to apply to the phenomenon in general but rather they pertain each to particular types of delinquents. Consequently, a typological approach might contribute to control of delinquent behavior.

No address

3005 Remington, Frank J. The role of police in a democratic society. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(3):361-365, 1965.

The objective of police work in a democratic society is a law enforcement policy suitable to the community concerned. Not all criminal laws are apt to be enforced, nor does the police have the resources to do so. Besides, part of the law enforcement process takes place before the courts are involved. Thus, a definite enforcement policy is required. However, the prevailing misconception, on the police's responsibility, both among the police themselves and with the public, has led to a situation where most police departments do not have their own clearly set standards. Confronted with this absence of rules, without being properly informed on the requirements of effective law enforcement, the courts have set rules to the police. The latter complains that these rules make law enforcement impossible. There exists a need for constructive cooperation between courts and police, in a mutual understanding of each other's task. Not only should the courts be better informed about policing problems, the police should also be informed more adequately of court decisions. Police departments should have effective legal counsel. A first requirement is for the police to assume the responsibility that is theirs and to set their own standards of propriety without waiting for the courts to do so.

No address

3006 Lundstedt, Sven. Social psychological contributions to the management of law enforcement agencies. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56(3):375-381, 1965.

Many problems relating to management, working conditions, and morale of law enforcement agencies appear to be due to the ignoring of basic principles of social psychology. The police is a quasi-military organization, characterized by a pattern of one way downward communication. It is generally known that, in any kind of organization, compliance with the organization's norms by the members of the group depends largely on the extent of motivation and identification with the organizational goals. When "low rank" members of an organization get more specific say about their own particular work and related decisions, they will feel more responsibility for meeting organizational goals and be more productive. Constant exchanges between superiors and subordinates, by means of a mediating supervisor, is conducive to effective functioning of the organization. It would seem that law enforcement agencies would benefit from reorganization based on existing knowledge of effective organizational structure.

No address

3007 Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency. Wisconsin base expectancies for reformatories and prisons, by Ballard Gottfredson, B. Kelley, John W. Mannering, and Dean V. Babst. Sacramento, June 1965, 30 p. (Report No. 6)

Base Expectancy measures are useful in studies of effectiveness of differing parole treatment programs. Previously developed experience tables applied to Wisconsin parolees utilize a configural method for classification of offenders based upon inmate characteristics known to be related to parole performance. The multiple linear progression method of classification was used to develop and test various parole performance prediction methods. Three prediction methods were devised. The first was based upon the combined prison and reformatory samples of 2,112 men. The second was based on 1,060 prison inmates, while the third was based on 1,052 reformatory subjects. The prediction devices were tested using two separate additional samples. In each case, parolees with higher scores were more frequently non-violators. Finally, the expected number of parole violators for a given Base Expectancy classification was usually found to be stable over the two time periods of three, and one year periods that were studied.

Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, 605 Crocker-Citizens National Bank, 7th and J Streets, Sacramento, California

3008 Vinter, Robert D. Executive leadership. University of Michigan, School of Social Work, July 1965. 57 p. mimeo.

There are three crucial elements of executive leadership that shape the behavior of an organization. The executive is a key link between the organization and the environment in which it operates. He is the formulator of specific goals and policies that give meaning and direction to the organizational enterprise. The executive establishes the structure of roles and responsibilities within the organization that enables it to pursue its goals. In his position of leadership on obedience institutions, training institutions and treatment institutions, in particular, the executive must delineate goals, maintain satisfactory staff-client relations, staff-inmate relations, create a staff organization, obtain cooperation from the proper parties, and initiate resource mobilization. Strong executive leadership is the crux of institutional success.

School of Social Work, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

3009 New York (State). Youth Division. Juvenile delinquency. In: The American lower class family, by Suzanne Keller. [Albany], 1965. p. 59-63.

The role of the lower class family in the genesis of juvenile delinquency has been of interest to many observers. It has been found that family ties must be strengthened to prevent the youth's withdrawing from his family influence. In school the youth becomes aware of his parents' social failure, thus the school situation should somehow be changed. Statistics cited in follow-up

studies of boys from good family stations indicate a high proportion of delinquents in spite of the home environment. Juvenile delinquency, therefore, may also have its source outside of the family. There is no consensur on the role of the family in lower class delinquency, and many of the so-called correlations between crime and family life may be a result of inadequately controlling of socio-economic factors within lower class environments.

No address

3010 New York (State). Correction Department. The New York State Vocational Institution: what it is and what it does. [Albany], 1965, 22 p.

The New York State Vocational Institution is one of the twenty-two institutions of the New York State Department of Correction. The aim of the institution is to guide immature irresponsible boys so that they may become mature responsible citizens. Each inmate, upon entering the institution, is received by a case evaluation committee and the inmate's institutional program is planned and coordinated by the service unit. The facilities of the institution provide for vocational and education training, medical services, psychological and psychiatric services, group counseling, religious activities, agricultural training, recreation programs, and contact with families. Inmates placed on parole are constantly supervised to insure success in their adjustment to society.

No address

3011 Brockway, Allan R. How penal reform came to Delaware. Kiwanis Magazine, September, 1965, p. 30-32, 46.

Prior to 1962, Delaware had an antiquated correctional system in which correctional facilities were obsolete and overcrowded. Many offenders were imprisoned who could have been dealt with in the community, and huge sums were being spent on useless and even damaging services. Nothing was being done for the rehabilitation of prisoners, either before or after release. The conditions caused the state legislature little concern until, in 1961, the Delaware Kiwanis Club formed a Committee for Citizen Action and launched a vigorous statewide citizen effort. The Three-S Citizens' Campaign was designed to "Salvage people, Save dollars and Shrink the crime rate". The committee was soon enlarged to include representatives from as many groups as possible. In each of the thirty-five state districts a bipartisan committee was formed with a Republican and a Democrat in charge. Every committee was responsible for getting at least twelve persons to become knowledgeable in the field of corrections, to get to work with their representative on the urgent need for corrections reform, and to get him to vote for it. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency was called in to study the situation in Delaware and to make recommendations; funds for the study were raised from private individuals. Forcefully supporting the reform movement were the two daily newspapers of Wilmington. Stimulated by the campaign, citizens organized all over the state and let their representatives know they wanted reform. In the end, the campaign succeeded; reform bills were passed, and necessary changes were made in the corrections program, including the establishment of a new Corrections Department designed for the treatment, rehabilitation, and restoration of offenders as useful, law-abiding citizens within the community.

No address

3012 Passaic County (New Jersey). Probation Department. Annual report to the year ending December 31, 1964. Paterson, 1965, 28 p.

The 1964 report of the Passaic County Probation Department gives statistics on the number of juvenile and adult offenders on probation, juvenile court hearings and investigations, dispositions, types of offenses committed and the characteristics of the offenders by previous record, age, mental level, number of children in family, religious affiliation, parental status, educational status, and race.

No address

3013 The Big Sisters. Annual report 1964-65: the story of one. New York, New York, 1965. no paging.

The Big Sisters was organized in 1908 to help children in trouble with the law; in the past twelve years over 28,000 children and 10,000 families have been helped by the organization. Girls up to sixteen, boys up to ten years of age and their families are being helped by the contact of twenty trained caseworkers, two part-time psychiatrists and psychologists, seven secretaries, and two students. The Big Sisters' main efforts are expended on prevention; on keeping children away from courts and out of institutions.

The Big Sisters, 235 West 23rd Street, New York, New York 10011

3014 San Francisco County (California). Adult Probation Department. Annual report 1964-65. San Francisco, 16 p. multilith.

A narrative account is given of the San Francisco Adult Probation Department, of its activities and work loads during fiscal 1964/1965, of the Nalline Clinic, the County Parole Board and the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Unit. Statistics include information on collections made on Court orders, the number of probationers under supervision, offenses for which probation was granted or denied, revocations and investigations.

Adult Probation Department, Hall of Justice, 880 Bryant Street, Room 200, San Francisco, California 94103

3015 California. Youth and Adult Corrections Agency. Standards for juvenile homes, ranches and camps. Sacramento, 1965, 58 p.

A manual has been prepared to help local officials develop more varied and more effective programs for the treatment of wards of the juvenile court by giving guidelines, suggestions, and standards for the effective operation of camps, ranches, homes, and other juvenile facilities. Individual chapters deal with administration, personal standards, general provisions regarding construction subsidy, building construction standards, provisions regarding maintenance and operations subsidy, reimbursement policies affecting maintenance and operations subsidy, reimbursement procedures, and day-care homes.

Documents Section, P.O. Box 1612, Sacramento, California 95807

3016 Perrin Kathleen. The role of the woman social worker. In: Australia. Prison After-Care Council. The role of the woman social worker in prisoner rehabilitation. Paper delivered at the Second National Conference of the Australia Prison After-Care Council, Sydney 1962. Sydney, 1963, p. 3-12. (Publication No. 5)

The evolution of social work from private charity to public responsibility runs parallel with the change in the philosophy underlying criminal justice from retribution to rehabilitation. In this process, the role of the social worker changes too. In rehabilitation, women should preferably deal with women who represent about one seventh of the prison population. Aftercare, an attempt to rehabilitate people in society, must begin as the person concerned moves out of society. The essential work, however, is done in prison. This involves both help in domestic matters and relationships and psychological help. Besides, the woman social worker can play an important part in the education of the public in its attitude towards prisoners. Women make their best contribution to society in establishing and maintaining standards of morality and family stability, and, thus, are likely to make good rehabilitation and after-care workers.

Principal Parole Officer, Department of Prisons, 199 Gloucester Street, Sydney, Australia

3017 Barnett, Elaine V. The female worker in aftercare. In: Australia. Prison After-Care Council. The role of the woman social worker in prisoner rehabilitation. Paper presented at the Second National Conference of the Australian Prison After-Care Council, Sydney, 1962. Sydney, 1963, p. 19-23. (Publication No.3)

Today, about ninety-five percent of the prison population will eventually be released and the average sentence imposed is less than two years. The primary aims of modern prison treatment are protection of society and rehabilitation of the offender, with, lately, an emphasis on the latter aspect. Parole and after-care services today form integral parts of a correctional system. In New South Wales, only one of the eight trained parole officers is a woman. Prison welfare work is not a very appealing field to voluntary workers. It is important to stimulate the interest of volunteers in this field, especially since the ultimate rehabilitation of released prisoners has to be achieved through acceptance by other citizens and reintegration into society. Women, both volunteers and professionals, can make a valuable contribution to aftercare in such projects as money-raising (e.g., for research), the establishment of a halfway house for released female offenders, the building up of a fund for material assistance to the families of released prisoners, and, also, by procuring some acceptance and support to offenders before and after their release.

Principal Parole Officer, Department of Prisons, 199 Gloucester Street, Sydney, Australia

3018 Becker, Theodore L., Hildum, Donald C., & Bateman, Keith. The influence of jurors' values on their verdicts: a courts and politics experiment. Southwestern Social Science Quarterly, 46(2):130-140, 1965.

To investigate the impact of the interaction of individual jurors' values and law upon their verdict, six juries consisting of Oakland University students were constituted to try a dramatic case of euthanasia. Two juries were wholly Catholic, two were non-Catholic, two, Catholic-non-Catholic. The jurors who all heard the same case had been given all reason to believe that this was a real one. It was hypothesized that non-Catholics would be far less inclined than Catholics to punish euthanasia severely. At an analysis by the Mood Likelihood Ratio Test, it was found that, at the initial ballot, Catholicism went with stricter opinion with x^2=9.82 3 d.f. (p .025). Catholicism proved to go with a stricter final opinion with x^2=20.29 with 2 d.f. (p. .005). Despite the clear wordings of the law and the judge's charge, non-Catholics tended to extreme leniency, and, thus, let their own value system prevail. This shows that jurors undoubtedly make policy.

No address

3019 At the governor's pleasure! Out and About, 1(3):7-13, 1964.

Recently, the advisability of allowing the release of prisoners who have committed crimes of violence has been questioned. Those found to be mentally ill at the time of the crime are considered an especially bad risk. The number of people who commit other crimes of violence after their release is very small as compared to those who lead a normal life. It is the recidivist who gets the publicity. It seems unjust to make the many good ones suffer for the few bad ones and to keep them committed all their life. Not even an expert is able to predict with certainty others' or his own future behavior. Persons who have regained their normal thinking capacities should, under proper supervision, get a chance to lead a normal life.

No address

3020 Lustig, Johann. Die strafbare Unterhaltsgefährdung. (Criminal failure to support.) Osterreichische Richterzeitung, 43(9):133-138, 1965.

In Austria, the legal right to maintenance support has been protected by penal sanctions since 1925. A law of 1960 further strengthened this right by providing penalties against the effective endangering of maintenance of the person entitled to it: specifically mentioned in the law is the intentional failure to secure and engage in employment upon which support payments may depend. Failure to support under this condi-

tion is punishable by imprisonment of from one week to six months. If the offender repeats his offense within a period of three years or if it causes the neglect or serious ill-health of the person entitled to maintenance which the offender could foresee, his penalty is imprisonment of from six months to two years and up to three years in the case of death of the person entitled to maintenance.

No address

3021 Blakey, G. Robert. Crisis in crime control. America, 113(10):238-240, 1965.

The failure of American society to identify, convict, and reform or at least render harmless those who disregard its laws has grave immediate consequences. Although it cannot be said that this causes a rise in crime, it can be said that it is a factor which makes further criminal acts possible. There may be long-run solutions to the crime problem but we cannot postpone acting against crimes executed today. Our first task is to make a concerted effort to raise the quantity and quality of law enforcement. To this end the U.S. Congress is considering the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 which will provide federal aid to public and private organization to provide the enforcement and administration of criminal laws, correction and the prevention and control of crime.

No address

3022 U.S. Children's Bureau. Directory of public training schools serving delinquent children, compiled by Charles E. Lawrence. Washington, D.C., 1964, 96 p.

The seventh revision of this directory lists 275 institutions, including state and local training schools, camps, and reception-diagnostic centers reported as serving delinquent children committed by the courts of the fifty states, the U.S. Department of Justice, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The information supplied for each institution includes the address, name of superintendent, area served, admission age limits, when opened, present capacity, and average daily population.

No address

3023 Grygier, Tadeusz, Jones, Howard, & Spencer, John, eds. Criminology in transition: essays in honor of Hermann Mannheim. London, Tavistock, 1964. 304 p. (International Library of Criminology)

Criminology stands now at a crossroads in its development. In a book of essays dedicated to their former professor, a group of students of Hermann Mannheim have fathered information from many aspects of criminology. Subjects chosen include the philosophy of punishment, the problems of research methodology, and the function of the courts and of prisons. Some essays deal with the broader problems of political freedom, behavior predictability, class relations, responsibility, and other related topics. The essays are divided into four main groupings: (1) punishment and sentencing; (2) prisons and aftercare; (3) problem in methodology; and (4) criminology at the crossroads.

No address

3024 Jones, Howard. Punishment and social values. In: Criminology in transition: essays in honor of Hermann Mannheim, edited by Tadeusz Grygier, Howard Jones, and John C. Spencer. London, Tavistock, 1964, p. 3-22. (International Library of Criminology)

The current dispute between the Positivist and Classical schools in criminology seems to have lined up with the professional crimonologists in the former group and the lawyers and other legal professionals in the latter. The conflict can also be seen in terms of the social science-Positivist alliance and natural science-Classical tie. Those in society who call for retributive punishment negate the idea that all criminals should be treated as psychologically maladjusted persons. In terms of correction, one might see punishment as the "hard sell" and treatment as the "soft sell". Criminal conduct can often be seen as a conflict of social values: as an identification with group norms which are contrary to those of the mainstream of society. Thus, among the lower classes, stealing from the rich is often not considered reprehensible; while, among the upper classes, motoring violations are not taken seriously. To date, there exists a serious lack of knowledge of just what measures will cure offenders. We know that in punishing a criminal his cooperation is not asked, and that he must be made to participate in his own rehabilitation. Through psychotherapy a criminal must be made to see his position and allowed then to choose how he will behave.

No address

3025 Williams, J.E. Hall. Sentencing in transition. In: Criminology in transition: essays in honor of Hermann Mannheim, edited by Tadeusz Grygier, Howard Jones, and John C. Spencer. London, Tavistock, 1964, p. 23-42. (International Library of Criminology)

Unusual or abnormal sentences imposed upon spies, sex offenders, and peace demonstrators have caused attention to be focused upon the process of sentencing in Great Britain. A report issued by the Streatfield Committee concerns the arrangement of persons being brought to trial and the goals of the "sentencers," the word used by the committee to describe those persons vested with sentencing power. The tariff system of sentencing is still in common use in Great Britain, but with the modification of account being taken of the offender's previous record. A separate study indicates that wide discrepancies exist between the sentences of different courts in different areas for a common crime. It has also been shown that courts are handing down somewhat more severe sentences today than they did in 1938, due in part to the invocation of the 1948 laws concerning recidivism and preventative detention. A system for more equitable sentencing is partially arrived at through the use of appeals courts and the office of the Home Secretary. It is suggested that each sentencer write, at the time of issuing each sentence, a justification for the sentence he has handed down. At present, courts in Great Britain cite reasons for the sentence only in appeals cases. The use of fines as sentence is inequitable and inadequate in today's penal system. Preventative detention must be modified and indeterminate sentences must be subject to review.

No address

3026 Jarvis, F.V. Inquiry before sentence. In: Criminology in transition: essays in honor of Hermann Mannheim, edited by Tadeusz Grygier, Howard Jones, and John C. Spencer. London, Tavistock, 1964, p. 43-66. (International Library of Criminology)

The sentencer in the court of Great Britain seems all too often concerned with the accused's past, and not at all with his future. He forgets that it is the purpose of a sentence to reform, not to punish. To facilitate the sentencer's job, social inquiry reports are made concerning the accused's record in both his criminal and civilian life: 146,538 of these reports were made in 1963. Background information is obtained from reports of police, special investigators, prison wardens, and probation officers. It has been shown that higher courts make more use of these reports available to them than do the lower courts. More extensive use of these reports among sentencers of lower courts is urged, since lay sentencers can have little idea of all the methods of sentence open to him. It is urged that the defendant be made aware of the reports issued about him so that he will not be sentenced on the basis of evidence he knows nothing about. Reports are also available to courts of appeal. A survey of 453 such reports made over a six-year period indicated that forty percent had recommended for probation of the accused, forty percent had recommended against probation, and twenty percent contained no recommendation. In all, eighty percent of the court rulings upheld probation officers recommendations. It is recommended that greater cooperation be brought about between police, prison authorities, and probation officers to make these reports more effective.

No address

3027 Morris, T.P. The sociology of the prison. In: Criminology in transition: essays in honor of Hermann Mannheim, edited by Tadeusz Grygier, Howard Jones and John C. Spencer. London, Tavistock, 1964, p. 69-87. (International Library of Criminology)

The first study of the prison society was made by Clemmer in his book Prison Community. He studied, among other things, the varied backgrounds or reference groups of the prisoners. The work had little influence in either Great Britain or the United States. Schraff, in Washington State, studied the prison society in the early fifties and divided inmates into district groups: the right guy who is a professional criminal and who's attitude is antisocial, the outlaw who has no particular ties either inside or outside the prison, the politician who is pseudo-social and tries to manipulate both sides, the square John who is pro-social, and the ding who is mentally retarded or a non-violent sex offender. Sykes was the first to recognize that prison officials are part of a prison society. Garrity, in his investigation of the attitudes of prisoners toward society, found that sixty percent of borstal boys imprisoned in 1954 had recidivated by 1960. Dissatisfaction with jobs, pay, and social position among prison officials often leads to complaints and low

morale. Lack of bargaining ability through a union for improvement is an additional obstacle to harmony. Lack of uniformity in dealing with prisoners and traditional roles of officials and prisoners also keep the society divided. It is suggested that future research into the prison society be facilitated through manipulation of that society, and through the addition of trained sociologists to the staffs of prisons.

No address

3028 Martin, J.P. Aftercare in transition. In: Criminology in transition: essays in honor of Hermann Mannheim, edited by Tadeusz Grygier, Howard Jones, & John C. Spencer. London, Tavistock, 1964. p. 88-108. (International Library of Criminology)

Recent trends have shown prison aftercare to have become one of the most fashionable subjects in English penology. As early as 1862 some legislation was passed in Britain designed to aid released prisoners, with a maximum sum of two pounds to be given to the prisoner upon release. The Criminal Justice Act of 1961 extends compulsory aftercare to corrective and preventative detainees, either recidivists or those under twenty-six years of age at the time of their sentences. In 1937, the National Association of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies (NADPAS) was set up, and continues to function today; it can reach only about seventy percent of eligible releases. These small organization are being called upon to assume ever greater tasks in their fields, with the average branch organization serving the releasees of some fifteen prisons. The Maxwell Committee (1953) recommended certain sweeping changes in the state-assisted program of aftercare. The major recommendation was in two parts: (1) that aid societies should concern themselves more "aftercare" and less with "aid on discharge," and (2) that prison welfare officers should be appointed at the local level to provide recommendations for the special attention and assistance to certain releasees. Largely because of this recommendation, the number of welfare officials in local prisons in Britain rose from one in 1955 to fifty-one in 1964. The Central After-Care Association (CACA) was set up to provide aftercare services to prisoners serving sentences of more than four years, and to prisoners serving terms of corrective training and preventative detention. It is completely financed by the state, and may give grants to releasees of up to four pounds per person. A central office in London coordinates the work of many branch offices, and periodic visits are made to the prisoner both before and after release. Pre-release training has been especially relevant to the procedures of aftercare. Prior to release, the prisoner is allowed to make a five-day visit to his home, to establish contacts for employment, and to renew family relationships. The number of prisoners taking part in this program rose to 583 in 1961. Pre-release hostels in which prisoners live and work together before release have also proved beneficial although too limited in scope. A program of "voluntary associates" assigned to offenders in the field of white-collar crime has also been implemented. In 1961, the total strength of the probation service in England and Wales was only 1,749, and its case load was 96,000; therefore a recommendation of a minimum fifty percent increase in staff must be made. The value of aftercare services, while not yet ascertainable in terms of reduction in reconvictions, certainly is very great in economic terms alone: the total cost of all aftercare services per discharge is six pounds per prisoner, the cost of keeping him in prison just five days. A great need exists for research into the exact needs of ex-prisoners. A few of the problems now facing the penal system in England include breaking down the barriers between prisons and society, and the reintegration of prisoners into society.

No address

3029 Gibbens, T.C.N. Prediction studies and psychiatric diagnosis: In: Criminology in transition: essays in honor of Hermann Mannheim, edited by Tadeusz Grygier, Howard Jones, and John C. Spencer. London, Tavistock, 1964. p. 111-126. (International Library of Criminology)

The application of psychiatry to treatment of offenders has become an increasingly complex problem. A most extensive study in this field was made by Bromberg and Thompson who examined 10,000 offenders before a New York court. They found twenty percent which could be given a definite psychiatric diagnosis and forty percent which presented no real psychiatric problem, but could only be grouped into gross categories of "aggressive," and "egocentric." One method of applying psychiatry to criminology is through the making of prediction studies. Mannheim and Wilkins approached this problem by grading 720 boys in score s assigned to them on a ranking taking into account drunkenness, previous offenses, places of residence, and period of their job. By grouping the boys according

to scores assigned them, a prediction of the recidivism rates among them could be made. Successive studies seem to indicate that more and more of the offenders studied can be placed into the psychiatric problem category. Most studies indicate a difference between early psychological disturbances resulting in criminal behavior and social delinquent behavior. A distinction must also be made in the severity and the type of offense, both of which have a good deal of bearing on the chances of recidivism. Findings have shown that, in grouping offenders into four categories ranging from high chances of succeeding (in society) to high chances of failing, psychiatric offenders tended to group in the failing categories. These results were in collaboration with those found by Mannheim and Wilkins in their tests on borstal boys. One must not assume, however, that these results will remain constant; there is a need for constant reappraisal and extension of research of this sort.

No address

3030 Andry, R.G. The problem of teamwork. In: Criminology in transition: essays in honor of Hermann Mannheim, edited by Tadeusz Grygier, Howard Jones, and John C. Spencer. London, Tavistock, 1964, p. 127-152.

Criminology, because of its interdisciplinary nature, evidences a great need for teamwork with other fields such as psychology, sociology, law, and physiology. Because of the various outlooks of persons in the field of criminology (psychological, sociological, legal), it is important that each maintains an outlook in which service to the client and to society is of primary importance. The possibility of interdisciplinary conflict comes to a head in the writing of reports for court use by various individuals. When these reports are combined under one signature, the possibility of emphasis of one viewpoint over another becomes very possible. Conflicts can also arise among interdisciplinary teams working within an institution. Moreno sought to solve some of the interdisciplinary problems through the employment of psychodrama or role playing. Various methods of breaking down interdisciplinary barriers have been suggested by Kurt Lewin, Lippit and White, Slavson and Bion, and Bach. General theory indicates that members of teams must strive to develop comprehension of each of his fellows' job and position and problems. This is especially important when working within the closed confines of prisons and other institutions: to fail to work harmonioualy may have an adverse rather than a helpful effect upon the prisoners. It is necessary that members of teams employ self-analysis, both Freudian and other forms, to determine hidden difficulties which may give rise to larger problems. It should be the aim of all team members to reduce the friction within the group due to individual personalities, lack of experience with teams operating under pressure, and insufficient knowledge of the skills of other members in other disciplines. Due to "culture patterns" and previous social training, it is often as difficult for a member of a committee or team to implement reform as it is for the committee as a whole to convince the society in general that a certain reform is necessary. The abolishment of capital punishment and the establishment of juvenile courts were not accepted at first within the criminology profession as needed reforms. To bring about more effective teamwork within the field of criminology, it should be realized by every member of the profession that no single man has the knowledge necessary to "go it alone" either in research or in practical work; and the formation of higher boards, on the national scale if possible, composed of representatives of all of the professions within the field of criminology, must be brought about.

No address

3031 Grygier, Tadeusz. The concept of social progression. In: Criminology in transition: essays in honor of Hermann Mannheim, edited by Tadeusz Grygier, Howard Jones, and John C. Spencer. London, Tavistock, 1964, p. 153-193. (International Library of Criminology)

Since criminology has been oriented to the study of the causes of delinquency, the new study of prediction of recidivism by Mannheim and Wilkins placed the discipline on a new tack. This new direction leads to the current study of social progression: the phenomenon contributable to a statistically measurable force which exerts a pressure on individuals to dissociate themselves from society. Assuming that this concept is a valid one, it will require a completely new way of looking at the results obtained to date in the post-facto experiments and in classification of offenders studies. Social progression assumes that individuals will move away from the norm and towards more abnormality than t their own group mean shows. Attaining a predictive power is the ultimate goal of all science; likewise, criminology. It has been the practice of psychological experimenters to try to group data around a norm, or to form some sort of an ideal "normal" distribution. This approach, however, fails to take into account tendencies toward unity

and conformity which are ever present in our society, and also those forces which operate toward fragmentation within a given society; political beliefs or color of skin. It is these fragmentary forces which tend to pull individuals away from the ideal "norm" of society, and toward (and even past) the ideals of a particular fragmentary group. Within Durkheim's concept of division of labor exist an almost infinite number of fragmentary groups, each exerting influence upon its members. It is difficult, if not impossible, to take full account of or measure these forces. As the tempo of communication increases, it becomes more and more difficult to measure the effect of these forces at any one time, and, thus, to fully appreciate their influence on the behavior of the individual within the society as a whole.

No address

3032 Würtenberger, Thomas. German criminology and Anglo-American research. In: Criminology in transition: essays in honor of Hermann Mannheim, edited by Tadeusz Grygier, Howard Jones, and John C. Spencer. London, Tavistock, 1964, p. 197-209. (International Library of Criminology)

German criminologists, who, under the leadership of Franz von Liszt, showed an early interest in the theories of Lombroso, found themselves cut off from cultural development in other parts of the world by the First World War and by the National-Socialist dictatorship of 1933-1945. Von Liszt was greatly influenced by Anglo-American scholarship in the field of criminology and made a detailed study of the prison system in the United States. Recent American developments in the problem of juvenile delinquency have been of special importance in Germany. International conferences have helped German criminologists to come into contact with their American, Canadian, and British counterparts. The recent emphasis in Anglo-Saxon countries on empirical research must be likewise applied in German study of crime and delinquency. Criminology must not be viewed as only a conglomoration of other disciplines, but must be a specialized field unto itself. The realization of this fact must be brought about in Germany where, in recent years, dilettantism has taken the place of true scholarship. Statistical observation alone is not enough to solve this problem, the criminologist must be prepared to evaluate his data and find the significant conclusions which it contains. Through further criminological research, a comprehensive image of human nature must be reached, and from this point, research of value and significance conclusions which it contains. Through further criminological research, a comprehensive image of human nature must be reached, and from this point, research of value and significance can take place.

No address

3033 Clifford, W. Crime and criminology in Central Africa. In: Criminology in transition: essays in honor of Hermann Mannheim, edited by Tadeusz Grygier, Howard Jones, and John C. Spencer. London, Tavistock, 1964, p. 210-232. (International Library of Criminology)

Central Africa is virgin territory in the field of criminology measurement techniques. Lack of reliable statistics, in even the most essential of categories (population and age distribution), is rampant. Figures do show, however, that between 1954 and 1959 the population of Southern Rhodesia rose by about twenty-two percent while the crime reported to police rose by thirty-five to forty percent. In Northern Rhodesia, in 1956, forty-four percent of the other races had police convictions. In Nyasaland, the number of Europeans convicted of crimes in 1955 and 1959 fell from ninety-four to se seventeen, while the number of Africans convicted rose from 5,364 to 6,449. It is generally recognized that a leading contributor to rising crime in the three countries is the rapid growth of urbanization. In many cases, Africans are living under very poor conditions in temporary housing after having been brought to the city for a one or two year work term. Surveys of some African sections of towns show over fifty percent of the residents to be "migratory laborers." Tribal affiliations are also suspected to have a definite effect on individual stability and thus on potentiality for crime, but as yet no surveys

have been made in this area. Speculations on the psychological effects of different tribal customs have been made, but here, too, little has been subjected to systematic research. Africans have been shown to be no more and probably less criminally inclined than the Europeans, Coloured, and Asians with whom they live. Urban areas are now exhibiting European patterns of crime, but in rural areas, basic tribal life makes crime something quite different. In these areas, Africans often have their own courts, and mete out their own punishments according to customary law. Before precise study can be made of African criminality, more statistics must be made available.

No address

3034 Spencer, John. White-collar crime. In: Criminology in transition: essays in honor of Hermann Mannheim, edited by Tadeusz Grygier, Howard Jones; and John C. Spencer. London, Tavistock, 1964, p. 233-266. (International Library of Criminology)

White-collar crime is "crime committed by a person of respectability in the course of occupation." It includes tax evasion, custom offenses, and bankruptcy offences. There is a notable absence of concensus as to just what constitutes white collar crime, and a discrepancy between the ways different countries deal with various forms of it: Canada and the United States have passed laws attempting to curb monopolistic practice in business while Great Britain has been neutral toward restrictive measures. A study of white-collar criminals at Leyhill Prison revealed the following categories of arrest: larceny twenty percent, sex offences twenty percent, fraud and false pretences twenty percent, incest sixteen percent, and others twenty-four percent. A sample was set up of thirty men of higher social class who were convicted for crimes committed in the course of their occupations. Data compiled revealed the following: (1) two-thirds of the men were over forty-five, only one was under thirty; (2) twenty-five of the men had no previous convictions, three had motoring convictions and two were convicted of fraud twenty years earlier; (3) the most characteristics offences were fraud and conspiracy to defraud; (4) twenty-five of the men were serving sentences of from three to five years; (5) twenty-six of the men had been sentenced by an assize court and four by a court of quarter sessions; (6) occupations varied among the prisoners; (7) fifteen had left elementary school at age fourteen, four had been to a technical school, eight to a grammar school, three to public school and two to a university; all of the men in the sample were married, although eight were separated from their wives. The regulation and control of white-collar crime requires methods which are very different from conventional law enforcement processes and future study should investigate these needs. White-collar crime poses a major threat to the value system of the business segment of the society, especially in the United States. Social research is the only key to preventative measures which need to be taken in the field of white-collar crime.

No address

3035 Morris, Norval. Prison in evolution. In: Criminology in transition: essays in honor of Hermann Mannheim, edited by Tadeusz Grygier, Howard Jones, and John C. Spencer. London, Tavistock, 1964, p. 267-292. (International Library of Criminology)

The first prison as an institution for punishment was the Walnut Street Gaol, Philadelphia, built in the late 18th century. The function of prisons then, as it is now, is the expulsion of individuals from the group, society. Various alternatives to prison have been proposed and some are in general use: the fine system, suspended sentence, probation, halfway houses, rehabilitation centers and schools, and weekend jail sentences. It in concluded that prison sentences should be imposed only when no other alternative is found: in England only one of every thirty persons convicted of an offense is sent to prison. Early modification of the prison system included separate jails for women and centers of various sorts for juvenile delinquents. Later open camps and farms were founded as places where part of the sentence could be served and, in Israel, places where the accused could be held before being brought to trial. Separate institutions have been established for criminal psychopaths or the mentally unstable. Special institutions for addicts and alcholics have been recent developments. Penal colonies, institutions which antedate prisons, have recently been established in some countries, allowing the prisoner's family to join him.

Modification of standard prison confinement schedules may be found in home leave, working out, day leave, furloughs, unrestricted correspondence, conjugal visits, and other socializing measures. In the process of giving the best possible care and rehabilitative training to prisoners, a planned abatement of prisons must be brought about. Research must be directed in the investigation of the methods of rehabilitation which will bring about the best results: i.e., the lowest recidivism rates, and the highest rates of reintegration into society. New correctional practice must be implemented with corresponding plans made for critical evaluation of the approaches. It is submitted that current practice among trained social workers wastes a good deal of valuable time, and much of the work done by these individuals could be better carried out by skilled caseworkers. Of primary importance, however, is the constant research needed in the areas of new penal practices.

No address

3036 Schlitz, Hans. Die Bewegung der Kriminalität in der Schweiz 1929 bis 1962 (The movement of criminality in Switzerland 1929 to 1962) Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 48(4):161-176, 1965.

Swiss crime statistics are based on the total number of convictions, the smallest of all criminal statistics. Unlike many other countries, Switzerland compiles no statistics on the number of offenses reported to authorities. Not included in the data on convictions are the adjudications of children aged six to fourteen. Swiss courts are required to report all convictions together with sentences, personal data of the offender, his offense, type of punishment, and previous convictions. Not counted are the large number of minor offenses, in particular, the vast majority of traffic violations. In 1962, 82.6 percent of all sentences were short prison terms of six months or less; 69.1 percent did not exceed three months; 63.5 percent of all convicted offenders were placed on probation. It is estimated that between one-fifth and one-fourth of all offenders placed on probation fail. In examining crime trends in Switzerland from 1929 to 1962, we first note that proprerty offenses have remained the largest group of offenses throughout the period; they have, however, steadily declined following World War II in relation to the population. While in 1929 the second largest group of offenses was that against life and limb, in 1962 the number two group was serious traffic offenses (other than traffic violations). Since 1954, sex offenses were the third largest offense group while offenses against life and limb have diminished to become the fourth most frequent type of offense. The crime picture in Switzerland during World War II resembled that of most other countries in spite of the fact that Switzerland was non-belligerent. Total crime decreased sharply immediately following the inception of hostilities except for women and minors under twenty whose crime rate increased. The post-war situation was characterized by two new trends. First, the share of foreign nationals in total crime, which amounted to 4.4 percent in 1945, increased steadily to amount to more than one fifth of all the crimes committed in 1962. Second, as in most other countries, total number of offenses and offense rates have increased steadily for juveniles and youths between the ages of fourteen and twenty, yet they are lower than the juvenile crime rates of most Western countries and about half of the juvenile crime rate in Western Germany.

No address

3037 Mauch, G. Psychotherapie an Kriminellen in Holland. (Offender psychotherapy in the Netherlands.) Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 48(4):177-186, 1965.

There are about 4,000 prisoners in Dutch correctional institutions of whom one-fourth are considered to be psychopaths. Outside observers gain the impression that psychopaths in Holland are considered to be those persons whose responsibility is diminished even though Dutch law does not know the legal concept of diminished responsibility, and who are unaffected by repeated punishment. A psychopath law aas passed in the 1920's according to which psychopathic offenders, after serving their sentence, are placed "at the disposal of the government" and are committed to special institutions. Since 1949, the Ministry of Justice has endeavored to rehabilitate the most dangerous offenders by the creation of new institutions one of which is the "Van der Hoeven Klinick" in Utrecht where inmates undergo systematic sociopedagogic treatment. Inmates are organized in several "living groups," there are four treatment and work stages, and release on parole and final discharge is a planned and gradual process.

No address

3038 Rasch, Wilfried. Kriminalität innerhalb endogen-phasischer Depressionen. (Crime during the phase of endogeneous depressions.) Monatsschrift für kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 48(4):187-197, 1965.

In recent literature, criminal behavior is reported to be minimal during endogeneous depressions. In a study be Zech, out of 950 offenders who were diagnosed, only twenty were found to be manic depressives all of whom committed their offenses during the manic phase. Of 600 diagnoses of offenders examined by Schipkowensky (Bulgaria), forty-five were manic depressives of whom fifteen committed their offenses during the depressive phase. While different types of offenses were committed in the manic phase, all fifteen cases of offenses committed in the depressive phase were homicides of family members. Other researchers report, however, that different types of offenses are possible in the depressive phase, including violence, larceny, and sexually deviate behavior. Of 900 offenders examined in the Hamburg psychiatric clinic between 1948 and 1963, forty-five were diagnosed as having committed their offense during an emotional depression which was thought to have diminished their responsibility or made them not responsible at all. Their offenses included homicide attempts, offenses against property, and sex offenses. Two basic types could be distinguished: those who offense was an only misstep, and those who repreatedly committed their offenses in the same manner. Experiences at the Hamburg clinic confirmed the belief that crimes committed during endogeneous depressions are rare. They demonstrated that depression cannot be equated with the concept of sadness but that, on the contrary, the seense of depression is an inability to be sad an an inability to respond to emotional demands. Offenses of violence of depressives are directed almost exclusively against family members: the patients are unable to respond to the emotional demands made by family members and their behavior represents an effort to counter those demands to gain emotional distance.

Wilfried Rasch, Psychiatrische und Nervenklinik, Universitätskrankenhaus, Hamburg-Eppendorf, West Germany

3039 Dietrich, Heinz. Graphomanie und ihre forensische Bedeutung. (Graphomania and its forensic significance.) Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 48(4):198-205, 1965.

Graphomania is characterized by excessive production of written messages, bombastic and rough expressions, the use of illustrations, ornamental letters, underscorings, of narrow lines, and the full use of margins. The productions are the result of emotional excitement which is temporarily calmed by the writing. Graphomania is not an illness as such but a secondary symptom of various groups of "persecuted persecutors" and usually associated with compulsive querulousness. It is forensically significant because the messages usually contain libelous statements; the questions of criminal responsibility poses no great problems as soon as graphomania is recognized as the compulsive act of a mentally ill person.

Heinz Dietrich, Nervenklinik der Universität München, West Germany

3040 Mendoza Troconis, José Rafael. Tratamiento de los inadaptados. (Treatment of the maladjusted.) Paper presented at the Fifth International Congress on Criminology, Montreal, Canada, August 29, 1965, Caracas, Empresa El Cojo, 1965, 87 p.

Current criminological practices are in need of certain major revisions. The term "maladjusted" must be substituted for the currently used "criminal" and "delinquent" sincd these public disturbers have been influenced by a certain anomaly within the society. The influences have come from outside the subject involved; they are hereditary or adopted from society. Treatment of these maladjusted must be a process of resocialization through education and transformation of character. Within the correction system, a classification and grouping of subjects must be brought about with those under maximal, normal, and minimal security being separated. Productive work as well as education must be provided for the maladjusted, and every effort must be made to assist the subject in maintaining normal relations with his family through visits outside the confining institution and conditional liberty. The maladjusted must be allowed and encouraged to maintain the highest standards of self-dignity.

No address

3041 De Miguel Pérez, Isidro. Politica criminal y tratamiento de delinquentes. (Criminal policy, and treatment of delinquents.) Presented at the Fifth International Congress of Criminology, Montreal, Canada, August 29, 1965. Caracas, 1965, 38 p.

The study of crime has become a science and, as such, it must be systematic, true, and positive. As a scientific study, it will be given these new names: "Deleitologia," or study of offenses, and "Politica Criminal," criminal policy. Because the study of politica criminal is a science, a body of professionals dedicated to this purpose must be built up through university education. This instruction has already begun in some areas but it must be expanded to include the categories of penal law, crimes, sanctions, criminal process, criminology, and related sciences. The theory of politica criminal must then be brought to a practical level since there is no science deserving of such a classification which cannot be applied to reality. It is suggested that international organizations such as the United Nations organize associations which will deal with the prevention and treatment of delinquency and that private organizations, too, be formed on an international basis. Its structure would provide for: (1) studies and projects; (2) prevention of delinquency; (3) treatment of delinquency; and (4) a committee on the results. It must be kept in mind, however, that these must not be just bureaucratic organizations but possess the technical and administrative personnel which will be needed.

Isidro De Miguel Pérez, Professor of Penology, Central University of Venezuela, Caracas, Venezuela

3042 National Council on Crime and Delinquency. New Mexico Council Correctional programs in New Mexico. Girls' welfare home, prepared by Howard Leach. Albuquerque, 1965. 130 p. (Vol. 2)

The effectiveness of the New Mexico Girls' Welfare Home stems primarily from the girls' association with the well motivated staff, the personal attention provided in the academic program, the good basic housing, feeding, and clothing. The principal improvement in the Home has been greater emphasis on counseling. There has also been success in shortening the average length of stay at the school. A main point of improvement is the need for a common treatment viewpoint around which all of the staff can perform their jobs in harmony. Administrative lines of authority need to be realigned to facilitate the level of communication needed for the "team approach," the Home's principal method of treatment. Findings show there is a need for real training programs for the staff. Girls are being detained in admission cottages too long. The practice of putting all potential troublemakers in one cottage should be ended. The academic and vocational training program of the Home should be periodically reviewed by an independent organization. Finally, the Home program is badly hampered by the lack of adequate probation information at intake and after-care supervision for girls following release. Joint training activities involving the Home and juvenile court staffs should help overcome these problems.

No address

3043 Morris, Joe Alex. Royal Oak aids its problem youth. Reader's Digest, October 1965, p. 163-167.

Royal Oak Ridge, Michigan's, municipal court judge Keith J. Lennhouts initiated a program under which young misdemeanants can be put on probation for as long as two years. During the probationary period they are brought into regular contact with professional specialists and volunteer sponsors before they have drifted into a life of crime. The basis of the program is the 500 private citizen sponsors who spend several hours a month helping their charges, often in their own homes. Churches, civic clubs, alcoholics anonymous, and other organizations support the program financially or with special services, and thirty psychiatrists and psychologists cooperate regularly. In the first two and a half years, only thirty-nine out of 357 probationers had violated probation conditions, and after five years the success ratio continues to prevail.

No address

3044 Von Hentig, Hans. Die unbekannte Straftat. (The unknown offense.) Berlin, Springer, 1964. 145 p.

Offenses which are not reflected in official criminal statistics include those whose detection or prosecution is prevented because of legal provisions, amnesties, statutes of limitations, escapes, death or suicides of the offender, and those which are not reported due to circumstances, unwillingness or inability of victims to report crimes. On the premise that many offenses are not detected, many detected offenses not reported,

many reported offenders not located, many who are located not charged, many who are formally charged not convicted, and many who are convicted not sentenced, a study is made of the value of the data which finally reach the criminal statistician. The extent of known and unknown offenses is examined and illustrated with examples in selected classes of offenses. Examined is the extent of unknown (1) property offenses, particularly larceny, embezzlement, robbery and extortion; (2) homicides and abortions; and (3) sex offenses, including incest, homosexuality, and rape.

No address

3045 Courts too soft on criminals? A warning by the Attorney General. U. S. News & World Report, August 16, 1965, p. 66-67.

Judge David L. Bazelon, in a letter to the U. S. Attorney General, expressed concern over the proposed American Law Institute Model Code of pre-arraignment procedure. Provisions for twenty minute questioning of a citizen to aid investigations and the questioning of a suspect from four to twenty-four hours after his arrival at a police station is seen as primarily affecting the poor; the model code fails, in the opinion of the judge, to provide counsel for those who cannot afford it and would thus diverge greatly from the ideal that the administration of justice should avoid discrimination based on wealth. The Attorney General, in replying to the letter, expresses the opinion that the regulation of investigatory procedures should not have as its purpose the remedy of such inequalities to the exclusion of all other purposes of the criminal process. An elimination of questioning would affect many innocent persons who are exculpated early in the criminal process by police questioning and those who appear at first to deserve a more serious charge than is eventually filed after questioning. The introduction of counsel at this early stage would not promote this screening. Professional criminals who frequently avoid conviction under the United States system should not be made a model and all others raised to their level of success in suppressing evidence. Because all crimes cannot be solved and all offender cannot be convicted is no reason to release those guilty who can be convicted.

No address

3046 Sangmeister, Wolfram. Zur Anderung des Vorverfahrens im Strafprozess. (The change in pre-arraignment procedure.) Die Polizei, 56(10):297-300, 1965.

The West German public has not paid much attention to the reform of criminal procedure but the average citizen has gained these general impressions from press, television and radio coverage of the issue: (1) the position of the defense attorney has been improved by the new law; (2) the police will no longer have an easy job; (3) arrests will not be made ad quickly, as frequently and last as long as under the old law; (4) the danger of innocents being convicted has been reduced. These impressions convey the idea that the police and the defense (or the defense and the prosecution are the chief parties confronting one another in the criminal process thus shifting attention away from the accused and society, the real parties, on whose behalf the defense, the police and the prosecution act. The new rule which now obliges German law enforcement officials to inform the suspect of his right to remain silent and consult his attorney even prior to the preliminary investigation will hamper law enforcement in Germany more than the customary warning given to suspects by police officials in Britain and the United States. It will result in the refusal of innocent suspects to answer questions thus making them indistinguishable from the guilty. It is very likely that the new law of criminal procedure will not prevent a single judicial error which would have occurred under the old rules. It will contribute, on the other hand, to the inability of law enforcement to clear offenses which it was previously able to do.

No address

3047 Roche, Philip Q. Mental health and criminal behavior. Federal Probation, 29(3):7-9, 1965.

Imprisonment does not achieve long term reform of chronic repeaters. Repeated criminality must be better understood in order to be dealt with effectively. In order to change the behavior patterns of the confirmed criminal, his resource for change must be discovered and exploited. There must be an after-correction of the errors of child-rearing. Persons who have had poor life training fall into patterns of repetitive destructive behavior. When individuals absorb anti-social impulses within themselves, they become mentally ill rather than criminal. The psyxhiatrist should describe the offender's behavior in terms of dynamic

processes of past determinants, stresses, and coping devices. The psychiatrist should offer an opinion to the court on the extent to which the offender is compelled by his innder impulses to commit anti-social acts. The court should be advised of the offender's capacity for change. Sentences should be deferred until a comprehensive study can be made and a meaningful report given to the court as to how sick the offender is.

Philip Q. Roche, M.D., Conshohocken, Pennsylvania

3048 McCarthy, David J., Jr. Practical results of bail reform. Federal Probation, 29(3):10-14, 1965.

The District of Columbia Bail Project is a three-year bail reform experiment begun in January 1965. More than 1,150 defendants have been released on personal recognizance. The working hypothesis of the experiment is that in selected cases, community ties will motivate defendants to stay in the jurisdiction for trial. Defendants charged with crimes ranging from simple assault to first degree murder have been recommended for release on personal recognizance. An initial screening excludes defendants who have jumped bail on previous arrests or who have been convicted of two or more felony offenses involving crimes against the person. Those defendants who are not excluded are interviewed to determine the extent of their involvement with the community. Family ties, jobs, and other stability indicators are assigned points, and a minimum point requirement must be met for recommendation for release. Six defendants in the experiment have jumped bail, and twenty-nine others have failed to make court appearances. Of the 1,150 released, less than 2.5 percent have been rearrested on serious charges during the period of release. Since sixty-six percent of those released on personal recognizance were subsequently released on probation, there is a correlation between the requirements of the Bail Project and the requirements of probation.

David J. McCarthy, Jr., Associate Professor of Law and Assistant Dean, Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D.C.

3049 Gill, Howard B. What is a community prison? Federal Probation, 29(3):15-18, 1965.

In a community prison, an effort is made to establish a normal culture with normal relationships between officials and inmates. The physical structure of the community prison should be as nearly like that of the outside community as possible. Activities should be similar to normal work and recreation. A community prison is based on the small group principle and comes as close as possible to having men live in "families." Inmates should participate in developing and operating entertainment and educational programs, maintenance, food service, and other activities of the institution. Contact with the outside community is essential. The outside community should be invited to participate in athletics, lectures, and entertainment within the prison; and selected prisoners should be allowed to work in the outside community.

Howard B. Gill, Director, Institute of Correctional Administration, American University, Washington, D.C.

3050 Smith, Sydney. Delinquency and the panacea of punishment. Federal Probation, 29(3):18-23, 1965.

The demand for a return to the punitive approach to juvenile delinquency is based on fallacious assumptions. The doctrine of punishment assumes that all children are alike and should be treated in the same manner. Individual differences and the motivation of behavior are not appreciated. Advocates of punishment assume that the delinquent has escaped punishment in the past. Actually many delinquents have been victims of severe punishment. It is said that the treatment approach has been tried for half a century and has failed. But probation officers have been crippled with heavy caseloads, inadequate salaries, and lack of recognition so it cannot be said that the treatment program has had a fair trial. It is argued that treatment costs too much, but the costs of confinement in custodial institutions exceed the costs of family-oriented treatment. There is no evidence to support the assumption that punishment cures delinquency.

Sidney Smith, Ph.D., Division of Law and Psychiatry, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas

3051 Czajkoski, Eugene H. The need for philosophical direction in probation and parole. Federal Probation, 29(3):24-28, 1965.

The core issue of correctional philosophy relates to how far probation and parole agencies should penetrate into the life of the offender. An offender under probation or parole supervision may be required to conform to behavior patterns having nothing to do with his criminal act. Rehabilitation of the offender has come to mean more than prevention of another offense. Those who advocate a judicial approach rather than a parental approach maintain that the court's sole concern should be with acts that violate the law. The impact of psychiatry in the correctional field and the attempt to control deviant behavior--criminal or not--has resulted in a proliferation of court attached psychiatric clinics. There is a danger that the court psychiatrist tends to view the offender from the point of view of the court rather than from the objective point of view of the psychiatrist. Furthermore, the effectiveness of psychiatry in correctional treatment is not supported by evidence.

No address

3052 Prince, Ray R., & LaPedis, Edwin R. Jail inmates are "people who need people." Federal Probation, 29(3):29-34, 1965.

The trend toward therapeutic communities in prisons has been slow to reach the county jails. The Honor Camp program in San Mateo County, California is a notable attempt to establish a rehabilitation program based on group work concepts. The Sheriff's Department actively supported the program. The camp commander was chosen from the Sheriff's Department and was responsible for the overall administration. He worked closely with the rehabilitation officer in order to avoid a conflict between the role of custody personnel and the role of treatment personnel. Emphasis was placed on staff communication and in-service training. All inmates and on duty staff are required to attend a weekly community meeting. Supplementing the community meeting there are small group counseling meetings. It is too early to assess the program, but runaways from the open camp have been very few.

Ray R. Price, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work University of Kansas

3053 Adams, Stuart. The value of research in probation. Federal Probation, 29(3):35-40, 1965.

The Research Office of the Los Angeles County Probation Department was established in 1962. Two projects that have shown the value of research in terms of monetary gain are an experimental assessment of group counseling with juvenile probationers and a quasi-experimental study of the effectiveness of a detached worker program with violent gangs. In the first experiment, the members of the experimental group were brought together once weekly for group counseling. The control group members were given monthly individual counseling. At the end of six months, the experimental group showed one-half as many police contacts and less serious offenses at time of contact. A wide-spread shift from individual to group counseling could represent considerable savings to the taxpayer. In the second experiment, the services of a Group Guidance worker were introduced into a gang. The reduction in correctional expenditures greatly outweighed the cost of the treatment. Correctional research is playing an increasing role in reorienting thought and planning in the correctional field.

No address

3054 Shore, Milton F., & Mannino, Fortune V. The school dropout situation: an opportunity for constructive intervention. Federal Probation, 29(3):41-44, 1965.

About one-fifth to one-fourth of all dropouts belong to a "hard core" group considered unreachable by the variety of programs designed to deal with the typical school dropout. The "hard core" dropouts form the nucleus of much of the delinquent activity in the community. A research study has shown the effectiveness of intervention based on the crisis concept. It has been shown that intervention is most effective when the individual is experiencing stress and more willing to accept help. In accordance with this theory, ten boys in a suburban community were contacted within twenty-four hours after they dropped out of school and offered help. A comparison was made with these ten boys who received a vocationally oriented psychotherapy program and ten boys who were not treated. The

treated boys showed greater improvement in terms of employment, academic performance, and trouble with the police. The results pointed to the importance of community intervention at the time of crisis for the problem dropouts.

No address

3055 O'Neil, Carle F. Professional and custodial staff must merge their treatment efforts. Federal Probation, 29(3):45-50, 1965.

Professional correction workers in training schools and prisons have usually been appended to the existing administrative structure, thus perpetuating the schism between treatment and custody. The division of treatment and custody into administrative departments is artificial and defeating. In 1961 a new superintendent at the Iowa Training School for Boys began a major reorganization of the administrative structure. Additional psychologists and caseworkers were hired and a treatment program supplanted the former program of rigidity and strict discipline. At first the caseworkers and other professionals were in frequent conflict with the cottage parents. The conflicts could not be resolved because of the traditional separation of custodial and treatment functions. In 1963, the Cottage Life and Clinical Services departments were merged into one department with a social worker as its head. The case workers administer the cottages with the cottage parents directly responsible to them. The role of the cottage parents in the rehabilitation of the boys has been extended and there is more job satisfaction for those cottage parents who remained in their jobs in the new administration. The boys receive the concerted attention of the cottage team.

Carle F. O'Neil, Clinical Director, Iowa Training School for Boys, Eldora, Iowa

3056 Kreuter, Mortimer. A public school in a correctional institution. Federal Probation, 29(3):50-57, 1965.

As part of the public school system of New York City the Division of Child Welfare of the New York City Board of Education conducts a program of instruction for youths sixteen to twenty-one at the New York City Correctional Institution for Men on Riker Island. About seventy-five percent of the students are Negroes and Puerto Ricans. Almost all are school dropouts and were unemployed at the time of arrest. The classes are on a regularly scheduled basis with a maximum size of sixteen pupils. The selection of pupils is largely based on volunteers. The curriculum stresses reading and mathematical skills, vocational training with a view to the job market, and social studies based on current events. Every attempt is made to teach on the level of the student population. Tabloids and trade manuals are used for reading instruction. Consumership is discussed for mathematics practice. New York City's cultural, recreational, and transportation facilities are studied to foster expanded horizons. The educational and correctional personnel have successfully cooperated in the venture, and pupil interest has been high since the program's inception in 1959. However, little is known about the results of the program in terms of the adolescents' adjustment upon return to the community.

Mortimer Kreuter, Ed.D., Associate Professor of Education, Department of Special Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York

3057 Schapiro, Leonard. Prospects for the rule of law. Problems of Communism, 14(2): 2-7, 1965.

In 1958, the Supreme Soviet enacted the "Fundamental Principles" on which the Russian codes of criminal law and procedure were to be modeled. Unfortunately, these rules have never been implemented and, in fact, various retrogressions have taken place since. The authorities proved to be determined to disregard the law, and nothing could prevent them from this. A special procedure was developed by which idlers, and parasites, among others, could be brought before semi-administrative tribunals. During 1961-1962, the death penalty was extended to various crimes for which no other civilized country today imposes capital punishment. In 1964, Committees of Part and State Control were set up throughout the country and invested with unlimited powers over state employees guilty of various malpractices. Besides, there are some built-in defects in the Soviet legal system: the weakness of the Constitution under which human rights are unenforceable and the judiciary is dependent, the

inquisitorial system of preliminary investigation of crime, the absence of judicial tradition, and the low status of the members of the bar in the USSR. Nevertheless, some progress is being made towards implementation of the rule of law. Where disregard of the law by public and party officials used to be common and remain uncriticized, today both illegality and defects of the system are frequently criticized. At present, the offices of prime minister and party first secretary are separated. Consequently, the state machine has gained power vis-a-vis the party machine. If this situation remains unchanged, it might rdsult in constitutional changes and be conducive to observance of the rule of law.

Problems of Communism, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20542

3058 Kamenka, Eugene. The Soviet view of law. Problems of Communism, 14(2):8-16, 1965.

To Marx, Law was an instrument of oppression and class rule. In a truly socialist state, law would be superfluous. According to the first revolutionary leaders, consciousness, loyalty to the revolution, and Bolshevik discipline were to prevail over any concept of law as such. The New Economic Policy necessitated the enactment of a vast body of codes and statutes which were mainly based on classic Western European law. This legislation was considered temporary. The legal thinking of Pashukanis, in particular, contributed to the idea that Socialist construction was above and against the law. In 1936, however, law was recognized again as a specific social category and converted into an instrument of party dictatorship. The concept of "Socialist legality" was introduced by Stalin and Vyshinski. After Stalin's death, neither the formal principles, nor the institutions have changed essentially. However, a relaxation of terror has taken place. Tensions in Soviet juristic theory have become apparent which reflect the impact of Western ideas. The complexity of the Soviet situation is caused by the tension between "socialist legality" (reflecting the impact of Western legal concepts) and Bolshevik coercive paternalism. This tension has pervaded all levels of Russian society and prevents Marxist views from seriously contributing to philosophy of law.

Problems of Communism, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20547

3059 Hazard, John N. Simplicity and popularity: early dreams. Problems of Communism, 14(2)16-21, 1965.

In November 1917, the traditional court system was replaced by a system of Simple People's Courts. Here, neither judges nor prosecutors and defense attorneys were professionals. In 1918, "district people's courts" (composed of three full-time judges and a number of laymen) were set up to deal with cases remaining from before the revolution. The courts could apply Tsarist law that had not been abolished and was not contrary to "revolutionary consciousness." It was hoped that the courts would develope a "common law" which eventually could be codified. In 1918, a general people's court act was enacted. The simple people's courts, whose jurisdiction had already been gradually extended, were given exclusive jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases. Political offenses continued to be adjudicated by revolutionary tribunals. The courts were to apply only new law, if necessary, supplemented by their "socialist concept of justice." A gradual move in the direction of centralization of jurisdiction resulted in 1920 in the creation of a supreme court which, upon motion of several central and provincial agencies, could set aside court decisions. The introduction of the New Economic Policy brought forth the creation of a civil code, the abolishment of the revolutionary tribunals, changes in the police system, and the establishment of an Institute of Law. The new U.S.S.R. Constitution of 1924 further affected the early concepts of simplicity and popularity which, gradually, were completely abandoned, but even today continue to have some impact on legal thinking.

Problems of Communism, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20547

3060 Ginsburgs, George. Rights and duties of citizens. Problems of Communism, 14(2): 22-28, 1965.

The 1936 Constitution of the U.S.S.R. recognizes to a limited extent the right of private property. It maintains the duty to work, supplemented with a right to work, a right to rest and leisure, to maintenance in old age, and in case of sickness and disability. The charters on the courts and the procurator's office and on fundamental rights and duties of citizens contain many classical freedom rights. Unfortunately, the actual regime under Stalin was far from complying with the Constitution he had created.

According to Soviet legal theory, there are no inalienable human rights. Any right is established by positive law. Consequently, constitutional rights on this point may always be modified or even abolished by ordinary statutes. Besides, it is up to the political authorities to determine what exactly at a given moment are the actual contents of constitutional rights. Relevant legislation cannot be inconstitutional. The 1924 and 1936 constitutions do contain provisions implying the nullity of legislative acts contrary to the constitution. However, individuals cannot invoke these provisions. In practice, the procuracy has never attacked any legislation as unconstitutional. Also, these provisions were meant only as a means of resolving conflicts of jurisdiction between various administrative organs. On the other hand, since Stalin's death, widespread revisions of legislation have given more practical meaning to some of the constitutional rights. However, no institutional safeguards have been set up and it remains to be seen whether the recent changes will prove to be more than pragmatic ad hoc concessions.

Problems of Communism, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20547

3061 Meissner, Boris. Party supremacy: some legal questions. Problems of Communism, 14(2):28-33, 1965.

The most important characteristic of the Soviet socialist state was and is the closely interwoven machinery of party and state. The Soviet state is built on the principle of fusion of powers. Five state functions are recognizable: legislative, executive, judicial, planning, and control. The role of the party is strongest in the areas of planning, executive function and control. Policy is determined by the CPSU Congress. The party exercises organizational powers by issuing rules which are binding on state organs, as well as by promulgating service regulations directly affecting the organizational structure of state agencies. As far as state personnel is concerned, the party has the monopoly on nominating candidates for elective bodies. The party controls the Union-wide personnel selection system based on the "nomenklatura." Party and state are not identical, but closely integrated. The party is an integral part of the state in the wider sense, and party organs are organs of the state broadly defined. Since the party expresses the will of the ruling class, it may be considered the fountainhead of sovereignty in the U.S.S.R. At the same time, it is a political organization striving for the establishment of Communism throughout the world. Consequently, the party-dominated Soviet state is a world power which not only claims leadership over the Communist world, but also aims at replacing the existing international order by a worldwide system of communist states.

Problems of Communism, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20547

3062 Grzybowski, Kazimierz. Soviet criminal law. Problems of Communism, 14(2):53-62, 1965.

In 1958, fourteen laws outlining principles of criminal law and procedure and organization of the courts were adopted. These formed the foundation for the 1960 Criminal Code of the RSFSR. This code abolished the analogy clause, exempted juveniles under fourteen from criminal liability, and created special rules on criminal liability for those between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. The presumption of innocence was introduced, as well as a new more humane system of penalties. The basic principles, however, failed to determine how far the degree of criminal responsibility should be related to the degree of guilt of the offender. The idea of "social danger" was retained, so that the attention of soviet courts continued to be directed to the element of social danger as a crucial consideration in the disposition of individual cases. On the whole, the principles did not constitute a sufficient guarantee against a return to the Stalinist practice of the administration of criminal justice. Thus, after the twenty-first CPSI Congress of 1959, a method of non-judicial repression without judicial guarantees was adopted again. Also, a series of decrees encroached on the concept of orderly enforcement of criminal law. New Crimes and harsher penalties were intro-

duced. In the same line, the supreme court assessed the social danger involved in, especially, economic crimes. The written law and its actual practice in the U.S.S.R. are two different things. The only favorable sign for the future is the criticism of this practice by a number of Soviet lawyers.

Problems of Communism, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20547

3063 Bilinsky, Andreas. The lawyer and Soviet society. Problems of Communism, 14(2): 62-71, 1965.

Under the 1922 law regarding the bar, defense attorneys were members of a free profession and belonged to their own professional organization. Most of them were not members of the party, since party members were forbidden to engage in private practice. After the launching of the first five-year plan, the bar was reorganized. Legal defense activity came to be mainly centered in the collectives of defense attorneys. The function of these colleges of attorneys was redefined by a 1939 law, modified on details by a 1962 law. Under these laws, all legal assistance in any form is provided through the colleges. Lawyers receive their salaries from the colleges. Generally, a completed legal training is required for admission. The defense attorney used to be considered a state organ, functioning as an aid to the court; nowadays, several authors point out the importance of the relation to his client. Still, the defense is undoubtedly hampered by the fact that opposition to the prosecutor and appeal from the court decision means opposition against state agencies and might be interpreted as lack of loyalty. Nevertheless, many attorneys let their clients' interests prevail. During the post-Stalin period, the defense lawyer, at least has become an accepted, though often criticized, phenomenon.

Problems of Communism, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20547

3064 Lipson, Leon. Hosts and pests: the fight against parasites. Problems of Communism, 14(2):72-82, 1965.

On May 4, 1961, the RSFSR enacted a decree against parasites, that is "able-bodied citizens leading an anti-social parasitic way of life deliberately avoiding socially useful labor, and likewise those living an unearned income." Parasites who do not work at all will appear before a people's court. Those who have been registered in a job but do not report for work are to be tried by a people's court or a public meeting of workers, to the discretion of the prosecutor. A previous warning by a civic organization or state organ is a prerequisite for a trial. A sentence to exile at forced labor for two to five years man be imposed. During the first half year the enactment of the decree, at least 600 convictions were pronounced. Ninety-six percent of those given a warning were not prosecuted. It may be true that the law results in enforcing Russian lower middle-class values. The law has been used for political purposes, but not often. Efforts towards rehabilitation of the parasites are rarely successful. Many of them behave the same or worse in the work colonies where they are sent. Anti-parasite procedures fit into the pattern of a society which resembles what has been called in sociology a "total institution."

Problems of Communism, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20547

3065 Boiter, Albert. Comradely justice: how durable is it? Problems of Communism, 14(2):82-92, 1965.

Comrades' courts have been set up and abandoned in several periods of post-revolutionary history. Only July 3, 1961, the RSFSR adopted a decree holding a new general statute on comrades' courts. Amendments were adopted in October 1963. The concept of comrades' courts fits the communist theory that legal rules will grow into non-judicial moral standards and that "rules of communist life" will eventually require no enforcement other than group opinion as organized in the various collectives. In practice, however, the comrades' courts differ much from the ideal. They impose "real" penalties, instead of only "measures of social influence." They have powers to make far-reaching recommendations to the administration which leaves all room for malpractice. Also, the courts' jurisdictions goes much further than matters of a purely moral nature. Minor civil suits may be brought before them and peoples' courts may refer many civil cases to the comrades' courts. Next to specific provisions

for adjudication by comrades' courts of several criminal offenses, most republican codes contain a general clause for referral of minor criminal cases to comrades' courts. The comrades' courts appear to be a solution to the general problem of public administration, overloaded courts, and it looks like, this time, they will remain in existence.

Problems of Communism, Superintendents of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20547

3066 University of California, Berkeley. Survey Research Center. The methodological adequacy of delinquency research, by Travis Hirschi and Hanan C. Selwin. Berkeley, July 1962, 93 p. multilith.

Research studies of the 1950's were used to examine errors in methods and techniques of research rather than any particular investigators' work. Emphasis was placed on the final stages of the research process and the investigator's approach to the quality of the data, not the quality itself. The adequacy of analyses of causal orders of problems and the use of antecedent or explanatory variables involving facts of age, family size, church attendance, and gang membership were found in many cases to be insufficient and misleading to the reader and analyst. Some procedures that were followed mechanically led to errors in conclusions. The data would be more effective if analyzed before and after findings to clarify and rectify mistakes. Specification of conditions is a recommended improvement in methodology and the use of other more sophisticated statistical techniques of correlation between variables indicated. The merits of statistical inference are examined in relation to possible misconceptions arising from the substantive meaning of antecedent variables, population data, use of "the profile fallacy," consideration of ex post factor hypotheses and nonprobability samples. New techniques for controlling variables are evaluated with findings that suggest: (1) research techniques may be needlessly complex; (2) textbooks on research should include good and bad samples; (3) a more critical attitude toward methodological discussion be developed; (4) more journal review articles on methodology need to be published; and (5) methodology as a field of specialization should be constantly re-examining itself to find the meaning behind what it is doing.

Travis Hirschi, University of California, Berkeley, California

3067 Honigmann, John J., & Honigmann, Irma. How Baffin Island Eskimo have learned to use alcohol. Social forces, 44(1):73-83, 1965.

A six month study of the Eskimo population of 900 in Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island, in 1963, examined the effect of the introduction of legal drinking on Eskimo behavior. Immediately after alcoholic beverages became legally available, the rapidly accumulating administrativd records revealed a pattern of excessive drinking developing with little or no awareness of the consequences. Court convictions stemming from drunkenness tripled, violence between spouses, work absenteeism, promiscuity, and assaults increased, church attendance fell off, and public disturbances increased. Educational and punitive measures calling for control this proved ineffective but two administrative acts, that of requiring a three week waiting period before picking up liquor, and that of not allowing the tavern to sell beer consumed off the premises, did effectively change the drinking pattern to a more Eurocanadian, rational, sophisticated, and troublefree arrangement. Eskimo drinking is not deficiency motivated, and the Eskimos themselves are aware of the problem which helps in the regulation of alcoholic intake. They are learning control, and the consumption is proportionate to economic and social status, at least with this current generation.

John J. Honigmann, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

3068 Landis, Judson R., & Scarpitti, Frank R. Perceptions regarding value orientation and legitimate opportunity: delinquents and non-delinquents. Social Forces, 44(1):83-91, 1965.

An analysis of sample attitudes of adolescents and their patterns of socialization, of value orientation, awareness of limited opportunity and delinquency proneness used the subculture theories of Cohen, Cloward, and Ohlin. A questionnaire of three attitude scales was built and administered to 1,030 middle and lower class sixth and ninth grade white and Negro boys and girls and to 515 white and Negro boys from thirteen through eighteen, inmates of the Boys Industrial School in Lancaster, Ohio, testing potential and actual delinquency. Value orientation and awareness of opportunity proved measureable and varied significantly according to age, race, sex, and social class. Value orientation, limited opportunity awareness, and delinquency proneness are correlated and are more predictive for the extreme behavioral patterns than the middle range. More research should define the boundaries of the middle range of behavior and establish a better understanding of those individual drives to or from delinquency at the extremes of the continuum.

Judson F. Landis, Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California.

3069 Rosenblum, Gershen, & Ottenstein, Donald. From child guidance to community mental health: problems in transition. Community Mental Health Journal, 1(3):276-283, 1965.

The South Shore Mental Health Center in Quincy, Massachusetts from 1953-1965, developed from a small part-time child guidance clinic to a diversified community health clinic with a full-time professional staff of over forty full and part-time workers. Its original purpose was limited to prevention and treatment of emotional disturbance and scholastic problems. Later additional communities were added with the services of mental health consultation and education and, subsequently, with increased staff, programs of research, and services with the court, police, and probation officers, and state mental hospital. Community health services as well as public health and mental services are now provided encompassing rehabilitation counseling, psychiatric nursing, pediatrics, occupational therapy, nursery school education, mental retardation education and children's and adult's diagnostic and treatment facilities. The problems of a reluctant community were overcome by understanding the community's need, meeting it at a level of mutual understanding, communicating its role properly through experience and performance, maintaining flexibility in programs and personnel development, and understanding the joint responsibility between agencies and the clinic. New techniques and concepts of referral were developed. The results have been the formation of citizens' committees to assist the court program and mental retardation program, and a significant drop in the delinquency commitment rate and a decrease in the referrals from schools to the center. Community confidence has increased. Future plans include in-patient and day care program expansion to include school dropouts, alcoholics and the poor.

Gershen Rosenblum, South Shore Mental Health Center, Quincy, Massachusetts

3070 National Council on Crime and Delinquency Connecticut Council on Crime and Delinquency. Report of the misdemeanant (minor) offender committee. September 30, 1965, 4 p. (typed paper.)

The Misdemeanant Committee of Connecticut indicates the "hidden iceberg" ratio of one crime reported to ten of those committed, as existing even in those states where good statistics are kept. In Connecticut, over ninety percent of the misdemeanant court cases go untreated and the clinical, diagnostic, and rehabilitative services are less than five percent adequate of the desired capacity in distinguishing dangerous from non-dangerous offenders for purposes of sentencing. Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, is an outstanding example of the group of seventeen to twenty-five year old youthful offenders with first court experiences who go from minor crimes to felonious or major crimes, and over whom little or no control is exercised. Recommendations to the NCCD on behalf of the national problem of adult probation and family relations services included a survey of jails and their programs; prison populations including types of prisoners, probation criteria, caseloads, and officer involved; bail-bond procedures; and the facilities and services available in the problem of alcoholic misuse.

No address

3071 Hook, Sidney. Second thoughts on Berkeley. Teachers College Record, 67(1):32-63, 1965.

Student demonstrations at the University of California campus in the fall of 1964 were actually four different student civil disobedience demonstrations beginning with the suspension of five students for illegal manning of tables and subsequent sit-ins leading to the removal and arrest of students by order of Governor Brown. The issues in the students' Free Speech Movement involved the legal nature of the civil rights demonstration as related to the campus and university. Some disciplinary action by the university is necessary along with civil action. Legally removing all university restrictions from content of speech or advocacy neither precludes more responsibility nor permits impunity. The Regent's ruling which removed off-campus political activities from university regulation proved unenlightened and impractical. The university's action was confusing, inconsistent, and failed to recognize that student leaders sought to halt university activity and exploit student and faculty support rather than just exonerate the arrested students. It failed to recognize the skill and fanaticism of the organizers. A properly informed faculty could have condemned rather than supported student activities involving criminal threats and civil infractions. Meetings in committee rather than en masse might have prevented the chaos resulting from bypassing elected authorities, abusing the principle of civil disobedience and the destruction of the traditional orderly educational process. In failing to condemn violence, the faculty approved lawlessness, ignored their responsibility to the public by holding the democratic process in contempt, misunderstood the real nature of freedom, and misinterpreted the Supreme Court decision on the illegality of sit-ins. Interference with teaching was the object of the students, not academic freedom for which the best assurance is the strengthening of traditional legal safeguards to protect the basic ideals of liberal education.

Sidney Hook, New York University, New York, New York

3072 United Nations. Economic and Social Council. Slavery: report of the special rapporteur on slavery appointed under Council Resolution 960. New York, 1965, 224 p. multilith. (E/4056)

A questionnaire, based primarily upon texts in the Slavery Convention of 1926, was sent to States members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with a view of placing full information on slavery at the disposal of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery. Particular stress was placed in the questionnaire upon legal stipulations, administrative measures, police action and control of transportation, and the creation of mechanisms for watching airports, harbors and sea approaches to territories. It was based on the assumption that the absence of fresh supplies of slaves will ultimately lead to the extinction of all slavery. Replies were received concerning sixteen countries in Africa, ten countries in Asia and the Far East, eighteen countries in Europe, five countries in Latin America and two in North America. All the governments replied to question one of the questionnaire requesting details of the legislative, administrative or other measures which have been, or are being, applied to prevent and eliminate slavery and institutions or practices similar to slavery.

No address

3073 Seattle-King County (Washington). Youth Commission. Youth and the Law! Seattle, 1965, 14 p.

The original text of "You and the Law" of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency has been revised to make it apply to Washington State law. The pamphlet is a guide to criminal law intended for youth and gives case examples of how certain youth met with misfortune because they disregarded the law and the rights and property of others.

No address

3074 Bucks County (Pennsylvania). Prison and Rehabilitation Center. Manual of rules, regulations and required duties for correction officers. Doylestown, 1965. 24 p. multilith.

A correctional officers' handbook has been prepared giving fundamentals concerning the security and operation of Bucks County Prison and defining the policies and ideals toward which the officer should strive in order to handle a prisoner in the most constructive manner.

No address

3075 Germany. Bundeskriminalamt. Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik 1964, Budesrepublik Deutschland. (Police criminal statistics 1964, Federal Republic of Germany.) Wiesbaden, 1965. 138 p.

Statistics are presented on the total number of offenses known to the police in West Germany, including West Berlin, during 1964. Data are arranged by types of offenses committed; percent share of individual classes of offenses in total offenses; crime rates in major cities, medium-sized cities, small towns and rural areas; offenses cleared by arrest; non-local offenders; vagrants; non-German offenders; offenses by provinces and suicides, and suicide attempts.

No address

3076 Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency. Research Service Center. User's manual. Sacramento, June 1965, 20 p.

The Research Service Center of the Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency has published a user's manual for its services. The Institute's staff and machines comprise its basic facilities. Some of the services of the Institute are consultation and stenographic services, data collection, interpretation, and computer analysis. Various handling procedures also exist, such as job requests and letters, as well as data processing requests. Service costs that must be tabulated as taken into consideration are personnel costs, supply costs, equipment use, travel, and overhead expenses. The responsibilities of the individual utilizing the Institute's facilities include a preliminary job letter and request, statistical accuracy checks, job review, and thorough familiarity with the Institute's rules.

Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, 605 Crocker-Citizens National Bank, 7th and J Streets, Sacramento, California

3077 Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency. Estimating prison and parole terms under an indeterminate sentence law, by Don M. Gottfredson and Kelly B. Ballard, Jr. Sacramento, July 1964, 151 p. (Report No. 5)

A study was conducted to develop methods for estimating prison and parole terms set by a parole board under an indeterminate sentence law. These methods may be helpful for describing the release decision, planning programs, and facilities dependent on estimation of numbers of persons for whom placement will be needed, evaluating cost cutting programs, and developing policy control procedures to help a parole board evaluate its actions. Selected for the study were 2,154 parolees. Sentences set by parole boards were extracted from their minutes. Information used to predict time to be served in institutions and on parole was limited to certain items coded from reception center case filex. In the sturdy sample, relationships among these items were examined. Based on these relationships prediction equations were devised and tested on the validation sample subjects. For each itemsstudied, the relationship for months on parole or in institutions was described. Part of the variability in prison terms was found to be associated with the legal offense, the severity of the offense, or drug use. Six prediction devices were developed, those concerning time in institutions, those concerning parole duration. In each group, the first prediction method covered all offenders, the second covered men with prior imprisonment, and the third covered men without pre-

vious prison experience. Each of these devices was found to be valid in application. This study was limited to information available when men were received in prison. The prediction devices developed account for less than half the variation in prison and parole terms. These measures are not intended as aids to making individual case decisions, they merely summarize some tendencies based on past experience.

Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, 605 Crocker-Citizens National Bank, 7th & J Streets, Sacramento, California

3078 Youth Development Project. Juvenile delinquency of Minneapolis Youth - 1964: a research report, by R. W. Faunce and Bonnie J. Murton. Minneapolis, 1965. 8 p. 6 tables.

In 1964, 3,400 youths living in the city of Minneapolis came in contact with the police, an increase of 563 youths over 1963. The percentage of youths committing delinquent acts increased to 5.73 percent, the highest recorded over the past decade. The proportion of crimes committed by recidivists also continued to climb: sixty percent of all police contacts with boys were with recidivists. The figure for girls was forty-two percent. Relatively more boys than girls were in trouble with the law but the ratio in Minneapolis appears smaller than in other cities. Three out of every four youths were male. Expanding industrialization of the city center, in addition to freeway clearance, appeared to be changing the location of high delinquency areas. Some traditionally high delinquency areas no longer had high delinquency rates while others had high delinquency rates for the first time. Delinquency in the Youth Development Project target areas continued to be about twice the city average.

No address

3079 Layman, Marvin V., Lewis, Helen J., Glover, Jesse L., and Brydson, Robert G. Summary of M.O.Y.P. (Multi-Occupational Youth Project) Program in Houston. Houston, 1965, 47 p.

Several local, state and national agencies cooperated to develop the Multi-Occupational Youth Project program in Houston, Texas. The program is intended for disadvantaged youths who are not able to adjust to standardized job training programs. The Texas Employment Commission District Office in Houston began interviewing youth for this program in August 1964. Before nine months had passed, over 600 youths had been placed in twenty-six job training classes conducted by the Texas Education Agency. Several problems arose in the operation of the program including interagency cooperation and state and national coordination. Also, some of the teachers of courses and institutions where courses were being taught found serving disadvantaged youth too great a change to make and there were problems of acceptance and expectations beyond the abilities of trainees. Placing the graduates was also a problem. So far only thirty percent have been placed in jobs related to their training. There is a reluctance among employers to accept M.O.Y.P. training as qualification for a job. The general, over-all evaluation of the M.O.Y.P. program is favorable. The program is reaching disadvantaged youth and they are being trained. There is some indication that they may get better jobs as a result of training, although more time and study is necessary to verify this.

Multi-Occupational Youth Project, 2211 North Main, Houston, Texas

3080 Social Restoration Research Center. Employment-bonding insurance to ex-offenders. Philadelphia, 1965, 3 p. mimeo.

The Social Restoration Research Center, an organization developed to meet and study the problems of individuals returning to society after a period of confinement in an institution, has worked out an agreement with Philip Gordis Association, Inc., insurance brokers in New York City, to provide employment bonding insurance to ex-offenders. The Center will act as coordinating agency for those organizations or individuals interested in participating in the project. The cost will be $15 per year for a 1,000 dollars bond.

Social Restoration Research Center, Room 1532, Philadelphia National Bank Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19107

3081 New York (State). Planning Committee on Mental Disorders. A plan for a comprehensive mental health and mental retardation program for New York State. Albany, 1965, 115 p. (Vol. 1)

The plan for a comprehensive mental health and mental retardation program submitted to the governor of the State of New York includes recommendations affecting law and psychiatry and alcohol and drug abuse programs. (1) The Department of Mental Hygiene should review New York Statutes on psychiatric treatment of offenders, study the British, Maryland, U.S.A., and other appropriate laws and make recommendations to the legislature. (2) Current studies by committees of the legislature and Bar Association on admission and retention policies and treatment programs at the Department of Corrections, Dannamora and Mattewan State Hospital should be encouraged and findings promptly implemented. (3) Research in experimental psycho-pharmacology and the sociology and psychology of addictions should be encouraged by making reasonable funds available and by stressing the likelihood that such research is basic to solving the immediate problems and holds promise for insight into many other human problems. (4) Alcoholism programs should be fully developed on a comprehensive public-private basis. (5) The provisions of the Metcalf-Volver Act of 1963 are generally satisfactory and should be tried for a period of three years before being subject to critical review. (6) The Governor and the Department of Mental Hygiene are requested to initiate action or amending the Mental Hygiene Law by inserting an article on alcoholism.

State of New York, Department of Mental Hygiene, 119 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12225

3082 San Diego County (California). Honor Camps. Crofton House: a study in group genesis. San Diego, 1965, 15 p. mimeo.

In less than three months, a group of thirteen men of divergent backgrounds, convicted of various offenses, and sentenced from six to twenty-four months came to regard themselves as an extremely close-knit all effective group entity. Crofton House is an experimental project for the local rehabilitation of these offenders. Only to a limited extent did outside influences have any considerable impact on the development of their group cohesiveness, and built in internal pressurers were primarily important in the development of group spirit. Assuming only the permissive honor camp approach, the sense of mission and the sympathetic support the project was given, similar results could be obtained in other settings.

No address

3083 Children's Charter of the Juvenile Courts of Michigan, Pathways to progress for Michigan's Children. Kalamazoo, 1965, 35 p.

Children's Charter of the Juvenile Courts of Michigan has been able to assume a position of planning and leadership because it has been free of competitive factors. In the correctional and child care field, the problem of sufficient capable manpower is paramount. At present, there is a newly created unified court social service working through the Court Administrator. Service training must emphasize the evolvement of a legal and social philosophy for the courts; the determination of the role of the court in the social apparatus; and the role of the judge in the court. Individual treatment is a necessity in the courts. A firm recognition of this special type of procedure to solve individual problems is advocated. Similarly, in non-court services, planning for preventive measures before it is necessary to take a child from his family is needed. Comprehensive planning responsibility needs to be pinpointed in a high level state department which would report directly to the Governor. Its functions would be to develop plans for needed youth services, encourage their implementation, and operate a number of them.

Children's Charter of the Juvenile Courts of Michigan, 703 South Westnedge Avenue, Kalamazoo, Michigan

3084 Youth House, New York City. Relationship between program, staff and behavior control in detention, Doreen Aylward. New York, 1965, 27 p. multilith.

When working with juveniles in detention the control of behavior requires the creation of a climate which produces the relationships most likely to help staff and children plan and carry out the program. An experimental program of climate control was conducted at the Youth House in New York. The program was initiated to test the feasibility of holding some children in detention by means

other than the traditional use of locked doors and maximum security techniques. Starting in October 1962 an open door program was instigated. Over seven hundred girls from eight to eighteen were tested by June 1964. The backgrounds, ages, and offenses of these children encompassed the full range found in any large city, with the exception of homicide. Results of the program indicated that less than one percent of the children absconded, fewer than from the maximum security units. Problems that the staff must face are communicating with the inmates, giving adequate attention to the children's individual problems, and the broad problem of integrating the people, facilities, and resources of the institution so that the girls' potentials may be directed towards rewarding goals. These problems have been successfully overcome in the total open door program.

No address

3085 Bain, Chester W. Success on parole in Georgia. Georgia, Emory University, May 1964. 45 p. multilith.

Georgia's parole system has the unique feature of conditional release. The State grants parole, however, to both misdemeanants and felons. Parole is revoked for the commission of a new crime, or a technical violation of one of the grounds of release. A study was made of felons released on parole for the period 1953-1962. A total of 7,347 paroles were granted, and sixteen percent (1,156) were revoked. A statistical analysis indicates that during the first five years of this period, twenty percent, twenty-one percent, twenty-three percent, and nineteen percent of the paroles in each of these years were revoked. The drop is explainable by the shorter periods of time these paroles had been in effect. A study of conditional releases shows that, over the same ten year period, only eleven percent had been revoked.

Chester W. Bain, Professor, Department of Political Science, Emory University, Georgia

3086 Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency. California Medical Facility. The parole decision: some agreements and disagreements, by Don M. Gottfredson and B. Ballard Kelley, Jr. Vacaville, June 1964, 161 p. (Report No. 4)

A study was conducted to determine the areas of agreement and disagreement concerning the goals of a parole board and determination of information relevant to individual parole decisions. A number of statements regarding these subjects was collected from observations of hearings and discussions with Parole Board members and correctional administrators. These were mailed in questionnaire form to seventy-one Parole Board members, representatives and correctional administrators, of whom seventy-five percent replied. Two goals of parole boards were universally regarded as very important, they were the protection of society and the release of inmates at the optimal time for parole success. A number of goals were rated quite important. They include improvement of inmate mental health, increased inmate program participation and selection of probable non-recidivists. Four goals were also rated as important, though to a lesser degree. They were (1) improvement of inmate adjustment in prison; (2) appropriate prison treatment programs, (3) improvement of inmate work skills and (4) protection of inmates. A number of suggested items were considered important, such as decreasing prison overcrowding, giving advice to inmates, and making the punishment fit the crime. One goal was considered quite unimportant: the administration of punishment. Concerning information important for parole decisions, one item is very important: the inmate's past record of assaultive offenses. Sixty-three items were treated as quite important, most of which pertained to the inmate's personality, life history institutional adjustment, the adequacy of available parole supervision, and the availability of a drug use testing program. Personality and social history items were considered important. Finally, some items judged unimportant were the average term in prison, the effect of newspaper publicity of the particular offense, the cost of confinement, and the recommendations of the prosecuting attorney or police. Limitations of this study include the relatively small number of persons polled and the subjects were not given the opportunity to indicate the rela-

tionship of items to presumed goals, or to identify possible combinations of items judged important. A number of items believed relevant to the parole decision will be studied in another project to determine whether they are related to the goals identified.

No address

3087 Rensch, Kok Margot, Bitterling, Kom Kurt, & Gutjahr, Km Heinz. Die gesellschaftspolitische Anerkennung der Kriminalpolizei als Organ der Strafrechtspflege. (The sociopolitical recognition of the police as an agency of the administration of criminal justice.) Kriminalistik, 19(10):497-499, 1965.

The public prosecution and the police in West Germany have developed a division of labor in which the police performs the task of investigating and the prosecution the task of preparing the charge. This satisfactory arrangement should be recognized in the new code of criminal procedure which should do away with the current provisions placing the public prosecutor in charge of criminal investigations. Many members of the legal profession are opposed to such a change on the grounds that it may jeopardize due process of law. Such anxieties, however, are anachronistic, since the abolition of the inquisitorial judicial procedure in Germany. To recognize the equality of the criminal police with the public prosecution, the defense and the judge in the criminal process is to recognize reality. The criminal police should be under the jurisdiction of the minister of justice and not be subordinate and responsible to the public prosecutor.

No address

3088 Arbab-Zaden, A. Verhältniss der Blutalkoholkonzentration zur Schuldfähigkeit. (The relation between blood alcohol content and criminal responsibility.) Kriminalistik, 19(10):502-505, 1965.

There is a growing tendency among prosecutors and judges in West Germany to base their evaluation of a state of intoxication and of criminal responsibility exclusively upon the amount of alcohol in a person's blood. An attempt was made to show statistically how erroneous it is to assume a direct relationship between alcohol content in the blood and criminal responsibility without regard to other factors. The basis of the study was 10,962 diagnostic records made by three experienced physicians between 1962 and 1964 who, using uniform criteria, routinely diagnosed and categorized intoxicated offenders into groups of offenders: (1) unnoticeably intoxicated; (2) lightly intoxicated; (3) intermediate; (4) highly; and (5) fully intoxicated. A comparison was made of the subsequently determined alcohol content in the offender's blood with the diagnosis. Of those placed in category one (unnoticeable intoxication) only 56.4 percent had an alcohol content of under .05 percent while of those in category five (fully intoxicated), fifteen percent had an alcohol content of less than .25 percent. Only half of the diagnoses agreed with the actual blood alcohol content of the offenders. Alcohol content should be no more than an indicative factors in the determination of a person's criminal responsibility; equally important is the determination of biological and toxic characteristics as well as symptoms attributable to disturbances in the functioning of the brain.

A. Arbab-Zadeh, Institut fuer Gerichtliche Medizin, Medizinische Akademie, Düsseldorf, West Germany

3089 Ringel, Erwin. Möglichkeiten der Selbstmordverhuetung. (Possibilities of suicide prevention.) Kriminalistik, 19(10): 521-526, 1965.

A distinction must be made between suicides which are the result of mental illness (psychosis) and those which come about because of a mental disturbance, particularly neurosis. About twenty percent of all suicidal acts are the result of psychosis; more persons suffering from psychoses commit suicide than merely attempt suicide; their suicidal acts are more intense, often more gruesome, and their chances of survival correspondingly lower. Another distinction can be made between suicidal tendencies which appear suddenly and those in which the act is the final chapter of a chronic psychopathological development. The sudden cases involve personalities who, in a stressful situation, are quickly overcome by the feeling to have come to a deadend from which the only way out is suicide. Characteristically, the suicidal acts of the majority of such persons are attempts. The other group of suicidal tendencies are the result of faulty ego development and inhibitions beginning childhood. Observations at the Vienna Psychiatric Clinic resulted in the identification of a pre-suicidal syndrome consisting of: (1) a growing contraction, or narrowing of the patient's life in which discouragement causes a monotony of experiences with continually negative

results; (2) inhibited aggression in which the act directed against the self contains elements of reproach and aggression against specific persons in the patient's environment and as such is prevented homicide; (3) suicidal fantasies and thoughts leading to an ever growing preoccupation with suicide. Far from being harmless, they eventually impose themselves upon the patient who then becomes their victim. A suicide station was established at the Vienna psychiatric clinic in which, with the active support of the police, a large percentage of all suicide attempts occurring in the city are handled. It has succeeded in keeping the death rate in sleeping pill poisonings down to 1.5 percent, the lowest in Europe. Following medical treatment patients undergo a psychiatric examination and psychotherapy. Four groups of suicide-prone persons need particular attention in preventive efforts. (1) The aged; studies have shown that only one-seventh of all suicide attempts of twenty year olds result in death while four-fifths of all seventy year olds die in attempts. (2) Alcoholics; studies in Vienna showed fifteen percent of all successful suicides to have been alcoholics, five percent of attempted suicides. (3) prison inmates and (4) those who communicate their intent to commit suicide; the fact that some seventy percent of all suicides have communicated their intent directly or indirectly believe the popular myth that persons who talk suicide do not commit it.

No address

3090 Bounds, V. L. Penal-correctional administration. Popular Government, 32(1):54,75, 1965.

In 1965, the North Carolina legislature made special appropriations and passed significant bills affecting the correctional treatment of offenders. Funds were appropriated to promote the rehabilitation of alcoholic probationers which will permit employment of twenty-five additional probation officers. Also passed by the General Assembly was a bill authorizing the Director of Prisons to grant furloughs from prison to trustworthy inmates for specified purposes such as contacting prospective employers, secure residence upon release, or obtain medical services not otherwise available. Effective July 1, 1965, North Carolina became a party to the Interstate Agreement on Detainers. Under the agreement, a jurisdiction having an untried indictment or complaint may secure temporary custody of a prisoner in order to bring him to trial. It provides the prisoner with a possibility to test the substantiality of detainers placed against him and secure final judgement. He can gain a clearer view of his future nae make it possible for correction personnel to provide better plans for his treatment. Prosecuting authorities, at the same time, may secure imprisoned inmates in other jurisdictions for trial before expiration of their sentences and while witnesses and other sources of evidence are still available.

No address

3091 Thomas, Mason P. Jr. Public Welfare and domestic relations. Popular Government, 32(1):62-70, 1965.

In 1965, new laws were passed in North Carolina dealing with the protection of minors from child abuse. Physicians, nurses, and others were authorized to report the case of any child under sixteen who suffers from an illness or injury inflicted by the abuse or neglect of his parent. Any person making such a report is given immunity from civil or criminal liability unless he acted in bad faith or with malicious intent. The new law authorizes voluntary reports of child abuse while most state laws require mandatory reporting. Other bills passed during the year will reorganize domestic juvenile courts in the state and abolish all courts inferior to the superior court; affect juvenile probation services, blood grouping tests in paternity cases, medical care in training schools, possession of weapons by juveniles and the interstate compact onjuveniles.

No address

3092 Alabama. Draper Correctional Center. Experimental and demonstration manpower project for training and placement of youthful inmates. Elmore, 1965, various pagings. multilith. (Fourth Progress Report)

The purpose of the experimental demonstration project is to provide a special program for the selection, counseling, testing, evaluation, training and placement of a minimum of 120 youthful inmates, from sixteen through twenty-one years of age, whose problems prevent their profiting from conventional programs in vocational training. Programmed instruction and allied training methods are being developed and used to instruct the inmates and overcome their defeatist attitudes. The first group of forty-six inmates were graduated in April 1965, from vocational courses for welders, bricklayers, service

station attendants, appliance repairmen, and barbers. Twenty of the students have confirmed jobs; eleven have tentative commitments, and the remaining students are awaiting confirmation of placement pending receipt of parole dates. Placement activities have been intensified and will continue until final job confirmation is achieved for all trainees eligible for parole.

No address

3093 Alabama. Draper Correctional Center. Experimental and demonstration manpower project for training and placement of youthful inmates. Elmore, 1965. various pagings. multilith. (Fifth Progress Report)

The second section of five, six-month vocational courses is well underway with instructors reporting a more rapid progress in those classes than with the first group. The apparently successful placement of the first group of trainees has made an impression within the prison population to the extent that the new students were eager to begin training and participate in the benefits of improving their personal and social behavior and getting jobs in the free world. It is hoped that through the cooperation of all responsible state agencies a fully coordinate pre-release program will be established that will allow those inmate trainees who have been tentatively approved for parole to be interviewed for jobs while awaiting parole. Such a program would reduce the delays in job placement that now exist.

No address

3094 U. S. Prisons Bureau. Re-educating confined delinquents: selected materials related to experimental and training projects at the Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood, Colorado 1961 to 1964. El Reno, Oklahoma, Federal Prison Industries, 1965, 102 p.

A three year demonstration and training project was undertaken at the Federal Youth Correction Institution, Englewood, Colorado. The results of the training project indicated that participants in the program benefited from extensive required readings, lectures, field trips, and participation in seminars. The program has helped to stimulate and guide administrators and specialists in federal youth institutions in their efforts to develop guidance and training programs. Finally, a number of papers in the general area of correctional education have subsequently been produced. A number of problems that had to be surmounted in this program included understanding the delinquents and the socio-cultural forces underlying delinquency, applying psychological techniques in individual cases, and overcoming the delinquent's resistance to education. Extremely important in the successful administration of correctional education is the role of the teacher. Open sensitive relationships between teachers and their pupils will require extensive changes in the structure of the correctional institution. The teacher's role must be sanctioned by the administration, and employees must be selected for their capacity for liking and understanding youth. A total institution must be organized to surround the imprisoned delinquent with a system of experiences which teach socially acceptable behavior. The total institution should be organized so that the adolescent is mobilize to internalize values, norms, goals, and responsibility so that learning may occur in the most conducive atmosphere.

No address

3095 Fenton, G. W. & Udwin, E. L. Homicide, temporal lobe epilepsy and depression: a case report. British Journal of Psychiatry, 3(473):304-306, 1965.

A fifty-two year old man with temporal lobe epilepsy killed his wife during a depressive period. In this patient's case, the temporal lobe epilepsy was an important aetiological factor in his depressive illness, but not directly related to the homicide. Genetic and psychodynamic factors probably played a part in the genesis of his illness and its results.

No address

3096 Jones, Kingsley. Suicide and the hospital service: a study of hospital records of patients who subsequently committed suicide. British Journal of Psychiatry, 3(476):625-630, 1965.

Thirty cases of suicide in one town occurring over a seven year period were examined retrospectively. From the examination of hospital notes, nine of the subjects were observed to have recently received treatment for physical illness. Ten others had recently had treatment for physical illness. Ten others had recently

had treatment for physical illness alone. It was found that the proportion of physical and mental illness were both significantly higher than a control group matched for age and sex. The necessity for active follow-up of discharged psychiatric patients should be emphasized. Similarly, there is often a need for psychiatric intervention in prolonged physical illness.

No address

3097 Scott, P. D. & Willcox, D. R. C. Delinquency and the amphetamines. British Journal of Psychiatry, 3(478):865-875, 1965.

To determine how much unauthorized amphetamine is used by delinquents and the characteristics of users, boys and girls from two London Remand Homes, age twelve to seventeen, were tested psychometrically, psychiatrically, and physically. Data was standardized. Many subjects had substances like amphetamine present in the urinary system. Few took the drugs after admission although one examination is not definitive. Most subjects were reluctant to admit taking the drug or revealing the source of supply, but the effects from it and the knowledge of its properties were discussed freely and they were not considered as harmful as morphine and cocaine. Users categorized as "malignant" have a strong pre-existing delinquent tendency, are more reckless, hostile, and likely to feel persecuted which is emphasized by the paranoid producing tendencies of the drug. The benign users who indulge over weekends, are more "normal" delinquents but the inhibition releasing factor in Drinamyl may have a causative effect on their deviant behavior. For a successful diagnosis, users must be tested within twenty-four hours of dosage, their physical conditions observed, and behavior watched. Violence is not characteristic of the habitual user but work, social, and school situations suffer and performance deteriorates. Drug-taking seems incidental to serious delinquency. Comparisons should be made between drug-taking habits of non-delinquent adolescents. Legislation should make drug procuring more difficult, education should detail its effects and cures, and doctors should prescribe more carefully. In remand centres, urinalysis should be routine.

P.D. Scott, Bethlehem Royal Hospital, London, England

3098 Court of Federated Organizations. Mississippi black paper. Foreword by Reinhold Niebuhr, introduction by Hodding Carter III. New York, Random House, 1965, 92 p.

Fifty-seven notarized affidavits and statements were collected by the Council of Federated Organizations to be presented in evidence in a suit brought against Sheriff Rainey and other Mississippi State officials. Its purpose was to obtain the appointment of federal commissioners to prevent violence against Negro citizens and civil rights workers. The testimonies give evidence of the conditions of injustice in a state that lacks both democratic principles and an independent judicial system, of police brutality, the breakdown of law and order, and the corruption of justice in Mississippi.

No address

3099 Gouldner, Alvin W., & Miller, S. M., eds. Applied sociology. New York, Free Press, 1965, 438 p.

Younger sociologists, recognizing the importance of communication as an essential of modern life, are concerned with putting sociology to work as a practical tool of society. The opportunities and problems of applied sociology are studied clinically, politically, and theoretically with indications that the principles, methods, and findings which the social sciences have developed can be applied to areas of government, industry, labor, law, and the social service agencies. Current social problems, domestic and foreign, bear checking by sociological techniques so that mankind can control and influence society positively. Present day research methods must create a research methodology and/or a clinical sociology to bring the policy-maker and the social scientist together to make use of man's intelligence in the war against poverty, discrimination, political and social apathy, addiction, and delinquency. Experts in their fields examine the criminal community's experiences, the social action and prevention programs in juvenile delinquency, the state of crime reporting, the accommodations in justice administration and criminal statistics, the law and social change, and the relationship between social science and juvenile delinquency. They evaluate the current efforts and the basic functions of social policy and recommend means of bringing scientific approaches to the goals and solution of social problems.

Alvin W. Gouldner, Professor of Sociology, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

3100 Yablonsky, Lewis. Experiences with the criminal community. In: Gouldner, Alvin W., Miller, S. M., eds. Applied sociology. New York, Free Press, 1965. p. 55-74.

The criminal community encompasses illegal deviants of all ages, in or out of custody. Traditionally, the social scientist has acted as a practitioner reseacher collecting data helpful to the development of criminological theory simultaneously with the development of a treatment approach. The offender questions the status of the sociologist as a practitioner, feels threatened or suspicious, and, because of custodial or other location problems and because of status differentiations, the result may be that in the sociologist's relationships with the offender he encounters communication barriers. Two years of study into a new type of criminological research as practiced at Synanon, an anti-criminal society inhabited and managed by addicts and criminals, revealed a new frontier based upon candor and an acquired ability to conceptualize experiences. This also involves an understanding of Synanon's system and treatment process by the criminal community. Caution is suggested against the sociologist's being a "tool" or "crime fan" in a treatment and research center like Synanon. A reinforcement of criminal motivation by the worker's neutrality may result, in which case he also becomes a tool in illegal activities. The place for sociological research must be carefully chosen and the sociologist must not confuse his role with the criminal's.

Lewis Yablonsky, Professor of Sociology, San Fernando Valley State College, North Ridge, California

3101 Newman, Donald J. The effect of accommodation in justice administration on criminal statistics. In: Gouldner, Alvin, & Miller, S. M., eds. Applied sociology. New York, Free Press, 1965. p. 163-180.

The administration of criminal justice is an involved, complicated, discretionary decision process in which those in charge must accommodate the rules to the case and determine the goals. Examination of criminal conduct over a period of time shows the lag between criminal statutes and possible enforcement agency resources, resulting in the need for a realistic interpretation based on the outer legislative limits in decision-making rather than the confines of the statutory words. Within the system, discretion as to choice of enforcement is part of the accommodation which affects acquittals and reduction of sentences. This discretion is also reflected in the criminal statistics and records. Accommodations can occur at the time of arrest, charging, adjudication, sentencing, and post-sentencing. Acquittal of the guilty may take place in spite of the evidence, or there may be a reduction in the charge for a plea of guilty. Individualization of justice by judges is evident in their use of acquittal under circumstances where post-conviction resources are inadequate, the price of conviction is excessively punitive to the defendant, and there is recognition of the individual's normal behavior. Charge reduction for reasons other than evidence insufficiency changes the lebel on the defendant's act, decreasing the sentence severity to seek more equitable consequences than permitted by statute. In different states, this discretionary power may be in the police, the prosecutor's, or the judge's hands. Accommodations at any level affect criminal statistics because the charge is obscured and the typology of criminal behavior is doubtful. Understanding the methodology of the system and recognition that the case adjusts to the law and the law to the individual follows acknowledgement that the law is not merely a mechanical statistical instrument.

Donald Newman, Associate Professor of Social Work, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

3102 Pittman, David J., & Handy, William F. Uniform crime reporting: suggested improvements. In: Goulder, Alvin & Miller, S.M., eds. Applied sociology, New York, Free Press, 1965, p. 180-188.

The F.B.I.'s form for crime reporting requests information regularly from all the United States law enforcement agencies to be published quarterly by the F.B.I. and annually by the Uniform Crime Reports, dividing crimes into "Index Crimes" and "Other Crimes." Not all the data obtained by the FBI is included in the UCR reports, particularly in the "other crimes" category. The number of offenses known the police, the age and race of those charged, petty larceny data by the type and sum, auto theft recoveries, aggravated assault, and manslaughter by negligence are overlooked. The voluntary cooperation with the F.B.I. of the law agencies in reporting should be mandatory. All crimes should be tabulated. The reporting units should be increased, and more complex designated meanings should be clarified. A category of special crimes should be established, the terminology of "Index Crimes" changed to person and property crimes with subclassification, robbery

should be included as a person crime, classification should be made by attempts and completions and value, still making comparisons with previous years' statistics possible. For better crime analysis, specific data on types and qualifications of crime should be routinely related to age, sex, race, and economic status based on a standardized population with population corrections more up to date and easily available by the use of more sophisticated techniques of census taking.

David J. Pittman, Director of Social Science Institute, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

3103 Himelhock, Jerome. Delinquency and opportunity: an end and a beginning of theory, In: Gouldner, Alvin, & Miller, S. M., eds. Applied sociology. New York, Free Press, 1965. p. 189-207.

The Cloward and Ohlin theory begins with differential opportunity as the culmination of the sociologistic tradition. The theory goes on to synthesize the concepts of social structure and modal personality characteristics of group members to define delinquent behavior as a violation of the basic norms of society punishable by agents of criminal justice. Status frustration and the difference between aspiration and opportunity pressure the lower class subcultures into differentiated delinquent behavior and the transference of legitimacy from conventional to unconventional norms. A delinquent subculture develops from "illegal" opportunity structures: acriminal subculture, conditions of detachment from organized systematic controls, a conflict subculture, and a retreatist subculture in which aspirations are not revised down to reality. Other influences on delinquent subcultures are the failures and changes in gangs which take place in the transition to adulthood, the variables created by immigrant assimilation, the development of housing projects, and the destruction of the more secure slum organization. Cloward and Ohlin's repudiation of common success goals and their classification of delinquent behavior as instrumental rather than expressive without explaining motivation appears unrealistic. After verifying previous assumptions, theoretical reformulation must relate the status drive and the personality, opportunities and goals, and personality and social variables in order to make the sociologist's predictive power more realistic and explanatory.

Jerome Himelhoch, Professor of Sociology, Director of Vermont Youth Study, Goddard College, Plainfield, Vermont

3104 Evan, William M. Law as an instrument of social change. In: Gouldner, Alvin, & Miller, S.M., eds. Applied sociology, New York, Free Press, 1965. p. 285-294.

The function of law as two conceptions: (1) to codify customs and mores, and (2) to modify the behavior and values of a particular society. Its particular status in society gives it authority to resolve conflicts and assert a norm and discipline those guilty of violations. It functions as a social control by designing legal disciplines for minimizing anti-social deviance and maintaining social stability. It institutionalizes and internalizes by modifying attitudes and behavior patterns. Its educational function is to recognize the continuum of resistance to new laws and convert forced into voluntary compliance To function educationally, the law must be authoritative and prestigious, clarify its continuity and compatibility with existing institutionalized values, use reference groups and models for compliance, make the element of time relevant, see that the law enforcement agents are committed to the behavior required, employ positive as well as negative sanctions as resistance increases, and protect those who might suffer by its legal violations. New rights under new laws should be make known as much as new duties.

William M. Evan, Associate Professor of Sociology and Industrial Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts

3105 Simon, Rita James. Trial by jury: a critical assessment. In: Applied sociology. New York, Free Press, 1965. p. 294-308.

Because of local determination, the method of selecting jury members may not result in a jury of peers. Local determination also exempts the superior professionals, whereas the lay jury, working from common sense alone, may need specialized knowledge

and freedom from personal biases. Two criminal trials involving defense pleas of insanity for incest in one case and housbreaking in the other, provide materials for findings on the performance of the jury. The jurors' deliberations involved considerable attention to the evidence. Consideration of background events, motivation, and unconscious behavior patterns of the defendants was necessary before determining guilt or innocence. A willingness was also needed to implement the court's instructions to distinguish between expert and lay testimony without allowing experts to make their decisions for them, and are not to be substantially prejudiced by lack of information about the disposition of the defendant in pleas of not guilty by reason of insanity. The personal feelings of the jurors that exist become socialized and redefined to b e functionally reflective of the aims of the judicial system and of popular thinking. This collective sensd of responsibility is discharged both toward the constituency that selected them and toward the law they are upholding.

Rita James Simon, Research Association Professor, Institute of Communications, Research and Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Chicago, Illinois

3106 Sherwood, Clarence C. Social science and juvenile delinquency. In: Gouldner, Alvin, & Miller, S. M., eds. Applied sociology. New York, Free Press, 1965. p. 339-350.

One application of social science knowledge in the formulation of social action programs aims at the solution of individual and social problems. Different levels of knowledge have dis parate applicabilities, the specific or data type providing much information on sizes, forms and new types of delinquency, but suggesting no directives. Relationship type knowledge about the effect of socio-economic origins, urbanization, and boy-girl variables does suggest action programs. The Glueck delinquency prediction scale tests have used this information in attempting to predict delinquency in New York City youth. The goal of social agencies in attempting to change behavior requires a coordination of programing theories of behavior and data so far very inadequate. Social action directives from general science propositions may be useful combined with such specific considerations as the impact of residential mobility (which makes long-range programing difficult), focusing on delinquency rather than the delinquent, and the recognition that increased urbanization has weakened the family and community social controls. On becoming members of society, individuals must have increased awareness of society's rules and values, the importance of conformity, and the sanctions invoked upon violation of regulations. The community must be made aware of the individual's breakdown of social controls. The caseworker needs more insight in seeking improvement in interpersonal family relationships with the entire family helping to inculcate desired norms in the child. This should help parents' better control their children.

No address

3107 Rosenfeld, Eva. Social research and social action in prevention of juvenile delinquency. In: Gouldner, Alvin, & Miller, S. M., eds. Applied sociology. New York, Free Press, 1965. p. 367-381.

Investigation into the causes of juvenile crime aims at increased public awareness and a predictive ability with the goal of prevention. The Youth Board of New York City tested the validity of Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck's delinquency prediction scale and reported the three basic variables as validated with a high degree of significance. Prevention has not been completely successful partly because prevention programs have not been unified, with a focus on one facet instead of the multiple causal factors. The study of narcotics used by juveniles examined and compared neighborhoods, types of users, backgrounds, attitudes, families, gangs, and other different forms of delinquency finding the adolescent regular drug user is of deprived background, of a broken home, and takes drug as a relief from the misery and tension of his life. Addiction is not gang endorsed, but, with the loss of gang influence, addition becomes more fixed and cure more remote. The action for creating a preventive framework is complicated but has to be related to the pressures which lead to drug use. Action to counteract the environmental and family experience includes a broader-based sense of belonging and the provision of constructive channels for new experience, with

an offer of help and support when needed. Insight from field workers' experiences, including past failures, demands on services, and even irrelevancies, is more helpful than executive reports. Social scientists are urged to stimulate the study of delinquency causes and prevention and by the trial and error-evaluation approach. Development of genuine scientific interest is needed immediately in the delinquency field.

No address

3108 Bazelon, David L. Mental retardation: some legal and moral considerations. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 35(5):838-844, 1965.

State laws and surrounding legislation are inadequate in caring for the particular needs of the mentally retarded. Lawmakers should be educated by the mental health and behavioral professions to the awareness of the existing informational gap, and the professional social workers should be educated to the real nature of the law. Common law must adapt and change with public opinion. The decision making of the public, courts, corrective officers, and legislatures must be based on knowledge about existing conditions. Criminal responsibility involved with mental disability has followed the M'Naghten Durham tests. Now the behavioral scientist must explain the relationship between behavior and retardation and the police must be made aware of the characteristic limitations of the retarded with relationship to confessions (as in the Whitmore case in New York in 1965), interrogation procedures, and legal rights. Issues of commitments, adoptions, longevity, and guardianship must be handled by life planners coordinating the protective, legal, and medical services the retarded require.

David L. Bazelon, Chief Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

3109 Australia. Prison After-care Council. Cooperation of voluntary and statutory agencies in prison after-care, by Francis D. Hayes. Address to the Second Annual General Meeting Manly-Warringah Civil Rehabilitation Committee. Sydney, no date, no paging. (Publication No. 2)

There is a need to examine the relationship between the part or full-time voluntary workers and the incoming corps of parole officers who are specialists in social work or sociology. Their different roles cannot be completely outlinedlined, as both overlap and move according to the needs of a particular case. The areas of overlap are those where collaboration and mutual understanding are particularly necessary. The common goals for both professional and non-professional workers are safety of the community and welfare of the released prisoner. As the state expands its field of responsibility in the area of criminal corrections, the need for voluntary effort may somewhat decrease. The voluntary worker, however, still has a task. Beyond the limits of the parole officer's role, he may reduce personal difficulties of the released prisoner. To preserve voluntary work in the prison field, regard must be paid to its autonomy, its development, and its coordination with statutory services. The different tasks in aftercare should not be seen as belonging exclusively to one group. Rather, cooperation and coordination are required to reach the ultimate goals.

F. D. Hayes, Principal Parole Officer, Department of Prisons, 199 Gloucester Street, Sydney, Australia

3110 Australia. Prison After-care Council. The role of the voluntary worker in prison after-care, by Harold S. Weir. Address to the Second National Conference of the Australian Prison After-Care Council, Sydney, February 19-23, 1962. Sydney, no date, no paging. (Publication No.2)

Voluntary workers in aftercare include both unpaid workers and paid staff members. They are concerned with the assistance and rehabilitation of offenders and they are committed to the general principles of casework. In the past, voluntary welfare agencies have been supported by private contributions. Nowadays, they depend largely on government subsidies. Whereas most funds used to be spent on material aid, today a great dea, of money is required to attract qualified workers to provide psychological help. Statutory agencies are in a better position to attract qualified workers. It might be advisable for voluntary agencies to spend part of their funds on providing training for unqualified workers. Voluntary agencies should engage in research on various aspects of aftercare and keep up-to-date on research which is done elsewhere.

As far as financing is concerned, the best form of government subsidy appears to be the one adopted in New South Wales where the government pays staff salaries and expenses. Thus, contributions by individuals will be spent entirely on actual aid. More recognition should be given by voluntary organizations to the importance of family counseling. Next to statutory bodies, efficient voluntary organizations supported by dedicated and intelligent workers have an important part to play in aftercare in Australia.

No address

3111 Federal civil action against private individuals for crimes involving civil rights. Yale Law Journal, 74(8):1462-1471, 1965.

In order to assert their legal rights, Negroes must be able to assemble and organize, free from racial violence by individuals and by private groups such as the Ku Klux Klan. Federal and state laws are ineffective in coping with private violence. Federal protection of civil rights is designed primarily to cope with violence involving government participation or state action with the exception of Section 241 of Title Eighteen of the United States Code, which makes criminal, conspiracies to deprive citizens of certain federal rights. There have been few prosecutions by the Justice Department under this section because of the lack of probability of conviction due to the requirement of specific intent on the statute and the reluctance of southern juries to convict. One possibility of protection of civil rights workers from violence, short of new legislation, lies in the use of Section 1985 (3) of Title Forty-two of the United States Code which protects the right to be free of conspiracies whose purpose is to deprive any person of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal protection of privileges and immunities under the laws. The advantages of this section over criminal action in Section 241 are that a private party could initiate civil action for damages; no specific intent need be proved; southern juries may be more willing to award damages than punish the defendant by prison sentence. Even unsuccessful lawsuits would publicize lawless conduct, focus attention on the defects in our judicial system, and, by forcing a defendant to defend by hiring attorney and preparing a defense, become an effective deterrent to private violence. However, the use of this statute requires a reinterpretation of the Supreme Court decision in Collins v. Hardyman, where it was held that Section 1985 (3) was confined to state action or a complete breakdown of law enforcement by the state. Such a construction is not compelled and had the court inquired into the legislative history of the statute, the inquiry would have revealed that this statute enacted in reaction to the wave of Klan terror sweeping the south was aimed at acts of private individuals as well as public acts. A construction of Section 1985 (3) which protects the fundamental rights of national citizenship appears more consistent with congressional intent and the compromise effected between three groups of congress in passing the statute. Under existing law, Negro organizational activity comes under the category of a national right. The courts should be unwilling to violate a statute whose authors intended to protect federal rights against individual violence.

No address

3112 Chodos, Hillel. Pleading problems in police malpractice cases. Law in Transition Quarterly, 2(3):158-178, 1965.

The vast majority of police malpractice claims involve unlawful arrest and detention, and unlawful searches and seizures by municipal police officers. California has recently enacted a comprehensive scheme for determining the liability of public entities and their employees for negligent and wrongful acts in the Public Entity Liability Act. Many police officers who are guilty of malpractice have a general dislike for members of minority groups or of the lower economic strata which is manifested in the oppressive behavior during the arrest or subsequent thereto which will support a claim for exemplary damages. Even whena policeman is not personal with the plaintiff, he may be back for punitive damages where his actions indicate a wanton disregard for the basic rights of his victim. An action may be brought against a governmental agenxy which employs the defendant officer but no claim can then be made for punitive damages. Defendants in police malpractice cases are usually defended by attorneys of the municipal agencies and the tendency of the courts has been to grant the motions to dismiss interposed by the defendant's attorney. California and the federal appellate courts have tended to remand such cases for further proceedings. An agency may refuse to defend an officer where the action was the result of fraud, corruption, or actual malice. The public entity must reject the plaintiff's claim as a condition precedent to bringing any action. The plaintiff in an action for false imprisonment need only allege the unlawful arrest or imprisonment. Where the arrest is made without a warrant it is presumed unlawful and the burden is on the defendant to

prove justification. Even where the warrant is used to make the arrest, the arrest may still be unlawful if the wrong person is arrested or the formalities prescribed by the Penal Code are not adhered to in making the arrest. Acts subsequent to the arrest may give rise to a claim for damages such as detention for an unreasonable length of time, excessive force, or harrassment during or after detention. Just as a false arrest cannot be justified on the ground that the arrested plaintiff was guilty of a crime, so an unlawful search cannot be justified on the basis of what it turns up. Federal standards are applicable in determining whether a particular search or seizure is lawful. It is also possible to sue in the federal courts under Federal Civil Rights Act where police actions have violated personal rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution or laws of the United States. There are also unusual invasions of privacy by policemen but this behavior may not have been the subject of any appellate decision. In these cases which may be treated as unreasonable search and seizure and the illegality of the police conduct should be asserted on the ground that it shocks the conscience. Proper pleadings are necessary in such civil actions to remedy the problem of police malpractice.

No address

3113 Coxe, Spencer. The Philadelphia Police Advisory Board. Law in Transition Quarterly, 2(3):179-185, 1965.

The Police Advisory Board, originally the Police Review Board, which consists of citizens appointed by the mayor, was created in 1958 to hear citizen complaints against members of the police force. The procedures provide for filing complaints with a minimum of formality, police investigation of the complaint, and a hearing by the Board where court rules of evidence apply and both parties may be represented by lawyers. The Board itself does not discipline the policeman, but makes recommendations to the mayor. The third and fourth years of the Board's existence, when it had a paid Executive Director, were its most active. During this period, a departmental reprimand of expunging the arrest record was a frequent recommendation. The Board, through conciliation and hearings, has vindicated policemen who have been unjustly accused of misconduct and it has obtained redress for citizens. About one-half of persons who filed complaints with the Board were Negroes. It has also helped to instill a more enlightened attitude among the police force toward Negroes and Puerto Ricans. The Board has helped reveal and correct objectionable departmental practices. There has been opposition to the Board but the Philadelphia experiment has stirred great interest throughout the country. In Philadelphia, few citizens know of its existence. Since its fourth year, its activities have declines. It has been hampered by lack of money for adequate staffing, lack of publicity, and neglect by the City Administration so that it did not hold hearings in 1965. The concept of the Board seems sound and its contribution significant because, until the Board was in operation, no policeman was ever disciplined because of a wrong to a citizen in Philadelphia.

No address

3114 Williams, John. Assassinations. The Medico-Legal Journal, 33(3):93-104, 1965.

Assassination can be defined as murder of a national ruler or leader for political ends by a person who is dedicated to a cause or who is acting out of conviction. The number of assasinations increase in times of political or social unrest as in the period from 1865-1914. These assassinations would not have occurred had not potential victims been rash enough to expose to themselves in public and if efficient security measures had been taken such as proper policing and a previous detention of known trouble makers. Lee Oswald, the presumed Killer of President Kennedy, was not typical in that he denied responsibility for the killing and did not act out of dedication of conviction.

No address

3115 Bresler, Fenton. Reprieve. The Medico-Legal Journal, 3(3):105-123, 1965.

The seed of the concept of reprieve was sown in A.D. 1023 but the modern history of reprieve starts with King Henry VIII. The Act of 1536 granted the King the sole power to pardon mu murder, treason or any kind of felonies. In 1782, the Office of the Home Secretary was established and because his Office stemmed from the old secretaryship to the monarch he became the person responsible for pardons. After date of execution was set, the Home Secretary was notified. Usually ninety-eight percent of all convicted murderers appealed to stay the execution even though the majority of such appeals were on

worthless grounds. Many appeals were taken because the Home Office did not want to consider mercy until the highest court established guilt. After the appeal was dismissed, the Home Office was petitioned for a reprieve or the Home Office which reviewed every case even if no petition was made, could grant a reprieve. There were no set rules for granting reprieve. It seemed to be a matter of the Home Secretary's personal attitude. In 1950, the Home Officd furnished the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment a memorandum containing three certain grounds for reprieve, namely, mercy killers, survivors of suicide pacts and mothers who killed young children, and set out ten other categories which would receive close scruting. This list was mere window dressing. The Home Office has refused to reveal officially the reasons for any individual decision. If there were medical factors involved and as a result of the medical inquiry the doctors recommended mercy, a reprieve was always granted but in non-medical matters, it was discretionary. The decision to reprieve has to be in private and one important reason for privacy is that not even the convicted murderer would wish the reasons to be made public because they may reflect on his character or his life. There has been a pattern of increasing reprieves.

No address

3116 Brittain, Robert P. Origins of legal medicine-Constitutio Criminalis Carolina. The Medico-Legal Journal, 33(3):124-127, 1965.

The Criminal Code, the Constitutio Criminalis Carolina promulgated by Emperor Charles V of Germany on July 31, 1532, is a landmark in the history of legal medicine and provided the legal foundation on which the specialty was to rest during much of its development. Although it marks one of the greatest advances in science, it did not arise spontaneously. There were antecendents. The Caroline Code compelled judges in cases of doubt where death resulted from violent or suspicious means whether criminally or accidentally, to formally take the evidence of medical men, making them accredited experts to the court. The articles of the Code calling for medical evidence to determine whether the death was from a wound or blow and for the examination of the cadaver before it was interred, have been considered as progress toward the practice of medico-legal autopsies as obligatory. In only four articles is recourse to medical men required but the other articles imply the use of medical testimony. The Caroline Code made suicide a crime. The Code attracted great attention in the middle of the Renaissance where it coincided with great advances in medical science.

Robert P. Brittain, Physician Superintendent, State Hospital, Carstairs, England

3117 Treadwell, William M. The lawyer in juvenile court dispositional proceedings: advocate, social worker, or otherwise. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 16(3):109-115, 1965.

Most lawyers and students of law are unfamiliar with the juvenile court and even those who do know the court are confronted with the problem as to whether the lawyer is an advocate in the traditional sense or a legal officer doing social work. At the dispositional stage in juvenile court proceedings, the function of the lawyer can be clearly and definitely ascertained. To the juvenile, the disposition is most crucial because it involves limitations on his freedom and bears directly on his inner self, and to the attorney the disposition signifies the ultimate in his responsibility in the attorney-client relationship. The lawyer then must act as a combined advocate and social worker thereby protecting the individuality of the child and promoting social justice which the court must dispense. More specifically, the attorney must interpret the court to the youth and his parents and secure their cooperation in the court's disposition; test the sufficiency of the allegations and the accuracy of the findings to be used in the disposition to assure fairness; act as a fact finder; critically examine the probation officer's evaluation and investigate report; and apprise himself of all possible alternative of sentencing and exercise initiative in proposing a solution whether it be the device of restitution or outright dismissal. The lawyer may even attempt to help his client outside the court. There must be a fusion of the legal and social role of the attorney.

No address

3118 Dyson, Elizabeth D. A fresh look at helping juvenile offenders. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 16(3):116-119, 1965.

The philosophy underlying the juvenile court reform movement that juvenile offenders should be helped instead of punished has become a doctrine that enslaves the juvenile offender and the judge in its application. Help in the form of incarceration in institutions has permitted laxity in procedural safeguards in the processes leading to incarceration restricting the liberties of juveniles. Similarly, placing the juvenile under probationary supervision for the good of the child is not considered punitive. Restrictions imposed on juveniles by probation would be unconstitutional if applied to adults. The restrictions placed on juveniles by requiring them to submit to psychiatric counseling in lieu of probationary supervision are seldom scrutinized in terms of their coercive effect. The judge thinks of help to the juvenile in terms of therapeutic remedies but this results in little or no action since in most communities, mental health facilities are lacking or scarce. The judge fails to hink of alternative remedies. The unhelpful idea that juvenile offenders are mentally ill must be discarded. Juveniles commit anti-social acts because their life-games are different from those accepted by the majority of the community. Juveniles must be convinced that playing this game is harmful in an immediate, experienced sense; he must be made to feel society's displeasure by punishment. If punishment is accorded a proper role in teaching social disapproval of the game and in suggesting alternative game selections, then the restrictions on liberty are minimized and help can be given to juveniles to learn law-abiding patterns of behavior.

No address

3119 Brown, Howard. In the interest of A, B, and C. Juvenile Court Judges Journal, 16(3):120-126, 1965.

The district attorney of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin applied for waiver of jurisdiction to the criminal court in the case of three children over sixteen and under eighteen involved in the commission of a murder. The Wisconsin Statute provides that the juvenile court can waive jurisdiction if it deems such waiver to be in the best interests of the child or the public. The factors pro and con must be weighed. The arguments that he will receive better control in an adult institution and long-term care, that a criminal record will deter him from future involvement, that a public trial with publicity and naming of parties will deter others, and that it would satisfy society's demand for punishment can be refuted by the fact that the juvenile court can continue to care for the juvenile as long as care is needed. It is within the discretion of the juvenile court to make a commitment to an adult institution if control is the consideration involved. There is no criminal record in a juvenile court disposition and there is no public trial which will prevent the juvenile from returning to the community as a useful member and such publicity and identification does not serve to deter. It is in the public interest to retain the case in the juvenile court because the state will, of necessity, have to face up to the need of additional resources and research now limiting the accomplishment of the juvenile court in rehabilitating the child. Locking the child up does not meet the problem of rehabilitation. The public will see the need to adopt the philosophy of the juvenile court of rehabilitation and to realize that punishment and retribution is merely to injure man and not to reform him. It is argued that some children are so mature that they should be treated as adults, but there are no standards to test maturity, and, even if mature, the problem is not solved by incarceration. The wishes of the district attorney for waiver of jurisdiction in this instance were decried and the care referred to the juvenile court.

No address

3120 Garcia-Mora, Manuel R. Crimes against peace. Fordham Law Review, 34(1):1-22, 1965.

According to the Nurnberg Charter, crimes against peace consist of the planning, initiation, or waging a war of aggression, or a war in violation of international treaties, and agreements or participation in a conspiracy to accomplish the foregoing. The International Military Tribunal at Nurnberg, established under the London Agreement of August 8, 1945 to carry out the Charter, made the assumptions that aggressive war in an international crime and that aggression was an established concept in international criminal law; both assumptions were questionable and remain so. The crime of aggression is not defined by any international instrument. The charter offered no criterion of aggression nor was conspiracy defined. The most conspicuous facts about crimes against peace are their vague and general description and the lack of agreement regarding their criminality under international law. Crimes against humanity and war crimes also punishable under the Nurnberg Charter were clearly defined offenses before 1945 so that they

could not be considered ex post facto legislation, but crimes against peace were new in 1945 and give rise to the charge of ex post facto legislation since they were made retroactive. The Draft Code of offenses against peace and security of mankind, adopted by the International Law Commission of the United Nations in 1951, enlarged the scope of crimes against peace and broadened criminal responsibility of individuals, but the same objections of vagueness and retroactivity made about the Nurnberg Charter apply. The national constitutions of a number of states recognize the criminality of aggressive war showing that there is a firm conviction among governments that aggressive war should be made an international delinquency. This matter was not settled at Nurnberg and there is still need for determination by a more explicit principle of existing international law for the future punishment of individuals planning and waging aggressive war. Crimes against peace are political offenses in that the offender lacks the mens rea. The essential element of an ordinary crime and is usually motivated by patfiotic sentiments which are the motivations of a political offense and the rights affected are those of the State and not those of individuals. The principle of nonextradition of political offenders retains continued validity. The State of refuge cannot be legally compelled to grant extradition of persons charged with crimes against peace. Until there is international legislation precisely defining crimes against peace, it will not be possible to substantially limit the political nature of crimes against peace and thus ensure the surrender of offenders.

No address

3121 Contempt by Publication. Northwestern University Law Review, 60(4):531-549, 1965.

There is a conflict between the right to freedom of the press and the right of an accused to a fair trial. Mistrial has been the standard remedy utilized by American Courts to relieve a defendant who was not given a fair trial guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment due to adverse publicity by the communications media. Cases involving such prejudicial reporting or trial by newspaper illustrate the reasons for not allowing the communications media to continue jeopardizing the conduct of criminal trials by reporting what what will later serve to cause a reversal of conviction and demand for a new trial, or for granting a habeas corpus. Freedom of the press should be curtailed in reporting crime news because a man may be denied a fair trial and be deprived of his liberty; a new trial is very costly and a prosecutor has difficulty in securing a conviction once his strategy is revealed in a prior proceeding voided by the courts due to publicity adverse to the interests of the accused. England uses the contempt power to summarily punish the communications media that unduly tends to influence a judge or jury in a pending action obviating trial by nesspaper. The federal courts are presently unable to summarily punish out of court publications for contempt restoring the 1831 statute limiting the contempt power of the court which had for a period of time had been construed to permit punishment of constructive contempt. However, the attorney General has recently banned all Justice Department employees from disclosing to the press evidence against persons accused of federal crimes. By 1860, twenty-three states enacted restrictions on the summary contempt power to punish out of court publications. At first, the states had free reign in deciding the issue. Then there was a series of Supreme Court decisions applying the First Amendment's guarantees of free speech and free press to the states via the Fourteenth Amendment's due process. In Bridges vs. California and Time-Mirror Co. vs. California, the Supreme Court rejected the states' test of an inherent or reasonable tendency to influence or otherwise interfere with the deliberations of the court in a pending matter and applied a more stringent test that the curtailment of expression cannot be justified unless there is a clear and present danger that substantial evil must be serious before utterances can be punished. The contempt power is the most effective remedy to protect the defendant. If the courts began to reapply the "reasonable tendency" test there would be fair trials. In any event, the court should apply less stringent criteria in applying the "clear and present danger" test to jury actions as compared to non-jury proceedings.

No address

3122 Gould, Donald B., & Horowitz, Irving L. Out of tune with the times; The Massachusetts SDP Statute. Boston University Law Review, 45(3):391-415, 1965.

The Massachusetts Sexually Dangerous Person Statute defines a sexually dangerous person and provides that an individual charged with one of the enumerated sex crimes and found guilty is to be sent to a treatment center for sixty days. If the psychiatrist's report indicates that he is sexually dangerous, a judicial hearing is held to determine that issue, and if he is sexually dangerous, he may be committed to the treatment center for an indefinite period and held until he is released in accordance with the parole provisions. The specialized treatment and indeterminate sentence are new techniques to protect society and rehabilitate the individual. This shift in approach from punishment to treatment should not abrogate the constitutional rights of the SDP. Criticism of the Statute and others like it have been rejected because the proceedings are classified as civil and therefore it is held that the constitutional protections traditionally guaranteed an accused are not necessary. The attempt to fit this new procedure into the traditional classifications of civil or criminal is a legal fiction. The elimination of constitutional safeguards should rest upon the conclusion that the public interest outweighs that of the individual rather than upon arbitrary categorization. The SDP proceedings are stated to be analagous to lunacy hearings, juvenile delinquency hearings and sterilization hearings but even in these proceedings, assuming them to be analagous, constitutional rights should not be abrogated. The ambiguity of the definition of a SDP should be removed but the Statute is not unconstitutionally vague as a result of the definition because the limitations of language defy a more precise characterization. The constitutional rights violated by the Statute are the right to counsel which is made discretionary and the failure to require a jury trial. These rights should be absolute. There is an arbitrary exercise of power in committing the individual for an indeterminate term upon proof of less than "beyond a reasonable doubt." The Statute should also be revised to include a guarantee of immunity from criminal prosecution as a result of statements made to psychiatrists in order to make the examination more effective, and to guard against criticism that the privilege against self-incrimination has been violated. The trial judge should not have discretion to commit the ajudged SDP to prison or for treatment. Commitment for treatment should be mandatory. The parole provisions should be revised because under the present Statute, the rehabilitated individual must remain until eligible for parole under his original sentence or return to prison to complete the sentence. The composition of the Parole Board should be altered to include some medical specialists or be composed entirely of medical specialists.

No address

3123 Keller, E. John. Friend or foe-a penetrating study of the civilian police review board. Law and Order, 13(10):85-88, 1965.

The Communist Party is the originator of the plan for a non-professional board to supervise police discipline in an effort to destroy organized police agencies and this goal is verified by statements made in the Communist Press for thirty years and the recent Communist Handbook. Philadelphia established a Civilian Review Board in 1958 and in 1963, New York and Rochester followed suit. The annual report of the Philadelphia Board in 1959 revealed that there was no general pattern of police brutality or discrimination thus indicating that there was no reason for existence. The Board did reveal a disregard of basic citizen rights by the Board itself

in not being bound by strict rules of evidence or the decisions of other bodies of courts. The police have brought suit to have the operations of the Philadelphia Board declared unconstitutional. The police review boards weaken the efforts of the police to protect the Negroes as demonstrated in the riots in Rochester and Philadelphia. Those who advocate such boards divert attention from the bombing and burning and looting of Negroes and concentrate on police brutality. They imply that there is no recourse for citizens against police brutality but in Rochester there are already nine official bodies to give redress to offended persons. They imply that the police are not under civilian control but police activity has been dominated by strict civilian control. The police themselves have the greatest reason to discipline their members. The New York City Police Department has its own Civilian Complaint Review Board. Despite this board, there has been a great clamor for an outside review board and the Communist press has been jubilant over this clamor. There is a judicial holding which states that municipalities have no constitutional right to vest judicial power which may make all such boards unconstitutional. The police profession has the responsibility of warning the public of the consequences of this type of program wherever it has been adopted.

No address

3124 Broeder, Dale W. Voir dire examinations: an empircal study. Southern California Law Review, 38(4):503-528, 1965.

A series of twenty-three consecutively tried criminal and civil jury trial cases in a Federal District Court in the midwest were observed over a period of one and one-half years during the late 1950's to judge the effectiveness of the voir dire examination in weeding out unfavorablw jurors and as an indoctrination form. The average voir dire lasted about half an hour from the time of welcome of the veniremen, drawing of names of jurors to be questioned and challenged by counsel and their final selection. All lawyers in the cases were interviewed but they offered little information so that the data is dependent upon the performance of the lawyer in examination and the results of interviews with 225 jurors. The voir dire was grossly ineffective in weeding out unfavorable jurors and in eliciting data which would have shown particular jurors as very likely to prove unfavorable. The veniremen were so similar in their basic values that if one was challenged he would be replaced by a similar person. Another reason for its ineffectiveness was the hostility of the court to prolonged examinations. Voir dire cannot be effective because many factors in the background of the jurors which will affect their thinking cannot be determined; legal rules preclude many questions; some questions will offend the jurors, and jurors do not tell the truth when questioned. The lawyers had a fatalistic attitude, feeling one group of twelve likely to be the same as another. In criminal cases, challenges were based on knowledge by government counsel of veniremen who had previously served and in such cases where the defendant had ten peremptory challenges, no defense counsel challenged more than three veniremen and one was based on a whim. Voir dire is utilized by lawyers mostly as a form of indoctrination. About eighty percent of the time was spent in indoctrination. It seems to be regarded by lawyers as a place to prepare jurors for particular items of evidence and to ingratiate themselves with jurors. Jurors abhor lengthy examinations and resent questions as to whether they can be fair and impartial. They prefer that it be retained in the open court.

3125 Goggin, Terence P., & Hanover, George M. Fair trial vs. free press: the psychological effect of pre-trial publicity, on the jurors ability to be impartial; a plea for reform. Southern California Law Review, 38(4):672-688, 1965.

The Supreme Court in Reynolds v. United States and Irwin v. Dowd has held that the key issue in juror impartiality is not whether the juror has an opinion, but whether the juror can lay aside his impression or opinion and render a verdict based on evidence presented in court. Today, it is common practice for prospective jurors to be exposed to pre-trial publication of facts related to a crime without any information being simultaneously published which would conflict or explain these possibly incriminating facts. The adversary principle is often violated and the guarantee of a fair trial is denied by the refusal of the courts to define legal impartiality in terms of psychological principles. Psychologically, a person forms a belief as soon as he is exposed to facts, even if they are ambiguous, and this belief formation is influenced by the psychological needs of the individual, the desire for social approval. This belief once formed shows strong resistance to change and permeates the entire reasoning process and this process operates on a subconscious level. Thus, the publication by the news media of facts related to the crime tends to form a belief of guilt of the accused by the juror and prevents his impartiality because he cannot perceive, organize, or weigh in an undistorted manner, evidence presented in court which is contrary to his belief. The present remedies to cure impartiality, namely, motions for dismissal of a prospective juror for cause, declaration of a mistrial, change of venue, and reversal of conviction are inadequate. Proposals have been made to prevent public officials and members of the bar from releasing incriminating information to the press and the use of the contempt powers of the court to deter the press from publishing information which may incriminate a defendant. Criticism of these proposals as promoting secret criminal proceedings and preventing public scrutiny suffers from a lack of understandingoof the limited effect of the proposals. The news media would not be restricted in commenting upon the acts of public officials, the facts of arrest, or of publishing the evidence presented in court or after the case is completed, it would only be restricted in commenting upon incriminating acts attributed to suspects. Use of criminal contempt in this manner is constitutional. The Supreme Court has consistently recognized that freedom of press is not without limitations.

No address

3126 Selk, Irving Lawrence. Instructions to juries: problem of instruction regarding parole in death penalty trial. Southern California Law Review, 38(4):745-749, 1965.

Since 1957, California, by statute, has required that when a defendant is found guilt of a capital crime, a separate trial must be held to decide whether the death penalty shall be invoked. The California Supreme Court held that the jury instruction given at the close of the penalty trial in People v. Morse which permitted consideration of the fact that if the death penalty was not imposed the prisoner could be eligible for parole after seven years, to be prejudicial error. The court reasoned that the jury cannot make the expert determination to utilize parole nor does it have legislative authorization to decide whether parole should be granted or not; therefore, jurors should not be encouraged to look to the death penalty as a device to prevent parole, usurping the Adult Authority power. The anomalies that arise from this opinion stem from the operation of contradictory legislative policies, implicit in the law providing capital punishment and those implicit in the parole law. To assure that jurors will uphold both legislative policies, prospective jurors should be given an explanation of the parole law as it is presented in the instruction recommended in the Morse opinion and then the defense attorney could challenge the prospective jurors with a question as to whether the juror has any mental reservations to the correctness of the law of parole and the capacity of the Adult Authority to exercise properly its trust. The juror is dismissed in capital cases if he has mental reservations about capital punishment. Such a procedure would eliminate the instruction by the judge regarding parole policy and would preserve the character of the jury as a representative sample of the population. If jurors cannot be found who are willing to uphold both sides of the legislatives policies, then the legislature should consider revising the policies.

No address

3127 Kenney, John P., & Pursuit, Dan G. The juvenile problem; the nation's concern: law governing police operations with juveniles. In: Police work with juveniles. 3rd ed. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1965. Chapters 1-3, p. 5-54.

Since it has been estimated that fifty to seventy-five percent of a police agency's work directly or indirectly affects youth, police responsibilities include controlling and preventing anti-social activities involving youth and the investigation of undesirable conditions affecting youth. Developments such as the International Juvenile Officers' Association typify dynamic growth of interest in the field of police work. Progress has been made in establishing training programs of varying lengths and in providing consultative services for local law enforcement agencies. Research and studies have been established on a national level to broaden knowledge in the field of juvenile delinquency and youth behavior, especially in the case of the school dropout. The federal government, since 1960, has begun to exercise a more dynamic role in the field of delinquency prevention and control, as demonstrated by the Report to Congress and the Juvenile Delinquency Act. The Report provides a current summary by a wide variety of experts on delinquency problems. It traces the history of the concept of juvenile delinquency and states what is known about its causes. Prevention of delinquency, its treatment, and assessment of the country's resources are included in the summary. The legislative act has provided funds to local communities to develop more creative and effective programs for delinquency control and prevention. In order for police to carry out their responsibilities in the field of juvenile delinquency, special statutes authorizing municipal police to serve juvenile court process and sufficient legislation and guidance for police discretion in sending cases to juvenile court are necessary.

No address

3128 Kenney, John P., & Pursuit, Dan G. The police role: organization for juvenile control: selection and training. In: Police work with juveniles. 3rd ed. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1965. Chapters 4-6, p. 55-121.

Prevention and control of crime, while creating an environment of stability and security in the community, are the main objectives and functions of a modern police department. Police activities are more effective when performed under clearly stated policies, keeping a juvenile unit as an integral part of the department. Use of community agencies, courts, and parole departments in cooperation with the police department provides a comprehensive delinquency control program in which the needs for special investigation techniques for processing of juveniles, disposition requirements, protection of the child, and studies of the causes of delinquency can be met. The juvenile control unit operation evolves primarily around the investigation process of offenders. The unit also handles disposition of all juvenile cases to assure uniformity. A police officer specializing in work with juveniles must have a thorough knowledge of police work and well defined concepts of the responsibilities of a police officer. Training facilities may be provided by several agencies equipped and available for training in the law enforcement field. Through formal classes, procedure manuals, and on-the-job experience an officer should learn the job routine, special skills for handling behavior incidents, public relations and group behavior, training in child behavior, and effective communication techniques.

No address

3129 Kenney, John P., & Pursuit, Dan G. Juvenile records; juvenile traffic: public relations: In: Police work with juveniles. 3rd ed. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1965. Chapters 7-10, p. 122-180.

Comprehensive juvenile records are essential for an effective delinquency control and prevention program in a police department. These records should be used by administrative officers for direction control and supervision of the juvenile control division personnel who are seeking to eliminate underlying causes contributing to delinquenty. Effective utilization of records may be made by using them for reports and spot maps. In numerous parts of the country, area or central juvenile indexes are being used. These provide more information about a

juvenile upon which to base a decision as to appropriate action. Fingerprinting and photographing of juveniles are controversial issues with the opponents of this type of identification pointing out the negative effect on the offender which may harm him psychologically or socially in later life. Controversy also exists relative to court jurisdiction over juvenile traffic violators. The President's Highway Safety Conference, Committee on Education concludes that the juvenile court should have exclusive original jurisdiction over juvenile traffic offenders. The Standing Committee on Traffic Court Program of the American Bar Association in 1964 made a comparison of National Standards for Improving the Administration of Justice in Traffic Courts with the Standard Juvenile Court Act elaborated by comments and other policy statements. The juvenile control divisions of a police department usually include programs for bicycle safety and school crossings control. Public relations for the Juvenile Control Division, to inform the public and get them involved in the prevention and control of delinquency can utilize the newspapers, radio, and television appearances, and public speeches by capable and trained members of the police department. Modern police departments also utilize public advisory committees and the written annual report.

No address

3130 Kenney, John P., & Pursuit, Dan G. The making of a healthy personality; interviewing: dispositions of delinquency cases. In: Police work with juveniles. 3rd ed. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1965. Chapters 10-13, p. 183-241.

The mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth, which met in Washington in December 1950, was a start towards a nation-wide effort to deal with one of the most important problems of our time: "how can we put to good use present knowledge about the ways human beings acquire the personal qualities essential to individual happiness and responsible citizenship?" The long-term objective of police interviewing would be to use the discovered facts to plan a constructive treatment program for the juvenile and his family, or to plan community action to eradicate undesirable community conditions. The disposition of delinquency cases could be the release of the offender to parents, or referral to a social agency or juvenile court. Ideally speaking, the correct disposition would be one which was best for the juvenile's welfare as well as best for the community's protection. The difference between detention and shelter of the juvenile is that detention is the temporary care of children in physically restricting facilities pending court disposition or transfer to another jurisdiction or agency, while shelter is the temporary care of children in physically unrestricting facilities, usually pending return to their own homes or placement for longer-term care.

No address

3131 Kenney, John P., & Pursuit, Dan G. Police procedures in neglect and "non-delinquency" cases: special problems. In: Police work with juveniles. 3rd ed. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1965. Chapters 14-15, p. 242-294.

In addition to delinquency cases, the police have responsibilities to young persons in other situations. Among these are neglect and abuse cases as well as truancy, ungovernability, runaways, abscondee and escapee cases. The focus of the program against abuse and neglect should be on the welfare of the child and not the prosecution of the parents. Police procedures in truancy and ungovernability cases in most states aim to take these cases out of the category traditionally labeled delinquency. The problem of juvenile use of alcohol and narcotics is broad and extensive. The California Department of Justice, Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement described the most common types of narcotics and their effects. Sex offenses by juveniles and adults disturb the public more than any other types of offenses, and these reactions concern the police even though sex offenses comprise a minor percentage of cases known. A practical program to prevent sex offenses is based on cooperation with other agencies and control by the police.

No address

3132 Kenney, John P., & Pursuit, Dan G. Teamwork for delinquency control and prevention. In: Police work with juveniles. 3rd ed. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1965. Chapters 16-21, p. 297-374.

The police department must make use of all the resources of the community since it can not hope to solve the complex problem of juvenile delinquency alone. Community resources include: social casework agencies, recreation and group work agencies, health and mental hygiene services, the juvenile court and probation services, and the many civic groups that are interested in the betterment of the community. It is imperative for a police-juvenile officer to know them all and how to work more effectively with them. In a number of respects the organization of services for delinquent children in a community must extend beyond that community's boundaries for reasons of economy. Usually these services are provided on a state level. With the increase in research funds for delinquency prevention programs, there is greater likelihood of developing realistic prevention activities in the coming decade.

No address

3133 Quay, Herbert C., ed. Juvenile delinquency: research and theory. Princeton, New Jersey, D. Van Nostrand, 1965. 365 p.

To provide a handbook of theory and research both for the student and the practitioner, a summary of past work in the field of juvenile delinquency, as well as guidelines for further investigations are given. The main topics discussed include: (1) the meaning of delinquency; (2) social disorganization and delinquent subcultures; (3) family interaction and delinquency; (4) intellectual functioning; (5) personality and delinquency; (6) prediction; (7) delinquency and community action; (8) delinquent treatment in an institutional setting; and (9) delinquency and the educational system. Each chapter includes a summary and a reference list.

Herbert C. Quay, Associate Professor of Psychology and Special Education, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

3134 Wirt, Robert D., & Briggs, Peter F. The meaning of delinquency. In: Quay, Herbert C., ed. Juvenile delinquency: research and theory. Princeton, New Jersey, D. Van Nostrand, 1965. Chapter 1, p.1-26.

There is evidence that delinquency is increasing in terms of number of offenses committed and in terms of rate of delinquent behavior, yet there is no definition nor general agreement on what constitutes delinquency. Most countries, including the U.S.A., have special statutes defining what a juvenile offender is according to age, sex, and acts considered delinquent. The methods of investigation and administrative procedure, however, have always favored the economically advantaged. Further, social customs, cultural values and the double standard creates different attitudes by the police in judging the seriousness of delinquent acts. Moreover, investigations have demonstrated the existence of a great deal of hidden delinquency. The various criminal and social sciences can not agree on an acceptable etiology. These facts reduce and distort the accuracy of statistical information upon which our knowledge and social action is based. In the light of the above difficulties, a good definition of delinquency would have to distinguish the phenomenon of delinquency from closely allied areas in some sensible way, and it should be independent from or specify its dependencies upon other established variables. Following this line of thinking, the delinquent may be defined as: a person whose misbehavior is a relatively serious legal offense which is inappropriate to his level of development; one who is not committed as a result of extremely low intellect; a person who has intracranial organic pathology, or severe neutral or metabolic dysfunction; and a person who is alien to the culture in which he has been reared. Whether or not the individual is apprehended or legally adjudicated is not crucial.

No address

3135 Glaser, Daniel. Social disorganization and delinquent subcultures. In: Quay, Herbert C., ed. Juvenile delinquency: research and therapy. Princeton, New Jersey, D. Van Nostrand, 1965. Chapter 2, p. 27-63.

Social organization and the continuity of cultural conditioning results from man's communication of learning to his descendants. When the culture transmission fails to achieve a certain degree of coordination, one can speak of a social disorganization. Some disorganization is, to a certain extent, a normal result of cultural and social change. Much of this change disturbs patterns of communication between people. Discontinuity of cultural transmission may cause a breakdown in communication between the generations within our institution such as the family or the school. Where there is a breakdown in communication between members of a juvenile generation and the adult world, the former may develop a subculture differing in many ways from that of their elders. When the behavior of a juvenile subculture seriously offends the expectations of adults, it is referred to as a delinquent subculture. Sociological research stresses the relationship between juvenile delinquency and aspects of social disorganization. Complementing delinquent subculture theory are studies demonstrating the concentration of delinquency in slum areas. Various interpretations of this fact have been advanced in sociological theory; to further test current interpretations of the relationship between various aspects of disorganization and delinquency, there is a critical need for more longitudinal research to determine the processes and the rates of change in both development and termination of delinquency.

No address

3136 Peterson, Donald R., & Becker, Wesley C. Family interaction and delinquency. In: Quay, Herbert C., ed. Juvenile delinquency: research and theory. Princeton, New Jersey, D. Van Nostrand, 1965. Chapter 3, p. 63-99.

Parents and other family members are by no means the only agents involved in determining delinquency, but a review of the pertinent literature reveals that mothers and fathers and the various ways they treat their children have much to do with developing dispositions to delinquency. The family functions, in part, to transmit cultural values from one generation to another and from the large social systems outside the family to the members of the family itself. Delinquency is concentrated in certain strata of the social structure, notably among the members of the lower socio-economic class; often this is the reflection of the values of a particular subculture in conflict with middle-class law. Most lower-class children, however, do not become chronically delinquent, and there is evidence that individual families are powerful determiners of proneness to delinquency. Unattractive, hectic, strife-torn homes drive the child into the streets and deprive the parent of many opportunities to exercise a socializing influence. Moreover, the child comes under the influence of any other social groups which happen to be available. Broken homes with their frequently inadequate relationships, short-tempered and difficult parents, and criminal examples set by parents all favor delinquency in the child. Excessive punishment, excessive leniency, absence of positive love-oriented methods, and general lack of affection and attention from parents tend to have the same results. Further study is needed in the field; further refinement of the concept of delinquency along with more prospective research and research of expanded scope should all lead to an improved comprehension of delinquent behavior and of the influence of the family in producing or preventing it.

No address

3137 Caplan, Nathan S. Intellectual functioning. In: Quay, Herbert C., ed. Juvenile delinquency: research and theory. Princeton, New Jersey, D. Van Nostrand, 1965. Chapter 4, p. 100-138.

The role attributed to various intellectual traits in the causation of crime has been the focus of serious concern among criminologists and students of social deviance since long before the advent of tests to measure intelligence. Several decades have passed since attempts were first made to scientifically test the hypothesis that low intelligence was an index of social inadequacy and, therefore, the major explanation of juvenile delinquency. The early assertions that low intelligence was causally related to delinquency appears to have been based upon erroneous assumptions about the nature of both intelligence and juvenile delinquency. The more recent investigations in differential qualitative functioning between delinquents and non-delinquents has revealed differences of two types, each with different implications; one can be explained on the basis of differential schooling and social background, and the other presents

serious difficulties for any interpretation. In order to gain new insight into this problem, it is necessary that the problem itself be redefined and that different investigative procedures be used; what is needed is a reformulation of the problem to allow for the use of research procedures free from both the obvious limitations of official police statistics and of "intelligence" as assessed by IQ-type tests. It would be naive to assert that there is no relationship between intellectual functioning and juvenile delinquency behavior, yet the precise relationship between them awaits more refined methods of investigation.

No address

3138 Quay, Herbert C. Personality and delinquency. In: Quay, Herbert C., ed. Juvenile delinquency: research and theory. Princeton, New Jersey, D. Van Nostrand, 1965. Chapter 5, p. 139-169.

The idea that there are personality characteristics which set delinquents and criminals apart from other human beings has a long history. Much of the early research on this subject, however, was inconclusive. Only the use of more valid tests coupled with greater sophistication in design and analysis might succeed where earlier work failed. Another and potentially even more important facet of the problem lies in the possibility of demonstrating, in a consistent and systematic way, differences in personality between subgroups within the total delinquent group. A review of the more recent studies attempting to demonstrate differences in personality between delinquents and controls leads to the conclusion that while some studies of heterogeneous groups of delinquents have produced interesting and conceptually meaningful results, it now appears that greater rewards will come from the detailed study of more homogeneous subgroups as these may be isolated by statistical means. The research in primary personality dimensions has now provided criminologists with meaningful ways to order or group delinquents, and it appears that seeking the causes and correlates of these dimensions will be more fruitful than attempting to study "the delinquent" or considering delinquents as anything like a psychologically homogeneous group.

No address

3139 Briggs, Peter F., & Wirt, Robert D. Prediction. In: Quay, Herbert C., ed. Juvenile delinquency: research and theory. Princeton, New Jersey, D. Van Nostrand, 1965. Chapter 6, p. 170-208.

The emphasis on delinquency control comes from the desire at all levels of society to change the behavior patterns of nonconforming individuals in order to further general standards of conduct. The concern with delinquency control is an age-old enterprise; yet, recently, behavioral sources have offered some hope of understanding and controlling the criminal nonconformity of the adolescent group. This has been a multi-purpose enterprise with three foci: (1) understanding (theory); (2) prediction; and (3) treatment. Major efforts to predict delinquency have been made in recent years. Historically, the first of these was proposed by the Gluecks in 1950 in a study which attempted to relate the occurrence of psychiatric, personality, and family factors to the occurrence of delinquency. Unfortunately, however, the wrong rates of occurrence of delinquency were examined thus falsifying the results. Other studies have reiterated the inaccuracy of rates and thus it can be said that no careful prediction system has yet been developed. The other major effort has been that of Hathaway and Monachesi and their co-workers who utilized samples of great size and attended to actual rates of anti-social behavior. As yet, these workers have not developed a prototype predictive system, although there appears to be enough data available for them to do so.

No address

3140 Rhodes, William C. Delinquency and community action. In: Quay, Herbert C., ed. Juvenile Delinquency. Princeton, New Jersey. D. Van Nostrand, 1965. Chapter 7, p.209-262.

Juvenile delinquency can be viewed as one kind of discordant behavior which arouses community concern and results in community action. In this perspective, the organized community effort to deal with the problem of juvenile delinquency is part of a total pattern of cultural mechanisms, systems, and agents having responsibility for reconciling the inner nature of the individual with the demands of a particular culture. The socializing systems which have legal sanction from the community to perform these behavior-shaping and concern-reducing operations can be categorized into various groups: (1) the legal-correctional systems; (2) the medical system; (3) the social welfare system; and (4) the education system. A community action conceptualization of the problem of juvenile

delinquency must, necessarily take into account all of the elements of the socializing systems and their operational problems. Professional effort must be distributed in the areas of furthering knowledge, development of new operational patterns, or more effective use of existing patterns; efforts to influence human behavior in particular ways have been made historically by all societies but it is a responsibility of the behavioral scientist to study goals and means more extensively and offer whatever knowledge he can generate in each of the goal areas.

No address

3141 Grant, J. Douglas. Delinquency treatment in an institutional setting. In: Quay, Herbert C., ed. Juvenile delinquency: research and theory. Princeton, New Jersey, D. Van Nostrand, 1965. Chapter 8, p. 263-297.

Treatment and rehabilitation need to be viewed in terms of who is affected, how, by what, and in which social-cultural context. Social class, peer relationship, personality differences, staff characteristics, and institutional climates are some of the influences to be considered in delinquency treatment. Studies of the natural variance in treatments, such as the Borstal and Highfields institutions, tested whether variations in treatment contributed anything to predicting post-treatment behavior beyond predictions based only on prior-to-treatment information. Both studies support the contention that open treatment oriented programs improve post-institutional success. Studies which experimentally varied treatments, such as the California Pilot Intensive Counseling and the U. S. Navy Camp Elliot projects, suggest that treatments which are appropriate for some personality classifications are inappropriate for others. In general, these trends in institution treatment research are apparent: (1) institutions are building innovation and evaluation into their administrations; (2) open approaches to treatment are being expanded into the community; and (3) offenders and ex-offenders are being used in coping with delinquency problems. The latter is part of a general development in the use of the products of social problems in coping with the problem.

No address

3142 Eichorn, John R. Delinquency and the educational system. In: Herbert C. Quay, ed. Juvenile delinquency: research and theory. Princeton, New Jersey, D. Van Nostrand, 1965. Chapter 9, p. 298-337.

Authorities in fields concerned with the welfare of children agree that the school can plan an important role in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. Educators are evidently aware of the school's responsibility, and yet there is some question as to whether all teachers are equally well prepared to understand the problem. Teachers are in a logical position to help in the recognition of delinquent or delinquent-prone youth. They also have to play an important part in the schools' role of prevention and control. For this reason, schools should select teachers who are not only prepared professionally, but are also well-adjusted and capable of working with this type of youth. Hiring of qualified teachers will lessen the chance that schools are aiding and abetting juvenile delinquency. Some authorities believe schools help to cause juvenile delinquency, yet delinquent behavior in school can just as well be a reflection of other factors. One way in which schools help to cause juvenile delinquency is by placing improper academic demands on children. Thus, curricula should be adjusted to meet individual needs. In addition, schools endeavoring to help prevent juvenile delinquency and/or rehabilitate the delinquent must provide many types of special services to meet individual needs. Additional research is needed in the area of delinquency as related to school and there is still a real need for the educator to become involved in research pertaining to problems related to delinquency.

No address

3143 Report of the Assembly interim committee on criminal procedure, 1963-1965. Report 1963-1965. Assembly Interim Committee Reports, 22(8):1-132, 1965-1965.

The present procedures of accumulating data concerning arrests and their dispositions make eradication of arrest records impossible. The basic problem is distribution of such data and the solution lies in more control by responsible agencies to ensure legitimate use in police work. Legislation is therefore recommended that the present statute

making it a misdemeanor to furnish information to other than law enforcement officials be extended to regular salaried peace officers of city police departments and sheriffs offices in the state which require information to serve bona fide law enforcement duties. It is also recommended that where no report of the disposition has been filed with the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation which has the record of arrest, any information furnished by the Bureau ninety days following the arrest may not refer to the arrest but may indicate an inquiry for "identification only" by the agency that made the arrest. It is recommended that the Penal Law be amended to make it a misdemeanor for an employer to question a prospective employee as to whether he has been arrested, detained, or held by any law enforcement agency. Since informants are very valuable in narcotic cases and law enforcement officials are anxious to shield informants, a bill is recommended to provide for nondisclosure of the identity of informants in narcotic cases, when the informants are not material witnesses, for the purpose of showing reasonable cause for making an arrest or search and evidence is produced in open court to justify the reliability of the informant. A bill is recommended to make more effective the involuntary commitment procedure by allowing a police officer to detain a person who he has reasonable cause to believe is addicted to narcotics or in imminent danger of such addiction for twenty-four hours pending filing of petition for involuntary commitment. Conjugal visitation in or near prisons, home furloughs for purposes preparatory to parole, and halfway houses studied to achieve the preservation of the family unit and to alleviate sexual tensions which create a major disciplinary problem in penal institutions are such new ideas that recommendations can only be made for possible future legislation. In order to undertake initial experimentation, legislation is now recommended authorizing temporary release of state prisoners preparatory to parole. To facilitate the work of the grand jury, the penal code should be amended to allow a simple majority of the grand jury to return an indictment rather than the present majority plus two. To remedy the lack of legal counsel for persons called as witnesses before the grand jury, the penal law should be amended to allow these witnesses to retain a counsel to be present during the examination to advise them when they are not obligated to testify or produce material. In recognition of the concern for the welfare of children subject to abuse and in view of the inadequacy of the present law, a bill is recommended making it permissive for physicians to report suspected cases to law enforcement officials and mandatory to report suspected violations to the county welfare department; granting immunity to physicians for liability resulting from such reporting and requiring reports of arrest and reports of suspected violations to be sent to State Department of Welfare where records will be maintained and county departments of welfare will be advised of violations. In connection with telephone monitoring devices (not clandestine like wire tapping but requested by subscriber and related to subscriber's business) if no action is taken by the Public Utilities Commission, legislation should be drafted to require that stickers be placed on telephones minotored to inform the user. The position with respect to therapeutic abortion, legislation is that serious thought should be given to modify the present legislation which is unduly restricted and no longer commands respect. No legislation is recommended as to the use of the citation procedure in lieu of arrest because it was found as a result of responses to questionnaires sent to police chiefs and California courts that the minimal use of the citation procedure is due to lack of implementation and education. Concerning bail, although bail schedules were received from 286 of the 421 judges questioned in 1963 and court depositions in San Francisco were examined for two weeks, the facts were incomplete. Penal law should be amended to require that a copy of all bail schedules for all misdemeanor offenses be sent to the Judicial Council of California as well as to officers in charge of jails within the county. More data is needed for study of administrative problems of bail prior to taking legislative action.

No address

3144 Mabileau, Jean F. Drug addiction. International Criminal Police Review, 20(189): 158-167, 1965.

Because of the great variety of habit-forming and addictive drugs, an internationally acceptable definition of drug addiction has not yet been formulated. In view of the great disparity in defintions, it is perhaps best at the present to keep the term "drug addiction" but to bear in mind that there are many drug addictions. The term would thus designate a number of conditions all characterized by the fact that an individual resorts to one or more narcotic drugs to bring about modifications in his mental state and becomes dependent on it or them. Within drug addiction, the distinction

between cases of addiction resulting from medical treatment and cases of addiction which, both by their causes and by their consequences, pose a social problem. Some of the causes of addiction in various countries include religious motives, medical causes, quasi-medical causes, para-medical use of modern products, economic causes, social causes (poor social integration, sudden disappearance of traditional social structures, the creation of artificial societies). In order to control drug addiction and avoid its nefarious consequences, governments ought to be aware of the latest international developments and regulations concerning the growth and use of addictive substances and also strive to eliminate the many uncontrolled plantations of addictive crops. Only world-wide cooperation can hope to cope with the task.

No address

3145 Viqueira Hinojosa, Antonio. Cases of international proxenetism in Spain. International Criminal Police Review, 20 (189):175-178, 1965.

The "white slave trade" is not a serious problem in Spain. Girls attracted to foreign ways can, however, fall into the clutches of unscrupulous individuals who play upon their desire for travel and exotic adventure or upon the belief in alluring prospects of artistic success or fabulous positions abroad. Several cases point out that the usual method involves enticing young women through artistic companies or employment agencies and sending them abroad in such circumstances that force them to accept disreputable positions. To combat this white slave trade, supervision of the usual places of enticement should be increased; on the international level, an effort should be made to collect and correlate every country's legal provisions governing conditions for emigration and to guarantee the equity of contracts for girls to work as performers or in other capacities.

No address

3146 Youth House, New York City. Report on experimental field trips using public transportation, by Doreen Aylward A. New York, September 1965, 13 p. mimeo.

The experiences of field trips with large groups of children from a detention setting proved to be a successful and considerable contribution to the program. These trips, however, were restricted to the school vacations and therefore provided a series of isolated experiences rather than a basic outgoing contribution to the program. Other points of concern were that the selection of sites and activities was made on the basis of mass interest and, therefore, the varied interests of individuals or small groups always had to be sacrificed. Furthermore, the mass transportation entailed by these field trips proved costly. In an effort to cope with these problems, it was decided that every effort should be made to meet the children's needs, regardless of the size of the group involved: this entailed use of public transportation and an increase in size of staff, but in the long run it proved that such programs, properly handled, can be of real educational and therapeutic value.

No address

3147 Weston, Paul B. Supervision in the Administration of Justice: police correction courts. Springfield, Illinois. Charles C. Thomas, 1965. 188 p.

The administration of justice is a form of social control whereby a community assigns to a system of agencies those members of the population who have been officially identified as lawbreakers. As a means of reaching the best current approach to the crime problem, the divisive factors existing between law enforcement, the courts and corrections must be reduced. These historical divisions that prescribe the fusion of these concepts is a weapon used by the criminal against those who hope to control his criminality. A common core of problems faced by these different agencies warrants a commonality of concepts in the field of supervision. This reciprocity will remove the weapon used by the lawbreaker.

Paul B. Weston, Associate Professor, Department of Government & Police Science & Administration, Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California

3148 Atkinson, David. Growing up in prison. Prison Service Journal, 5(17):2-13, 1965.

Observations made of young offenders under twenty-one sentenced to life imprisonment for murder in Britain revealed that there is little physically and mentally to distinguish them from other delinquents except that they tend to be less mature, less sophisticated, and their previous convictions few and minor. Sometimes their offense has all the characteristics of an accident; some of the factors which this group of offenders have in common are unresolved emotional conflicts and a situation producing intolerable fear or resentment. In almost every instance the murder occurred because of a trivial situation and because of a childish inability to cope with crisis. In prison they appear insensitive with regard to the seriousness of their crime, yet their sense of guilt is frequently so strong that it can not be acknowledged adequately. Psychotherapy may be of value in selective cases; for the majority, a supportive relationship with the correction worker, particularly a fatherly officer, may succeed in relieving anxiety and in assisting a comeback. For the youngest among them, the presence of women is very useful. Homosexual relationships are common but, as normal sexual activities are impossible, need not be disturbing. The adjustment to prison life is made, for better or for worse, within the first two years; the disabling effects of imprisonment are not easy to assess, but, of all offenders, only this small group is destined to pass from childhood into adulthood in the supra-paternal environment of secure custody. Prison does not deprive these offenders of intellectual, religious, and artistic freedom and to help them grasp this fact is the one certain weapon with which the destructive effects of long imprisonment can be counteracted.

No address

3149 Nobby and Jao. The murder bill. Prison Service Journal, 5(17):14-20, 1965.

Reactions to the bill to abolish capital punishment in Britain have been mainly concerned with provisions for the punishment of convicted murderers. Suggestions have been made that there should be an alternative deterrent of a minimum sentence of twenty or twenty-five years. Those who have studied the effects of long-term imprisonment have come to the conclusion that ten years is the very maximum that the average man can endure without severe human deterioration. The prospect of becoming a human vegetable may cause newly convicted murderers to become unbalanced and commit suicide. In 1960, out of ninety-eight persons who committed non-capital murder carrying a life sentence which, in practice, results in an average nine to ten year imprisonment, twenty-nine committed suicide. In 1962, thirty-five out of 108 took their lives. Another aspect which deserves consideration is that, for a man serving a twenty to thirty year sentence, there is no lever with which correctional authorities can enforce discipline. As far as the protection of society from a released murderer is concerned, the chances of his killing again are less than that of the average citizen killing once. Out of seventy-six murderers released from British prisons between 1955 and 1960, only two were subsequently convicted of any crime. The present system whereby the Home Secretary, assisted by various prison personnel, determines the actual length of each life sentence is both effective and logical; the correction worker who has known a man for years is better equipped to determine whether a man can be safely released than the judge who has known him for only a matter of days.

No address

3150 Angus, I. A. Netherlands penal system. Prison Service Journal, 5(17):35-38, 1965.

As in France, Dutch law is codified and there is no common law in the Anglo-Saxon sense. Anyone arrested by police can be detained for only four days; the case must then be handed over to the Public Prosecutor who undertakes the preliminary and subsequent examination. Until the prosecutor has completed his case, the defendant is remanded to prison custody because there is no bail; this can take up to as much as a year or more. In the event of a finding of not guilty, the defendant can claim compensation but does not appear likely to get it. Fifty forensic psychiatrists submit about 2,000 psychiatric reports annually to the courts; examinations are made at the Psychiatric Observation Institute of the Prison Service. The offender whose responsibility is diminished may serve two-thirds of his sentence in prison and the final one-third in a mental hospital. Psychopaths form the majority of these cases and it appears that after the final one-third of the sentence the offender may still remain in the hospital indefinitely.

In penal institutions emphasis is on group retraining and group treatment and state and private organizations blend their efforts. Welfare services are extensive and much effort is being put into keeping prisoners out of prison if at all possible; seventy-seven percent of all probationers keep out of further conflict with the law.

No address

3151 Gibson, Elaine. The Circle Trust. Prison Service Journal, 17(5):45-48, 1965.

Circle Trust was established in 1964 to aid released inmates in London. Its main purpose is to provide a place for ex-prisoners, male and female, where they could relax during their free time, a shelter from the cold and rain, a change from their lodgings, and some security from the rest of the community. It is open weekdays from 5 p. m. to 11 p.m. and weekends 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. Most members come once or twice a week to discuss their problems and engage in recreational activities; all keep in close contact by telephone. The knowledge that help is available at all times frequently relieves the panic which leads to the commission of new offenses. Many members are non-offenders who have a desire to help their fellow man, and the mixing of male and female attendance offsets the all-male influence of the prison. It is hoped that the dialogue which starts between the club and a member will eventually enable men to join the mainstream of life and society.

No address

3152 Mandel, Nathan G., & Parsonage, William H. An experiment in adult "group-parole" supervision. Crime and Delinquency, 11(4):313-325, 1965.

An eighteen month controlled experimental study was made with forty-one male adult parolees to compare the adjustment of those supervised in biweekly group meetings with the adjustment of those supervised individually. Parolees released from the State Prison were assigned to an experimental group of fifteen men, or one of the two control groups of thirteen each. They were assigned on a group frequency matching basis for variables of race, marital status, education, intelligence, occupational class, class of offense, previous felonies, previous paroles, and institutional privilege losses. Comparisons between groups were made on the basis of social adjustment ratings and months on parole without revocation. In overall parole adjustment, the experimental group was significantly more successful than either control group. Group parole supervision was found to be more effective and economical, showed no adverse effects when parolees were permitted to associate under controlled conditions, reduced social distance between parolee and parole officer, and increased parolees' self-esteem by allowing them intensive participation in determining their own goals while under supervision.

No address

3153 Saari, Rosemary C., & Vinter, Robert D. Group treatment strategies in juvenile correctional programs. Crime and Delinquency, 11(4):326-340. 1965.

Direct and indirect approaches to group treatment of juveniles recently utilized by juvenile correctional agencies, including closed institutions, minimum security or work camps, courts, and detached worker, and street gang programs in open community agencies were examined to identify their distinguishing features and to assess their usefulness. Direct group methods were classified into three categories: (1) group education; (2) group counseling; and (3) group therapy. Indirect methods were divided into institutional management and social milieu treatment. Each method was examined with reference to variables relevant to the entire range of treatment: goals, program focus, client and staff characteristics and role patterns, and evaluation of treatment. Certain conditions were found to determine the effectiveness of any selected approach. Some of them are: the use of peer groups as a means for behavioral change, the selection of properly trained personnel, and the integration of services within an agency.

No address

3154 Irwin, Olive T. Group reporting in juvenile probation. Crime and Delinquency, 11(4):341-348, 1965.

Experiences with group probation reporting indicate that it has advantages over individual reporting. Probation officers without special training can conduct this kind of group effectively, and the probation officer's position of authority, contrary to traditional belief, adds to the therapeutic process. The experiments conducted by a juvenile probation department involved three groups: (1) five pre-adolescent boys; (2) seven adolescent boys; and (3) six adolescent girls. Techniques with each group varied in accordance with their different needs. Some significant changes in the probationers were a marked decrease in unexcused failure to report, increased verbal communications, greater receptivity to information and reeducation, and a more positive attitude towards probation. Advantages to the probation officer include a richer fund of diagnostic and evaluative material from the groups and a saving of time.

Olive T. Irwin, Syracuse University School of Social Work, Syracuse, New York

3155 Faust, Frederic L. Group counseling with juveniles by staff without professional training in group work. Crime and Delinquency, 11(4):349-354, 1965.

To face the challenge of improving services to juvenile probationers, using the existing resources, the Franklin County, Ohio, Juvenile Court developed a limited group counseling program involving 102 boys and girls. After one year of operation, evaluation of data indicated that: (1) probation officers without professional training in group work can function effectively in a limited group counseling program; (2) a substantial number of juvenile probationers can benefit significantly from this group counseling; and (3) the effectiveness of probation officers in handling a heavy caseload, and the quality of probation services offered by them can be greatly improved by the use of group counseling as a supervisory technique.

No address

3156 Crites, M. Mark. Group counseling for probationers and staff. Crime and Delinquency, 11(4):355-359, 1965.

The Sacramento County, California, Probation Department initiated a group counseling program which provided continuing training for the probation officers working with juvenile groups throughout the existence of each officer's group. At the same time, these officers were members of their own adult groups. This helped to provide first hand experience of group processes as well as the opportunity to profit from personal involvement in a group. Twelve officers started their groups in September 1963. Eleven groups were still operating in May, 1964. Reports indicated that the adjustment of the juveniles in these groups was improved. Staff group counseling demonstrated an increase of effective communication among the officers and a general rise in staff morale.

No address

3157 Douglas, Earl D., Fike, David, & Wierzbinski, Ervin J. Effects of group counseling. Crime and Delinquency, 11(4): 360-365, 1965.

Six juvenile probationers were selected on the basis of prior social and psychological studies to participate in a series of group counseling sessions administered by staff members of the Lucas County, Ohio, Family Court Center. To measure the effectiveness of group therapy in rehabilitating these probationers, objective tests, Gordon Personal Inventory and Profile, were administered at the start and at the conclusion of the program. Positive changes were noticed in all ofthe probationers. The test results revealed that a number of attitudes were modifiable through group counseling. Further use of such tests may prove valuable in the selection of probationers who may most benefit from group counseling.

No address

3158 Wiener, Frederick. Vocational guidance for delinquent boys. Crime and Delinquency, 11(4):366-374, 1965.

The assistance of the Vocational Guidance Service was requested by a probation officer to organize a group vocational guidance program for seven delinquent boys who had little knowledge of job demands and their own capacities. The purposes of this experimental project were to help the boys to increase their staying power in school, develop sound vocational and educational goals, improve their scholastic work, and develop better self-images. From their group and individual guidance experiences, the boys developed a more realistic perception of work and of the value of remaining in school. Also observed was greater confidence in their academic ability. At the end of the six month program, all the boys were still in school.

No address

3159 Reed, Amos, & Hinsey, W. Cecil. A demonstration project for defective delinquents. Crime and Delinquency, 11(4):375-383, 1965.

A rehabilitation program was developed for defective delinquents by the MacLaren School for Boys. Initially, ten boys were transferred from the training school campus to a group foster home located on a combination farm and ranch which provided opportunities for learning a variety of vocational skills. A remedial teacher gave academic instruction and directed craft and occupational therapy programs. The boys continued to receive professional services and supervision from the MacLaren staff. Results indicate that defective delinquents are able to adjust more adequately to this type of setting than to that of the training school. Progress was evident in both personal and social adjustment.

Amos Reed, MacLaren School for Boys, Woodburn, Oregon

3160 Walther, Regis H., & McCune, Shirley D. Juvenile court judges in the United States. Part II: working styles and characteristics. Crime and Delinquency, 11(4):384-393, 1965.

The working styles and characteristics of contemporary juvenile court judges were measured through the Job Analysis and Interest Measurement, a self-report inventory measuring behavioral styles, work preferences, and values. The data suggest that the highly regarded juvenile court judge tends to be supportive and sympathetic rather than punitive and aggressive in his relationship with other persons. On the other hand, lawyers who did not become judges place greater value on status and intellectual achievement. Judges also tend to identify more with authority, while lawyers tend to be more individualistic. The three major professions within the court system (lawyers who become judges, social workers who become probation officers and welfare workers, and policemen who become youth officers) were found to share a social service orientation and a sympathetic, supportive relationship with other people. They differed in that police youth officers favored external controls, social workers favored internal controls, and the judges took a position between the two. The results suggest common orientation and possible points of conflict among the professions participating in the work of the juvenile court.

No address

3161 Ellison, Willie S. Portrait of a glue sniffer. Crime and Delinquency, 11(4):394-399, 1965.

A study of glue sniffing was initiated in 1962 by the Juvenile Probation Department, Santa Clara County, California. The results from the first year of the study indicate that glue sniffing is a form of delinquent behavior and a symptom of large social problems. The young offenders show anxiety, passivity, withdrawal from social situations, disorganization, limited capacity for learning, and fragmented or brittle personalities; multiple social, cultural, and economic factors are predominant in all cases. There is no evidence to show that a person can become physically addicted to glue fumes. However, one can become psychologically dependent on sniffing. Glue sniffers have many of the basic personality characteristics of the alcoholic and drug addict.

No address

3162 Cressey, Donald R. Social psychological foundations for using criminals in the rehabilitation of criminals. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 2(2): 49-59, 1965.

The principle of differential association and the broader symbolic interactionist theory provide the foundations for the development of a set of theories for the rehabilitation of criminals and delinquents. If social conduct is a function of attitudes embodied in words learned from membership and reference groups, then attempts to change that conduct should concentrate on processes for some verbalizations and acquiring others. In these processes, criminals and delinquents themselves can be used effectively to introduce guilt and shame into the psychological makeup of those who would commit crime, as well as to avoid production of further criminality, or a different form of criminality, among the population whose change is sought.

No address

3163 Babst, Dean V., & Mannering, John W. Probation versus imprisonment for similar types of offenders. A comparison by subsequent violations. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 2(2):60-71, 1965.

Male offenders who were imprisoned were compared with similar types who were placed on probation to determine which program produces less subsequent criminal activity. In Wisconsin, 7,614 cases strategically comparable in original disposition, county of commitment, type of offense, number of prior felonies and marital status were examined. Of the first felony offenders, those on parole had lower violation rates than those imprisoned and then paroled. For probationers and parolees with one prior felony, rates were about the same. For those with two or more prior felonies, violation rates were higher for probationers than parolees. The frequency with which judges sentenced offenders to probation rather than incarceration varied directly with the extent to which the offenders were likely to violate. Judges tended to place those offenders with low violation rates on probation, the major exception being assault cases, where imprisonment was more frequently used.

No address

3164 Warman, Roy E., & Hannum, Thomas E. MMPI pattern changes in female prisoners. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 2(2):72-76, 1965.

A test was conducted on inmates at the Iowa Women's Reformatory to determine whether personality test results obtained shortly after admission will change after the initial shock of incarceration has lessened. Fifty inmates were administered MMPI's shortly after admission to prison and again six months later. No significant differences in test-retest scores or profiles were found, although there was a significant reduction in the variability of D, Hy and MF scales. In this female sample, the concern about the effects of the initial period of incarceration on personality test results was seen to be unfounded.

No address

3165 Ball, John C., & Simpson, Alice. The extent of recidivism among juvenile delinquents in a metropolitan area. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 2(2):77-84, 1965.

A study of officially recorded delinquency in Lexington, Kentucky Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area found that sixty percent of the boys and forty-eight percent of the girls appearing in court in 1960 had two or more recorded offenses from 1952 through 1961. The mean age at the time of the first court appearance for the male recidivists was 12.9. These results indicate that juvenile delinquency has an early commencement, persists throughout adolescence, is widespread, and is endemic to lower class census tracts.

No address

3166 Weinberg, S. Kirson. Urbanization and male delinquency in Ghana. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 2(2): 85-94, 1965.

Urbanization in Ghana involves the local community, the family, the school, and the peer group in a continuous sequence of influences upon the behavior of youth. Initial effects of urbanization are a disproportionate age concentration, an uneven male-female ratio, and the diminution of

traditional kinship controls. The male delinquency which occurs as a consequence of these factors in both the central city and the adjacent villages is also affected by the urban gangs that roam into the villages periodically to steal and recruit members. Delinquent behavior may be seen as an adaptation by youths who have become alienated from the family and school and are thrust into a marginal social position for which the urban community lacks the institutions and agencies to channel the youngsters' needs and energies into conventional outlets. In this anomic state, some boys become attracted to deviant peers in the street society and look to them for guidance.

No address

3167 Pennsylvania. Parole Board. A study of sentences imposed for new offenses committed on parole. [Harrisburg], 1965, 5 p. mimeo.

To determine the types of sentences imposed onparolees who had committed crimes on parole a study was made of 105 parolees who were returned to prison as convicted parole violators during May, June and July 1965. It was found that only eleven out of the 105 offenders received the maximum sentence provided by law. Out of thirty-two violators returned to prison for burglary, none received the maximum term. The longest sentence given was three and one half to thirteen years. Of twelve parolees returned for armed robbery, none received the maximum term of twenty years; two of the twelve received the maximum sentence of ten years for robbery without assault. Of ten parolees who were reincarcerated for larceny, two received the five year maximum sentence. Of fifteen arrested on parole for sex offenses, only three received the maximum provided by law. Of five arrested for violation of drug laws, only one received the maximum sentence of ten years, and of six parole violators arrested for forgery or fraud the longest sentence imposed was for a maximum of three years even though the maximum could have been ten years.

No address

3168 Loane, Jabez W. Treason and aiding the enemy. Military Law Review, 30(October):43-81, 1965.

The current law of treason, evolving from its origin in English law, defines two types of civil treason. The interpretation of "treason by levying war" has graduated from riots and forcible resistance to a definition limiting it to actual rebellion against the Government. Treason committed "by adhering to the enemy; giving him aid and comfort" encompasses two phases. The commission of one act without the other element being present does not constitute treason. It has also been interpreted that a specific intent must be indicated. The jurisdictional aspects of treason in the act include not only acts of citizens committed "elsewhere," but has also been construed to include acts committed by resident aliens. While the Nationality Act of 1940 opened the door to voluntary expatriation, the provisions are strictly construed when compliance is offered as an excuse or defense to the crime of treason committed outside the country. As to resident aliens, they are deemed capable of committing treasonable acts since they owe a temporary allegiance to the country by virtue of their residence therein and the enjoyment of the protection of its laws. Of all the defenses offered, that of duress has been the only consistently successful one to the charge of treason. It is concluded that treason has entered an area of obsolescence and is passing rapidly to the obsolete since, in a time of "cold war," there is little chance that treason can legally be committed. However, the security needs of the state are considered to be adequately covered by such offenses or espionage, sedition, advocating the overthrown of the Government, and failure to register as a subversive organization.

No address

3169 West, Luther C. The significance of the Jencks Act in military law. Military Law Review, 30(October):83-99, 1965.

The grave predicament in federal criminal law enforcement which resulted from the Supreme Court decision in Jencks v. United States led Congress to pass the so-called Jencks Act in 1958 to protect government files from needless disclosure and to prevent defense fishing expeditions. Under the Act, "the defendant is entitled, after a witness called by the United States has testified on direct examination, to any

written statement signed or otherwise adopted or approved by him which is in the possession of the government and which relates to the subject matter as to which the witness has testified." The act circumscribes what may be obtained and measures the right to obtain statements and reports in the possession of the United States and the procedure to be used in obtaining them. Despite conflicting court decisions on the matter of prejudice flowing from the Jencks Act violations, it is concluded that the ruling accounted in Ogden v. United States 323 F. 2d 818, 1963, that the good faith destruction of Jencks Act evidence where a reasonable substitute is made available at trial level is not a violation of the Jencks Act, is a sound rule of law, and should be followed by both federal and military courts. However, the problem is unresolved where there has been bad faith and negligent destruction of Jencks Act evidence, regardless of whether a suitable evidentiary substitute is available. It is submitted that where there is negligent or bad faith destruction of Jencks Act evidence and no substitute evidence existed, the reight of the defendant to examine any statement within the purview of the law is absolute and the charges should be dismissed. However, where there is substitute evidence available for lost or destroyed evidence, the harmless error rule would more than likely be applied and bar the application of Jencks Act sanctions. Since the question of lost or destroyed evidence subject to Jencks Act discovery will undoubtedly be litigated in military courts, staff judge advocates must make certain that military police agencies and Article 32 investigator retain all Jencks Act evidence until final review of the case is completed.

No address

3170 Chopra, G. S., and Chopra, Paramjeet Singh. Studies of 300 Indian drug addicts with special reference to psychosociological aspect, etiological and treatment. Bulletin on Narcotics, 17(2):1-9, 1965.

A study was made of the characteristics, etiological factors, and the results of treatment of 300 drug addicts in Calcutta, India eighty-five percent were addicted to opium and cannabis, the rest to morphine, heroin, pethidine and new psychotropic drugs. Fifty-three percent turned to drugs because of personality problems, pathological character structures, various kinds of complexes, and inability to face the realities of life. Illness and quasi-medical use of drugs were responsible for addiction in thirty percent of the cases while in 16.1 percent of the cases the habit was the result of environmental factors, particularly poverty. Causal factors determined the type of treatment given to the patients who were categorized into four groups according to the etiology and intensity of addiction. Patients who had been exposed to accidental exhaustion, hunger, poverty and those who acquired the habit for social reasons were easily treated. Good results were obtained with patients whose addiction was the result of physical or psychological illness. A small group had resorted to drug addiction in order to solve their deep-seated personality problems. These patients had pathological character structures and presented serious therapeutic problems. With psychotherapeutic care a few became amenable to treatment and it was then not difficult to withdraw the drug. Those suffering from incurable diseases did not respond to the treatment. The results of treatment were encouraging after the patients had been properly prepared; sudden withdrawal proved to be more successful than gradual withdrawal. Treatment was successful in 213 cases of whom 166 underwent sudden withdrawal and forty-seven gradual withdrawal. There were fifty-one relapses during the post withdrawal stage leaving 162 persons (fifty-four percent) who were completely relieved of their habits. Except for ten who are not traceable, all are leading normal lives.

No address

3171 United Nations Consultative Group on Narcotics Problems in Asia and the Far East. Bulletin on Narcotics, 17(2):39-46, 1965.

The United Nations Consultative Group on Narcotics Problems in Asia and the Far East met in Tokyo from February 3 to 12, 1964. It was organized as a regional project under a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations which established the continuing program of technical assistance in narcotics control. The conclusions and recommendations adopted by the group concerned the production of narcotic drugs, illicit traffic, control of narcotic drugs, repression of illicit traffic, the problems of drug addiction, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts, and technical assistance.

No address

3172 Pankratz, Loren D., & Buchan, Gerald. Exploring psychodramatic techniques with defective delinquents. Group Psychotherapy, 18(3):136-141, 1965.

In order to explore some of the possibilities of psychodramatic techniques, an experimental group was formed in a ward for defective delinquents. Subjects selected for the group were of AAMD intelligence level one and two and from fifteen to twenty-eight years old. Psychodrama sessions were introduced with as little explanation as possible; the group was merely told that they were going to have a group meeting and that they would act out the things they wanted to talk about. The techniques used during the first few exploratory sessions were: identifying double and contrary double, modeling, role training, role selection, and soliloquy. It was demonstrated that psychodrama was a tool which can be used with defective delinquents. Treatment methods on the ward were expanded by its use, but the degree of therapeutic gain could not be substantiated.

No address

3173 Smith, Alexander B., Berlin, Louis, & Bassin, Alexander. Hostility and silence in client-centered group therapy with adult offenders. Group Psychotherapy, 18(3):191-198, 1965.

The most important function of the client-oriented group therapist is to create an atmosphere in which group members feel at ease to discuss their personal problems, examine their feelings, and communicate their actions to the group. The therapist does not interpret, no matter how tempting the situation may be for interpretation. The physical setting in which sessions take place should not be distracting and uncomfortable; rather, the group should sit around a table in a pleasant room with neutral colors and comfortable chairs. Some behavioral responses suggesting defiance of authority and therapist baiting include silence which may last for as long as an hour. It may have different meanings: it may be that group members are thinking what to say and how to express it; it may mean that the group is passively waiting for something to happen; it may mean that group members are reluctant to speak before strangers and need help in making the initial adjustment to the group; the group may be waiting to be assured that what they say is important and will not be punished; finally, the group may be expressing hostility towards the therapist. The therapist overcomes silence as resistance constructively with non-directive, non-punitive, and reassuring techniques.

No address

3174 Garcia Basalo, Carlos. La formacion de personal para los procesos correccionales en America Latina. (The training of personnel for correctional institutions in Latin America.) Revista Penal y Penitenciaria, 25(1963):1-18, 1963. (Reprint)

Neither the most advanced programs of treatment nor the most modern facilities, in themselves, can give the desired results in terms of rehabilitation of offenders. Only with properly trained personnel can these assets be put to best use. The personnel of correctional institutions must be of the highest character, physically and psychologically adapted to their jobs, acquainted with the social goals of their profession and familiar with the means of reaching those goals. It is too often true that political appointees are placed in the highest administrative jobs in penal institutions, overseeing the work of trained professionals. To overcome this, definite standards and qualifications must be established for each position in the correctional system. To attain these qualifications, it is understood that personnel will have to attend special schools or expanded criminology courses in the university. Scholarships must be established to assist personnel in receiving the education they will need. Recommendations include: (1) the formation of schools and courses of criminology in those countries which do not already have them; (2) the establishment of training courses for personnel who are not now qualified for the jobs they hold; (3) that the United Nations concentrate aid programs in the field of criminology in Latin America; and (4) that recommendations included in certain manuals issued by the United Nations in the field of criminology be adopted as minimum standards for treatment of criminals in Latin America.

No address

3175 Schorn. Der gerichtliche Sachverstandige und die richterliche Urteilsfindung im Strafverfahren. (The court expert and judicial sentencing.) Goltdammer's Archiv fur Strafrecht, no vol.(10):299-307, 1965.

The West German courts have tended to assign greater responsibilities to the expert witness in criminal court than is justified by his training. Concern has been expressed over this trend, and judges have been reproached for allowing the conclusions of experts, rather than their own, to form the basis of their judgments. There is some truth to these allegations, especially in view of the widespread practice of court experts to go beyond their assignments: they tend to supplement their examinations of the material which is presented to them by the court with the questioning of witnesses or other persons and the examining of other documents even when not requested to do so. The law of criminal procedure empowers the judge to forego the services of an expert if he is able to evaluate the evidence on the basis of his own experience and training. Where expert witnesses are indispensable, they are, as all other witnesses, merely the means of finding the truth. The expert's function is to present the facts which can be obtained only on the basis of observation made by a specialist thus helping the judge to make an objective evaluation. The judge is the master of the judicial process and the final decision and, as such, it is his task to direct the activities of the court expert. The judge determines the value of the expert's opinion and the significance which it may have for the sentence. If he agrees with the opinion, it has to form part of the sentence and it must be evident that it is based on valid legal concepts. If there are contradictions between the written and oral statements of the expert, it is the judge's responsibility to point them out. If they can not be reconciled satisfactorily, a new expert may have to be appointed. A distinct trend in West German Supreme Court decisions is to clearly define and circumscribe the functions of the judge and the court expert in order to assure just sentences.

No address

3176 Cremona, J. J. The jury system in Malta. The American Journal of Comparative Law, 13(4):570-583, 1964.

The jury system in Malta consists of nine members including a foreman. There are two lists of jurors, one for the trial of Maltese speaking persons, ordinary jurors, and one for the trial of English speaking persons, special jurors. Out of these lists, two shorter lists of foremen are formed. The lists are drawn up yearly and deposited in boxes. Each month, the foremen and jurors are chosen by ballot. The jury is segregated and unpaid for its service. In Malta, the defense has the last word before the jury. The jury must give a separate verdict for each offense charged and for each person accused, and each verdict must show the number of votes that concurred. The verdict requires the concurrence of six votes, a two-thirds majority. Recommendation for mercy, or a verdict of guilty may be made by a juror, stating his reason for so doing. If the accused is found insane, the verdict must be not guilty. The jury system in Malta has appreciable affinity with the English system. It functions extremely well and is generally hailed by the press and the public as a necessity in the field of criminal justice.

No address

3177 Sklar, Ronald B. The parole law instruction in capital cases. Brooklyn Law Review, 31(2):282-296, 1965.

The New York Penal Code, in effect since 1963, adopts a two-stage procedure in cases where the death penalty may be imposed. The jury first determines the guilt or innocence of the defendant, and, if found guilty, the same jury thus decides in an entirely separate proceeding whether the penalty should be life imprisonment or death. The law also requires the trial court to instruct the jury in the penalty proceedings on all appropriate matters "including the law relating to the possible release or parole of a person sentenced to life imprisonment." Sentencing procedure of a like nature and the same requirement as to instructions relative to the possibility of parole are provided for in the Proposed New York Penal Law as well as the Proposed Official Draft of the Model Penal Code. In determining what instruction would be correct under the Model Penal Code and the New York Statute to secure presentation to the jury of the

subject of parole in manners fairest to the person on trial, it is recommended that on the issue of what penalty should be imposed, the jury should be allowed to consider that the defendant will, in the future, be eligible for consideration for release or parole. They should also be advised that the defendant may be paroled under specified conditions and adequate supervision only if he no longer poses an unreasonable threat or risk of danger to society. Such information eliminates any misconceptions the jury may have about the parole system. The instruction also averts the kind of speculation on the ability of the parole system to make a correct decision which may result in the imposition of an inappropriate penalty.

Ronald B. Sklar, Instructor, Brooklyn Law School, 375 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, New York, 11201

3178 Lynch, Thomas A., Schweitzer, Mitchell D., Johnson, Paul B., Moore, Leonard P., & Kuh, Richard H. (Panel on pre-trial discovery in criminal cases. Speeches at the Conference of the National District Attorneys Association, 21 August, 1964, New York City.) Brooklyn Law Review, 31(2): 320-340, 1965.

The trend in state and federal courts and the state legislatures, in recent years, has been to liberalize pre-trial discovery for the defense in criminal cases. Prosecuting officials are in agreement that further extension of discovery in criminal cases which are not truly adversary proceedings would make the task of the state already at a disadvantage since it bears the reciprocal right of discovery has worked successfully in civil cases it should work in criminal cases is contradicted by the fact that in criminal matters, the accused has no reciprocal duty to allow discovery by the state, and can pick over the state's evidence at his leisure and make his defense fairly or fouly. Discovery has come to be looked upon as a unilateral proceeding. While the Supreme Court of California recently indicated that there should be some bilateral discovery, recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court have tended to emphasize only the unilateral aspect of this problem. It is concluded that an intensive amount of intelligent thinking should be engaged in by prosecuting officials in trying to anticipate some of the changes which are imminent in the law and to try and prepare for them by suggesting legislation which might possibly circumvent the tremendous effect that these opinions can have.

No address

3179 Devitt, Edward J. Ten practical suggestions about federal jury instructions. Federal Rules Decisions, 38(1):75-79, 1965.

Ten suggestions, relating to federal jury instructions, are offered to increase the jury's understanding of the judge's charge. (1) Proposed instructions should be in writing. (2) Instructions should be limited and not repetitive in order to avoid confusion. (3) Instructions should be objective, not argumentative. (4) Instructions should be in clear, concise, understandable language. (5) Suggested instructions should be supported by accurate citations. (6) Only pertinent instructions must be given. (7) Instructions should be given in logical sequence so as not to confuse the jury. (8) Formalized or pattern instructions must be tailored to the case. (9) Federal judges should make impartial comments on the evidence. (10) The instructions should be given in a loud, clear voice and in a conversational tone.

No address

3180 Cohen, Fred. Law, lawyers and poverty. Texas Law Review, 43(7):1072-1093, 1965.

The current focus on poverty and demand for lawyers for the poor recognize that the poor must live within the same legal framework as the affluent without a voice capable of effecting legislative change, and without counseling to avoid legal problems. Basically, the law for the poor is a law of negative sanctions, waiver of rights, and failure to exercise existing rights. Some of the areas where the poor are at a disadvantage because of unavailability of competent legal representation are in (1) family law, where they lack the ability to take advantage of the divorce laws to dissolve unsatisfactory marriages; (2) administrative law, where they lack adequate representation of their claims before city, state or federal agencies which disperse the various welfare, social security, low-cost housing,

and other administrative services; (3) landlord-tenant relationship, where constant pressure against slumlords is necessary to obtain repairs and improvements; (4) consumer problems relating to deferred-payment purchases, inadequate laws, and corrupt practices; (5) hospitalization for mental illnesses; and (6) criminal process. In the legal service program, part of the war on poverty, the Office of Economic Opportunity promulgated the following general principles. (1) The formulation and administration of community action programs (C.A.P.) is for the local community. (2) The C.A.P. is to mobilize all the resources of a community in a coordinated attack on poverty. (3) The persons to be served should be active participants in all phases of the new programs. (4) Legal service programs cannot discriminate on the basis of race, creed, color, religion, or national origin. (5) The local community, with few exceptions, must contribute at least ten percent to the cost of the program. A close association between the bar, the bench, the social service organizations, the community to be served and, where possible, a law school would be ideal. The fears and suspicions of the American Bar Association of possible federal competition with private legal aid must give way and allow the peculiar skills and influence of lawyers to be enlisted in the national effort to eradicate poverty.

No address

3181 Miller, Arthur Selwyn. On the interdependence of law and the behavioral sciences. Texas Law Review, 43(7):1094-1101, 1965.

The legal profession has for many years recognized that the law is not an autonomous discipline or study but must be seen in and as a reflection of the social context in which it exists. Law and legal process can no longer be left to lawyers. The assistance and insight of social and even natural scientists must be enlisted to attain a true understanding of law and the legal process in order to develop adequate rules about law as distinguished from rules of law. Law and legal process must become part of the liberal education dispersed in our colleges and universities and the focus should be on the development of meaningful rules about law and its operation in society. Likewise, behavioral scientists and others in the universities must see that law is an indispensable and irreducible factor in all of the human problems they study. While behavioral sciences are currently in a primitive stage and do not have all the answers to human problems, they do enable us to ask some of the proper questions about law and can improve our understanding of how courts and other official organs operate. Law schools have, for too long, been court-oriented. The legal education should be extended to analyze the impact of judicial decisions in American society; to study the extra-legal factors which enter into the decisional process; and to inquire into how judges actually operate. Attention should also be given to the substantive aspects of the public administration, to the legislature, and to the interaction between court and bureaucracy and court and interest group and their roles in the legal process. A full understanding of the law can only be achieved through a synthesis of learning. It will not do to ignore any discipline or any insight for realization of this ultimate goal. It will require thinking in terms of "process" rather than of a static system, thinking by way of models, and thinking which formulates and tests hypotheses.

Arthur Selwyn Miller, Professor of Law, Law School and Graduate School of Public Law, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

3182 American Judicature Society. Judicial salaries in the United States. Chicago, 1965, no paging. (Information Sheet No. 31)

A survey was made of the salaries of judges of the Supreme, Intermediate Appelate and Federal Trial Courts throughout the United States in 1965 and compared with the salaries of 1963.

American Judicature Society, 1155 East 60 Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

3183 National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Pilot conference on juvenile protection, Marianna, Florida, September 8-10, 1964. National P.T.A. Bulletin, 32(8): 5, 6, 8, 1965.

P.T.A. leaders should know the problems facing children who must go to court and the problems facing juvenile courts. The juvenile court is American in origin and follows the procedure of acting in the interest of a child under a statutory age who has violated the law. All juvenile courts have jurisdiction over abandoned, neglected

delinquents and mentally defective and physically handicapped children. When the juvenile court is a family court or domestic relations court, it also handles bastardy, support, and custody cases. About four-fifths of all juvenile court cases are for delinquency. Most of the crimes involved are forms of stealing or vandalism committed for excitement or to attain status in a peer group. Young people play a small part in the total number of crimes of violence. The approach of the juvenile court is to provide treatment for each child according to his need: individualized justice rather than merely punishment of the child for his offense. Probation, court supervision of the child while he continues to live at home, has proved the most effective treatment. Most juvenile court judges feel that placement of a child in a training school should be the last resort. The procedure of the Lakeland Police Department has cut down the case load of the juvenile court by permitting the policeman where there is petty violation of the law or even a more serious violation, to settle the matter out of court by dealing with the child and his parents. The Intake Department of the Court of Dade County, Florida, also cuts down the caseload by adjusting cases, screening cases, and making referrals to other agencies. The probation officer's major responsibilities are to make a social investigation and prepare a social history of each case for the judge and to counsel and supervise any child placed on probation. Wider use should be made of probation with trained staffs and realistic caseloads. More adequate community resources must be developed. Schools and juvenile courts must work together. Adults must discipline themselves in order to impose the discipline that children want and need. There should be a national movement for a return to discipline. The P.T.A.'s can inform themselves and others about the juvenile courts and strengthen the lines of communication between schools and the juvenile courts as well as press for training programs for police and promote acceptance of youthful offenders returned home.

No address

3184 Virgin Islands. Citizens' Advisory Commission on Children and Youth. Youth council conference. St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, July 1965, 4 p. mimeo.

Youth are advised to seek truth as the supreme value of life and to have religious values and to exercise care in the attainment of material goals; youth must have faith in themselves to develop self respect; self respect enables youth to respect others. Family life values have changed, particularly in the Islands. The teenagers felt that inter-relationships are lacking in the Virgin Islands. The problem of illegitimate children breaks up the regular family pattern. The prevalent attitude is that the male is always right and girls are not taught to protect themselves. Parents do not correct their children and they themselves set bad examples. Government officials set bad examples by their laxity. Delinquency will be curbed when the community no longer tolerates such behavior. From 1959-1964, juvenile court cases have increased almost 400 percent in the Virgin Islands. The community must plan to protect the welfare of children. One of the agencies that works to help delinquent children is the Insular Training School at Anna's Hope which has done an outstanding job despite limited staff and limited facilities.

Citizens' Advisory Commission on Children and Youth, P. O. Box 539, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

3185 Michigan. Social Welfare Department. After care: description of programs. [Lansing], 1964, 6 p. mimeo.

As of July 1, 1964, the Michigan State Department of Social Welfare, by statute, assumed responsibility for the supervision of children released from training schools. Through joint cooperative efforts of the field staff (child welfare worker and supervisor) and the school staff (counselor and supervisor), a plan for care after the child is ready to leave the school is planned. Referrals are made by the school for this service to the district of commitment. Even before such referrals, the field staff and the institution have been in contact with each other concerning the child. A vital part of the joint planning involves preparation of the child so that he understands and approves the plan, and supervision of the child in any appropriate facility which could be the home of the

child or home of relatives, a foster home, a group care facility such as a halfway house or a group home, or some sort of independent living arrangements. Although a child placed in his own home or that of relatives remains a ward of the state, all financial responsibility for him stops. The final decision as to the After Care Program rests with the field staff. The staff may also transfer a child from one type of care to another. Also, a child may be officially released by the school without going through any phase of After Care Program. The welfare worker is responsible for transportation of the child to his facility and may purchase clothing for the child. It is also necessary for the worker to be involved in subsequent planning for the ward. If the child is truant, the welfare worker is responsible for requesting his apprehension by the police. Funds are available for return to Michigan of inter-state truants. It may be necessary to return a released child to his school. If a releasee is pregnant, the welfare worker is responsible for work with the releasee in making plans for herself and her child. After Care will provide youngsters an opportunity to receive guidance and support in translating learning experiences in training schools into socially acceptable patterns of behavior in the community.

No address

3186 North Carolina. Governor's Committee on juvenile delinquency and youth crime to study the juvenile court age. Report by the subcommittee. Raleigh, no date, 5 p.

The subcommittee of the Governor's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime to study the juvenile court age, composed of citizens of North Carolina, considered the following factors in its various meetings: (1) the void in the existing law regarding neglected and dependent children between sixteen and eighteen; (2) limited employment opportunities for a child under eighteen who has not completed high school; (3) that parents are made criminally responsible for support of children under eighteen; (4) the facilities of the Juvenile Court or Adult Court to correct and rehabilitate those in this age group; (5) that eighteen is a more logical breaking point from childhood to adulthood than sixteen; (6) the protection of the community from delinquency of youth; (7) and that all but six out of fifty states have age eighteen as jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court with the exception of those between sixteen and eighteen who are charged with a serious felony. It is recommended that, effective July 1, 1965, the Juvenile Court be given jurisdiction over all children under eighteen who are dependent, neglected, or abandoned or whose custody is controversial effective July 1, 1965; that the Juvenile Court be given jurisdiction over all children under eighteen who are delinquent or who have violated a traffic violation with the exception that those between sixteen and eighteen who have committed felonies may be bound over to Superior Court for prosecution if punishment can not exceed ten years; if punishment is ten years or over, such children may be prosecuted as adults, effective upon the establishment of the District Court system or when the Board of Juvenile Correction is ready to receive commitments on children under eighteen. Adequate funds should be provided the Board of Juvenile Correction for adequate facilities and programs to meet the needs of the older child and that adequate detention pending a hearing and that matching funds be provided by the State for this purpose.

No address

3187 North Carolina Conference for Social Work. Adult and juvenile delinquency committee workshop. October 6, 1964. 3 p. mimeo.

The Polk Youth Center began in 1963 for youthful offenders under twenty-one who had at least a two year sentence. The young men work a day and go to school a day. They are given a high school equivalency certificate upon completion of subjects which are the same as in any school of twelve grades. There is also a vocational school and a full recreational program. Each inmate is required to attend either the educational or vocational school to the extent of his ability. The release procedures are the same as those of other units except that the boys usually have a relative to whom they can return. At the Central Prison, there is a plan to involve inmates in release plans. If there is no job to which the inmate can return, he is referred to the Employment Security Commission. The Alcoholic Rehabilitation Commission supplies a "Big Brother" to each inmate to help him over the first few days in the community. There are halfway homes which can be utilized to keep the men until they become self-supporting. County welfare departments receive a list of people released from prison which is of great help in making plans for the individuals and their families. There is a work release program which began in 1959, in which the inmate's sentence includes an

order that he continues with his work. Part of the money is used to pay cost of imprisonment; part is given to the family and part is retained to be given to the man on release. A recommendation was made that committees of interested people be organized to help parolees readjust to society and to help children and parents by providing substitute parents where needed.

No address

3188 Schira, Frank J. The War in America the public refuses to face. Valor, 3(6):3, 6, 1965.

The public refuses to face the fact that America is involved in a war against criminal elements fought on the streets of every community in the country with a greater cost of lives and property than the cost of war on foreign soil. Civil Rights proponents have blamed the police for their loss of civil rights. The police have merely enforced the social laws outdated by progress and thus have borne the hatred of those seeking social justice. The riots in Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York are nl longer a protest for civil rights but are the byproducts of tolerance in allowing disobedience to the law. Criminals and communist groups are taking advantage of this state of affairs. Charges of police brutality have been so repeated that they become truth by repetition as in any false propaganda. The failure of government officials to support police officers have caused them to retreat from effective law enforcement. The National Police Officers Association proposes that community resolutions be passed to show public support of the police; that the news media report what the police officer engaged in the battle at great peril is doing; that officials compensate law enforcement officers adequately and furnish them with equipment necessary to win the struggle; that officials realize that Civilian Review Boards are part of an organized plan to thwart police efforts, and that officials use common sense in allowing police investigation of crime. Until these conditions are met, there is danger of internal disaster that will require national martial law.

Frank J. Schira, Executive Director, National Police Officers Association of America, Police Hall of Fame Building, Venice, Florida, 33595

3189 Ross, Irwin. Trial by newspaper. The Atlantic, Spring, 1965, p. 63-68.

Criticism by the Warren Commission of press coverage of President Kennedy's assassination has stirred renewed debate on trial by newspaper by editors, publishers, and the Bar Association. The press betrays the legal presumption that the accused is innocent until proven guilty, by news stories which tend to convey a presumption of guilt. Often, the news media report incriminating evidence which the judge may rule inadmissible at the trial and elaborate details of what the defendant confessed or was previously convicted of, creating an impression of guilt. Even the rhetorical devices of journalism favor acceptance of an accusation in fact. The federal courts in recent years have taken a stern view of prejudicial reporting (Marshall v. U. S., Irwin vs. Dowd). Crime reporting that is heavily weighted against the defendant is a difficult problem to eradicate because the police, prosecutors, and the press all have a stake in the present system. The British system of enforcing press publication by contempt of court is more admired in its results than its methods. The Supreme Court is reluctant to uphold contempt proceedings against the press on grounds of infringing the First Amendment. Present methods of dealing with prejudicial publicity, namely, change of venue, and reversal of convictions are inadequate. The trouble with the proposal made for cooperative self-restraint is the voluntary quality. Legal authorities have made a number of proposals for compulsory restrictions. Dean Griswald suggested that the bar's canon of ethics be amended to prohibit prosecutor and defense counsel from releasing prejudicial information. Senator Morse proposed a bill fining federal investigators, prosecutors, defendant or counsel who released such information. New York Supreme Court Judge Meyer advocated a law prohibiting release and publication of prejudicial material; the restrictions would apply to jury trials. All of these proposals share a common defect: they admit no exception on the assumption that justice is always done in the courtroom. However, on occasion, pre-trial publicity serves the ends of justice and may ensure a defendant's fair treatment (Scottsboro case and the George Whitmore case). The only approach that

is workable is to stop the flow of prejudicial material at the source with the exception that the defendant have an option to take his case to the press; his lawyer could talk and then the prosecutor could respond. This approach would prevent excesses of trial by newspaper without relinquishing safeguards of a crusading press.

No address

3190 Report of Press-Bar Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, 1964-1965. Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly, 37(1):21-31, 1965.

There is no convincing or even credible evidence on the degree to which press coverage of criminal proceedings injures the chances of a fair trial for defendants. Judges differ in opinion as to the effect of pretrial and trial publication on the minds of jurors. In the last decade, the Supreme Court has granted only three reversals on grounds of prejudicial publication. Only a small number of criminal cases go to jury trial and only a small fraction of them are reported by the press. In the many proposals by the Bench and Bar for corrective action, there has been an absence of recognition of the function of the press. The press advances the goal of the proper administration of criminal justice by informing the public about criminal activity in society and by subjecting the processes of the police prosecutors and courts to public scrutiny. Proposals that call for regulation of actions of the Bar and law enforcement agencies are welcomed by the press; the press has no desire for lawyers and police to attempt "trial by publicity." The proposals calling for voluntary self-regulation of the press are faulty and not possible to enforce in that the enumeration of information that the press cannot report prevents the press from meeting its responsibility to the public. The press must not be bound by the same regulations that govern the courts and law enforcement agencies; both have different immediate objectives and so their procedures must be distinct. The Warren Commission not only recommended that the press promulgate a code of conduct but criticized and blamed the press for the "rumors and public confusion" at Dallas. The press accurately reported the information made public by the officials there. The solution to the issues in free press-fair trial can best be solved by continuing discussions by those concerned at all levels, particularly local. A useful course of action for the press would be to rededicate itself to the principle of reporting criminal affairs with scrupulous regard for the rights of defendants and to reaffirm its obligation to provide the public with honest information about criminal affairs, law enforcement, and the administration of justice and to reject as impractical and harmful regulations limiting the reporting of criminal or legal matters.

No address

3191 Paterson, M. H. The dilemma of the adolescent. (Paper presented to Approved Schools Association, Scotland). Approved Schools Gazette, 59(4):148-153, 1965.

Adolescent offenders may be categorized by two types, the social delinquent and the individual delinquent. The former commits lesser offenses without apparent meaning as one of a group, while the latter tends to act alone, commits serious offenses, and is motivated by fear. The community breeding delinquency may be analagous to two subnations with major divergencies in moral attitudes and value judgments inhabiting the same country. Alpha owns property, values education as a means of acquiring status, values money as a source of power, accepts authoriyy as relevant to prestige, and controls immediate conduct in expectation of future benefit. Beta, on the other hand, rejects education, resents law, values money as a source of immediate pleasure, and leaves future benefit to fate. Alpha's children remain under parental control for a longer period of time; Beta's children fret at parental control, expect to leave school, and search for group belonging in the Beta group. Beta is the delinquent-producing sub-nation and its delinquent is a maturing personality with conflicts in social attitude. To educate the socially delinquent, the target should be limited to changes in attitudes and not fundamental changes in personality. Targets should not be set in educational terms but in terms of group status which should be relatively immediate. Training programs would emphasize group techniques such as group counseling and psychodrama.

They should be activity programs. A subsidiary theme must be assumed in an unending state of conflict between the adult and the child. Youth does not seek victory; they seek only the battle. It is basic that the consequences of adolescent protest can only be controlled by recognizing its validity and by finding some common and positive direction. The adult must recognize the dilemma of the adolescent, namely, that he fears to become an adult and, sometimes, without consideration for people or property, protests too much.

No address

3192 Barsby, Ian. Graduation without honors. Approved Schools Gazette, 59(4): 159-161, 1965.

The recidivist is not someone who has run the gamut of institutional training from an early age. Dr. Trevor Gibben's book, Psychiatric Studies of Borstal Lads, indicates that only twenty-seven percent had been to Approved Schools. Investigations made of persistent criminals that qualify for preventive detention indicate that substantially more than one-half are not products of Approved Schools or Borstal Training and that the age of first conviction was usually not such an early age. In fact, such offenders do not enter the judicial process of the criminal courts until a mature age. There are some criminals who start young and evade apprehension over a long period of time or it may be that criminal records were sparse a generation ago but this can not impair the validity of the statistics adduced. It does appear from the evidence that a substantial number of offenders that go on recidivating until middle or later life do not appear in court until past school age.

No address

3193 Lloyd, F. W. End of an era. Approved Schools Gazette, 59(4):163-169, 1965.

At Glamorgan Farm School, Neath, a system of doing practical things was developed for training backward boys. The boys with I.Q.'s ranging from forty-nine to ninety could not do academic work. While teaching a boy to drive a car, he was taught to read highway signs placed around the drive. After the boys have been at school for six months, they go out to work and live for a short period of time on outside farms as part of their social training. The after-care agents had difficulty in finding employment for the boys because of the low standard of work and wanted the boys recalled soon after release. The present system is to allocate boys to schools near home but backward boys need training in a school of their own with special teaching and special handling.

No address

3194 Draper II, George W. The St. Louis Bar Association anti-poverty program. Legal Aid Brief Case, 24(1):10-14, 1965.

As a result of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 providing federal support for community action programs, the Legal Aid services of the St. Louis Human Development Corporation, a non-profit organization, are extended to St. Louis City and County, Missouri, supplementing Legal Aid Offices now in existence. The Legal Aid project will be created by a contract entered into between the Corporation and the Legal Aid Society of St. Louis which will staff the twelve neibhborhood offices and the Bar Association of St.Louis which will supply materials and speakers for the educational programs of the project. The Legal Aid Offices will service only civil matters for indigent persons who can not afford to employ an attorney. The Legal Aid project will serve to undertake a comprehensive plan of legal education within the community to acquaint the needy and others who assist the needy in obtaining legal services by using every source of communication media and by personal contacts with individuals and groups within the poverty area; consultation and representation in all phases of civil law will be provided for the indigents: legal training of Washington University and St. Louis University Law Schools will be undertaken.

No address

3195 Keys, Jr., Bertram L. Extra-legal help for defendants. Legal Aid Brief Case, 24(1): 15-19, 1965.

The Legal Aid Agency for the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., the only federal Public Defender in the country recognizing that the criminal act is a symptom of a d deeper ill, under a grant from the NLADA (National Defender Project), prepares presentence reports and has a rehabilitation service to fill the defendant's extra-legal needs of a job or whatever else is needed to avoid a return to crime. Based upon the

study of the family, school, religion, employment, criminal record, special problems, and interviews with employers, teachers and others who have known the defendant, the pre-sentence report together with letters of reference, written promises of employment, professional counseling or other help is given to the Agency's Counsel or Court-appointed Counsel who are handling the case so that he can develop meaningful alternatives for sentencing for presentation to the Court. Relationships with existing community rehabilitative resources have been developed to make available rehabilitative resources in mental and physical outpatient treatment, job placement, vocational training, and other phases. The Agency rehabilitative staff follows up on all referrals and records the progress of each client. There is also post-sentence assistance to clients after acquittal, probation, release or parole. The Agency cooperates with the probation or parole officer. These services for which there is no charge began November 1964. The program has created widespread public interest and in 1965 the program will be expanded to establish rehabilitation offices in poverty-stricken, high crime rate areas of the city. The program has been successful in preventing a return to crime.

No address

3196 Barrell, Nathaniel A. Economic Opportunity program in Buffalo. Legal Aid Brief Case, 24(1):19-21, 1965.

The Office of Economic Opportunity has approved the Legal Aid Bureau Application through the Community Action Organization to establish four Neighborhood Legal Aid offices in four target areas in Buffalo. It is contemplated that each office will be staffed by an attorney, stenographer and resident aide; other employees will operate in the main Legal Aid Office. The total cost of the project is $117,958 with the federal government granting $106,162 and the local share amounting to $11,796 or about ten percent granted by the United Fund. Certain conditions required by the Office of Economic Opportunity were included in the application namely that the committee directing Legal Aid to the poor be composed of one-half Legal Aid representatives and one-half representatives of the poor; neighborhood advisory councils must be established, each to name a member of the directing Committee and a detailed description of the training of new attorneys. The proposal makes it clear that cases will not be handled where the Applicant can pay a reasonable attorney fee, that is, where the Applicant, if single, has an income of forty-five dollars a week; there is an additional fifteen dollars a week for each dependent. It is hoped that operations can begin Labor Day.

No address

3197 Moody, J. Whitfield. The new face of legal aid in Kansas City. Legal Aid Brief Case, 24(1):22-25, 1965.

As a result of a study in 1962 by the Legal Aid Committee of the Kansas City Bar Association to search for the best method of providing legal services to the indigent, the Bar Association in June 1964, formed the Legal Aid and Defender Society of Greater Kansas City as a charitable organization composed of laymen, lawyers, and representatives of all segments of the community. In December 1964 the National Defender Project approved the plan submitted by the society to establish a model Defender Office and, with the $153,000 grant given to the society, it was able to begin operation in March 1965. During the first seven months of operation, the society expanded its criminal representation from the criminal divisions of the Jackson County Circuit Court to appointments before the federal district court, federal commissioner, representation in misdemeanor cases, at preliminary hearings in seven magistrate courts, and representation in Juvenile Court. This representation includes all post-trial motions and appeals. In May, the civil division was inaugurated and a contract was made with Kansas City to furnish free legal services in civil matters to indigents of the city. The Society has submitted a plan adopted in principle by the local community action program under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 calling for operation of nine neighborhood offices.

No address

3198 Thayer, Franklin A. Denver branches out. Legal Aid Brief Case, 24(1):26-28, 1965.

In 1925, the Legal Aid Society was incorporated under the sponsorship of the Denver Bar Association. On October 4, 1962 the name was changed to the Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Denver since the service was extended to three counties adjoining Denver. An appropriation of $7,200 a month from the United Fund was used to employ a part-time

lawyer in each county. The allotment was raised to $600.; each county received a basic allotment of $100. a month and the other $300. would be allocated according to the work performed. With the steady increase in cases, a full-time lawyer in each county will be the only satisfactory answer as availability is the most important requisite of the service. A neighborhood law office might mean the difference of being able to see a lawyer or not for an indigent person. Adequate representation for the indigent should be provided through the joint efforts of the Bar and the community.

No address

3199 Cratsley, John. Volunteer neighborhood clinics. Legal Aid Brief Case, 24(1): 29-32, 1965.

The Neighborhood Legal Advice Clinics of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago were initiated in the summer of 1964 by attorneys and ministers concerned about the need for legal services and attitudes toward law in slum environments. There are now six clinics located in churches or church related facilities and over fifty volunteer attorneys who provide legal advice to all in the neighborhood. This may be simple advice or where the legal problems are specialized and complex, the client may be referred to an appropriate agency. Informal follow-ups are undertaken. The strength of the clinic program lies in its realistic use of able and concerned volunteers to meet the need for legal services to the poor. There has been great impact and acceptance in the neighborhoods in which the clinic has functioned.

No address

3200 Devitt, Robert M. New York's answer to the problem of the defense of the indigent. Legal Aid Brief Case, 24(1):40-43, 1965.

The Court of Appeals of New York State in April 1965 handed down a decision making it mandatory for judges of courts not of record, such as justices of the peace and city courts, not only to advise a defendant of his right to an attorney, but, if the defendant is indigent, to assign counsel to him. Shortly after, the Anderson-Bartlett Bill was passed to become effective December 1, 1965. This bill makes it mandatory for each county in the state to set up a system for the defense of the indigent person accused of crime. Crime is defined as a felony, misdemeanor or the breach of any law or ordinance of the state or its local subdivision for which one can be sentenced to a term of imprisonment upon conviction. The plan set up by the county may be a public defender or representation by a private legal aid society designated by the county or a Bar Association plan whereby services of private counsel are rotated and coordinated by an administrator of a combination of any of the foregoing. There are fifty-two counties in New York State which, up to the passage of this law, had no adequate system organized for the defense of indigents but have relied on assignment of counsel by county judges which was not made until after indictment. The indigent defendant was not represented until after the disposition of all preliminary matters prior to indictment. The bill provides payment for the services of attorneys and other services; compensation is fixed for services of attorneys; the court will determine the compensation for other services.

No address

3201 Brooks, Thomas R. New York's finest. Commentary, 40(2):29-36, 1965.

The City Council of New York City has recommended its committee to review findings of the Police Department Civilian Complaint Review Board. Civil Rights groups have demanded an independent board. John Lindsay has offered a compromise suggestion. The idea of a police review by civilians is distasteful to the police but they will have to swallow some form of public review because of the dissatisfaction with the police conduct and recent scandals. There are conflicting pressures of minority and liberal groups in the city who feel that the Police Department is unresponsive to their needs, and the citizens who feel that the Department has not been tough enough with criminals. This difficulty is further aggravated by the changing mores of the city including new standards of authority, morality, and justice. New York's police force, the largest in the country (25,929) is changing ethnically in favor of Italian-Americans but there are few Negroes or Puerto Ricans on the force. Policemen tend to have a civil service mentality with a military cast and belong to the striving lower middle class with a lower middle class morality. Their work is frustrating and boring and makes for quick tempers which may explain the senseless brutality that does occur. There is also a cross-cultural conflict

and an attitude that favors the rich and holds the drug addict, homosexual, and derelict fair game for rough treatment. It is difficult for a complainant to get satisfaction from the Police Department's Review Board. Although the Police Department has attempted to improve relations with minority groups, little can be done until political pressure is built up for improved police policies. For a review board to function effectively, it must be impartial, possess power to influence police policy through punishment and exposure, and open neighborhood offices for citizen complaints. A bill introduced by Councilman Paul O'Dwyer to create a Director of Citizen Redress to hold office for six years and to receive and investigate complaints and curb oppressive conduct by City Agencies by publicity or threat of public exposure lacks support. Police opposition to a civilian review board is based on the dangerous idea that police are above civilian review. It is time to conduct an intensive civilian examination of police conduct.

No address

3202 Packer, Herbert L. Policing the police. New Republic, September 4, 1965, p. 17-21.

As police administrators gird themselves to deal with an increasing crime rate, fermenting urban minorities, the great issues of civil rights, and poverty they feel that the courts are depriving them of long-used weapons by restricting police interrogations, arrests on suspicion, and use in courts of evidence obtained by search. Although there has been increasing public concern about police conduct since the Prohibition era, there has been little public control. The courts had to take up the vacuum in public control, particularly the Supreme Court which has been resorting to the framing of general standards of police conduct. In Mapp v. Ohio, evidence obtained through unreasonable search and seizure must be excluded from criminal trials; Gideon v. Wainwright set forth a blanket rule on right to counsel; Escobedo v. United States lay down the general proposition that an accused may not be questioned until his request for a lawyer has been complied with. These moves by the Court outside its traditional area of specific case decisions into the area of police enforcement where it has no experience are moves of desperation because nobody else is policing the police. There are no detailed codes of police practices and the lawmaking bodies have defaulted on the job. It is really the job of the lawmakers, the legislatures of the several states, and the United States Congress and the Executive Branch to remedy the problems of the criminal process and to fix the role of the police in that process. There is the dilemma of the conflict between proponents of law enforcement and the advocates of individual freedom. In order to resolve the conflict, it is necessary to obtain facts as to importance of confessions and the amount of invasion of personal privacy that can be justified by the demands of crime control in considering what rules should be laid down by lawmakers for the conduct of the police. The Courts are not able to gather these facts nor can the courts impose sanctions for police misconduct but the legislature has such capability. The issue of civilian control over police practices must be faced in setting a code of police practices. To develop relevant facts about police practices will be expensive, arduous, and time-consuming, but legislative action when taken should be carefully and wisely considered because once it is accomplished it will remain the pattern for at least the next fifty years.

No address

3203 New ways gangsters muscle into business. Nation's Business, August, 1965, p. 62-65.

In an interview, Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, stated that the increase of hoodlum penetration into legitimate areas of business, particularly bankruptcy frauds, stock and merchandise swindles, and loan sharking is costing business men one-half a billion dollars in planned bankruptcies alone. The old system of planned bankruptcy involved forming a corporation with straw fronts, establishing credit to obtain merchandise, disposal of the merchandise under cover, and going into bankruptcy. It has been superseded by a new scheme of purchasing an existing, well rated business by racketeers who overpurchase, dispose of the merchandise under cover, and go into bankruptcy. These planned bankruptcies called "scam operations" are difficult to prove because of the complex financial transactions sometimes involving many corporations and the undisclosed interest of racketeers who obtain the money for these operations from illicit sources. Businessmen should be alerted to changes in payment and purchasing

patterns. As soon as a businessman realizes he is being victimized, he should inform local and federal law enforcement officials. The Department of Justice has legislation pending in Congress that will grant immunity to witnesses in bankruptcy fraud cases to assist in prosecutions. There is much public apathy towards criminal activities such as the numbers racket and bookmaking which lack the element of violence but which aid organized crime to rob businessmen.

No address

3204 Porter, Everett. The dropout problem as seen from the bench. Educational Horizons, 43(2):71-75, 1964.

In 1963, there were 15,000 petitions filed in the Juvenile Court and according to a report by the Director of the Youth Authority at a Conference on Delinquency Prevention, March 1963, every fifth youngster declared a ward of the Juvenile Court for the fifty-nine counties of California had such a serious crime record that commitment to the Youth Authority was required. When a minor persists in the commission of serious felonious crimes, the protection of society and the minor's own protection compels removal from the home and from free society. Any further schooling must be provided in a controlled environment such as an institution. There is no single reason for youngsters to drop out of schools or to commit crimes; the Governors Conference on Delinquency Prevention produced fifty-six ideas as to the cause and solution and the Los Angeles City School Study in April 1963 observed that reasons for dropouts varied from school to school and district to district and that seventy percent of the dropouts were the result of personal or family-connected maladjustments. In the vast majority of cases, delinquency prone youngsters are products of a broken home or a home where there is no moral decency, and poverty and conflict prevail. There is a deterioration in the moral values of adult society and children have no acceptable pattern to follow. Society must recognize the disease of delinquency proneness in its initial stage and take steps at that time to treat child and family. If there is economic deprivation to cause school dropouts, provide jobs. Society must help to raise the morale and the educational fibre of the family through its social agencies and community leaders.

No address

3205 Farrow, Richard G. Schools and help for the offending child. Childhood Education, 41(5):238-241, 1965.

The question of what to do with incorrigible behavior or actual law violation by school children involves the relationship of the teacher to the child, the relationship of the school to the child's family, and the assortment of agencies such as parolee child welfare services, health agencies, child guidance clinics, police departments, and the juvenile court. School officials should become acquainted with such agencies. They may be surprised to learn how much agencies do help parents who show little interest in their children, provide better care for them. For many children, delinquent behavior is an indication of personal and social disturbances in the home and they are better referred to the children's agency than to police or court. School officials may need legal advice in the event that police officials seek information about a child or an interview with a child. In Pennsylvania, a guide for cooperation between school and police has been widely used. School officials need to become acquainted with the juvenile court and its jurisdiction, the police, and the educator. The school must not only educate but it must be aware of other problems and be ready to enlist the help of others. The school sometimes helps the child best by referring the problem to another agency. The best help must be strong social action on behalf of children; the patterns are everchanging.

No address

3206 Baker, Robert S. Post-conviction remedies in Indiana. Res Gestae; Indiana State Bar Association, 10(9):5-8, 1965.

The Office of Public Defender was created in Indiana by Acts of 1945 because there had been no way for a pauper convict to avail himself of post-conviction remedies without counsel and the necessary records of the trial court. The Public Defender is only authorized to represent pauper prisoners after the time for appeal has expired. The Public Defender only deals with post-conviction remedies. Post-conviction remedies open to all defendants are: (1) that a motion may be made to set aside a plea of guilty during the term in which his plea was entered and, if it is denied, he can appeal to the Supreme Court of Indiana; (2) in accordance with Supreme

Court Rule 240B, adopted 1954, whenever a defendant, whether it be on a plea of guilty or as a result of a trial and conviction, receives a sentence contrary to term of imprisonment specified in Statute under which he was prosecuted, he may file a petition to have the sentence corrected retroactively to date of original sentence; and (3) a delayed motion for a new trial, and, from the denial thereof, a delayed appeal by way of certiorari to the Supreme Court of Indiana. Decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana hold that a pauper defendant in a criminal case after conviction is not entitled to the services of a pauper attorney and a transcript unless competent counsel believes that error exists in the trial which prejudiced substantial rights of the defendant. Admission to the Bar is presumption of competency of counsel. If counsel fails to file a timely motion for a new trial or a timely motion for appeal from denial thereof, the law presumes no error exists. A delayed motion for a new trial must be based on newly discovered evidence, which, had such evidence been known at the time of the trial, in all probability there would have been an acquittal. Very few post-conviction remedies do exist. The writ of habeas corpus has, for all practical purposes, been abolished in Indiana.

No address

3207 After the blood bath. Newsweek, August 30, 1965, p. 13-20.

The American dream of ordered liberty was gravely tested in Los Angeles in August 1965 when four days of fury and lawless rioting by Negroes resulted in thirty-six dead (twenty-nine Negro), 900 injured, 4,000 arrested, and two hundred million dollars in property damage devestated the area called Watts. By contrast to the landmark battles of the Negro in the South, the ghetto riots of 1963 and 1964 from Harlem to Watts cast the Negro as lawbreaker and have compelled whites to respond with massive and sometimes indiscriminate force. The immediate white reaction was a setback for Negro leadership and its cause. For all the public finger pointing, there were no answers to the cause of the riots or further prevention. The final lesson of Los Angeles was that there must be a search for remedies. After the riots subsided, the curfew lifted, and the National Guard withdrawn, Governor Brown announced the allocation of $1.8 million dollars in federal funds to rebuild fifty square miles and appointed John A. McCone as Chairman of a committee to study the cause of the riots despite the opposition of Mayor Yorty of Los Angeles whose leadership was curiously episodic throughout the disorders. American riots are born not made. Watts is a world of the poor. Nearly one-fourth of Los Angeles Negro families subsist on incomes below $3,000. More than one-half are on relief; thirty-four percent are jobless; one-third of the youth come from broken homes; more than one-half are jobless. The crime rate is twice the average for the City as a whole. The area is politically isolated. The newspapers of Los Angeles are not attuned to the plight of the Negro, and church leaders have isolated themselves from the Negro. There is a hatred of Chief Police Parker and his men who are for the most part Southern-bred. The money allocated by the Federal government in its war against poverty was not spent. Thus, the tinder was ripe, when struck by the spark of a drunken driving arrest. The shunning of Martin Luther King after the riots confirmed the failure of the Civil Rights movement in the North. Clearly, there was a lack of middle-class Negro leadership in mobilizing the ghetto masses to better their lot. There is a need for leaders; the problem in the North is tougher than in the South. The President of the United States is being looked to for leadership. The President's program will probably expand poverty, housing, and jobs programs with the objective of rebuilding ghetto society from its family foundation up. Answers will have to be found.

No address

3208 The American Foundation Studies in Corrections. Proposal for a New Baltimore City Detention Center for Women. Philadelphia, June 1965, 49 p. multilith.

A new institution for women to replace the obsolete women's building within the walls of the Baltimore City jail should include the concepts of a community diagnostic and treatment center. In such an institution, which includes among its population women awaiting trial and women serving short-term sentences, every effort ought to be made to exclude the commitment of women of more than ninety-day sentences. Moreover, it is becoming increasingly evident that attempts at rehabilitation and treatment must be made even in a short-term detention setting;

in this perspective, the institution's program should place emphasis on obtaining all pertinent information about the offender, including social, medical, psychiatric, psychological, and previous criminal data. Insofar as possible, programs in work and vocational training, education, recreation, and religion should be provided along with medical, psychiatric and psychological counseling, and treatment. Specially designed programs should also be implemented for alcoholic and narcotic addicts. These programs should be integrated with other related community programs for the women, and the Center should take the responsibility for referrals to other agencies, and, insofar as possible, the coordination of the efforts of participating agencies. In designing a program for a new institution, one must be cognizant of the fact that the field of correction is witnessing a rapid development and changes in concepts, and guard against providing facilities which would be obsolete before completion.

No address

3209 Laskowitz, David, & Einstein, Stanley. Goal and behavior of adolescent addicts and delinquent non-addicted peers. (Photocopy from photo-duplication service, Library of Congress.) 1965(?), 11 p.

In view of the value of information on the goal setting habits of addicts for planning of rehabilitation programs, a pilot study was under aken to ascertain the goal-setting behavior of adolescent addicts and male inmates, addicted and non-addicted, to compare the findings with expectations based on general population norms. To do this, the Cassel Group Level of Aspiration Test was administered to seventy-eight newly-admitted addicts at Riverside Hospital, fifty non-using delinquents from Rikers Island Penitentiary, all between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two. No significant differences were found between incarcerated male non-using delinquents and male hospitalized addicts with regard to goal discrepancy scores nor to attainment discrepancy scores. To the extent that unrealistic goal behavior contributes to experiences of failure and to a diversity of behavioral consequences linked to the private implications of unsuccessful attempts at achievement, these groups could not be differentiated. Surprisingly, however, the samples studied scored higher than Cassel's normative group for goal-delinquency scores, but lower for attainment discrepancy, a fact which might be explained by the inmates' guiding themselves more openly by wish goals in setting up their levels of expectations.

David Laskowitz, Greenwich House Counseling Center, Division of Community Mental Health, Department of Psychiatry, New York Medical College, New York, New York

3210 Goldberg, W. A. Shall the Names of Juvenile Offenders be Published? Report of the Study Commission to the 1965 Annual Meeting of the Georgia Probation and Parole Association, Jekyll Island, Georgia. May 1965, 16 p.

The Georgia Juvenile Court Act of 1951 as amended through 1964 indicates the intent of the law to protect juvenile offenders by prohibiting the publication of their names, except in cases where the judge decides that publication would have a salutary effect. A movement has been started, however, to permit publication of names of juvenile offenders, and, thus, a special commission was set up to study the question. Review of the pertinent literature brings the conviction that there is no proof that publication of names of juvenile offenders reduces crime or delinquency. The claims of Judges Loble, Riggs, Obermiller and others, that the publication of names and "getting tough" reduce delinquency is not proved; examination of such materials in the literature and reports from their own areas do not support their claims; rather, there are opposite indications that the opposite effect has resulted. Often the movement to publish names of juvenile offenders is rooted in an irrational reaction to crime or delinquency waves and in search for panacea solutions. In contrast, the quiet revolution which is sweeping the American law process is definitely leaning towards greater protection of juvenile offenders and individualization of justice.

W. A. Goldberg, Probation Supervisor, Chatham County Juvenile-Domestic Relations Court, Savannah, Georgia, 31401

3211 Capell, José F. La responsabilidad penal. (Penal responsibility.) Archivos de Criminologia, Neuro-Psiquiatria y Disciplinas Conexas, 13(49):3-27, 1965.

The idea of offense presupposes imputability and culpability; various authors have used these terms synonymously, yet each one has a very distinct definition. In the classic sense, imputability consists of attributing a punishable act to an individual because of the existence of free will and responsibility on the part of this individual at the time of commission of his act. The free will and determinism schools have taken up contrasting views on imputability; however, a position somewhere in between these extremes represents a more acceptable definition of imputability. The determination of imputability in an individual is best realized through psychological criteria which establishes the degree of mental health and spiritual maturity of the author of a crime and thus his imputability in the criminal act. Some of the more frequent cases involving judgments of imputability include drunkenness, transitory unconsciousness, and social and mental immaturity. Psychological imputability, in turn, constitutes a prerequisite of culpability; the essence of culpability is a judgment of reproach. Culpability includes the notions of intention-primary or deliberate, guilt and voluntary action. Within the present order of things, it appears difficult, if not impossible, to formulate an unobjectionable psychological or biological-psychological definition of penal responsibility since it would have to reconcile a wide array of heterogeneous states and conditions which, in the last analysis, would have to rely on judicial interpretation.

No address

3212 de Jaramillo, Hilda Egüez. El problema social de mendickdad en la ciudad de Quito. (Mendicancy in the city of Quito.) Archivos de Criminologia, Neuro-Psiquiatria y Disciplinas Conexas, 13(49):40-64, 1965.

Two groups of mendicants can be distinguished in Quito, Ecuador. One is organized for simple exploitation and the other represents the genuine needy who are begging as a means of subsistence. One of the most acute aspects of mendicity, especially in Quito, Ecuador, is in the great number of children procuring alms in public places, either because they have been trained by adults for this task, or because of lack of control by guardians, or simply because they have to in order to subsist. The extreme poverty in both the moral and economic sense, of the medicant group teaches its members resignation which in turn leads to extreme passivity and often hopelessness. Some seventy percent of those who are currently begging in Quito could be rehabilitated if given the assistance they need: this assistance would include technical-assistance services such as can be procured from social, economic, and medical agencies. Social work, in particular, must be cognizant of the problem and bring its resources to the task of rehabilitating mendicants, especially those who could otherwise gain a living.

No address

3213 Nuvolone, Pietro. Problemas da rèforma penal Italiàna. (Problems of Italian penal reform.) Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal, 3(10): 17-51, 1965.

In the field of penal reform, there often exists a conflict between problems of a scientific nature and those of a political and technical nature. The first group is concerned with judicial and penal thought, responsibility and sentence, prevention and repression, and causality. Trends in this field have indicated the great importance of understanding the principles of causality with relation to crime, and reforms tend to place greater emphasis on causality and less on personal responsibility. The law, nevertheless, is primarily designed to counter the impulse present in some men toward crime. Laws are designed to protect society as a whole from the damage of these individuals. It is in the field of penal reform that problems of a political and technical nature arise. Taking as points of reference the penal code modifications and reforms of Zanardelli and Rocco, we can see some important differences. Zanardelli's code was proposed at a time when Italy was still a loosely knit group of states; it represented an important system of unification for the new nation. It was brought about by a small upper-class society which was not yet certain of the outlook of the masses. On the other hand, the code of Rocco was brought about in a strongly centralized Italy, in an anti-democratic society, by a government which saw fit to solidify its position. In

general, we can see that penal reforms are often subject to the prevailing political, social, and economic feelings of a country. Nevertheless, the motive for change must always be progress and care must be taken that supposed reforms in a code are not reversions.

No address

3214 Machado Neto, Zahedé. Criminalidade no Brasil. (Crime in Brazil.) Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal, 3(10):103-123, 1965.

Crime is the process of dissociating the individual from society. Different types of societies are to be found in Brazil due to the different economic cultures which have grown up there: urban, and rural; coffee, sugar, and other crop cultures. The types of feudal or semi-feudal societies which existed in the rural areas, even after the abolishment of slavery, gave rise to a large segment of the population which was disorganized and socially disoriented. The family structure had broken down in many areas, thus eliminating the primary socializing influence. Many local customs, such as feuds, honor wars, and private justice, also contributed to criminality in Brazil. The mixture of African, Indian, and Portuguese cultures, the conflict of religions between the groups, and the resulting fanaticism in many parts has also been cited as a cause of crime. Rapid urbanization of much of the population in the twentieth century has brought many people out of their environment, severed their former ties, and has thus given rise to more crime. The use of alcohol in rural areas can also be cited as a common cause of crime. Industrialization has made class distinctions even more obvious, has given cause for discontent, and has contributed to crime. Drugs and narcotics, long common in rural Brazil, have gained wide use in metropolitan areas and have contributed to crime rates. Affluence, brought in part by an industrialized society, has given opportunity for white-collar crime, and, indirectly, has greatly increased motoring violations. A complete study of Brazilian crime would have to take into account the mixture of rural and urban, and traditional and progressive which makes up Brazilian society.

No address

3215 Leal Vieira, Carlos. As motivações do crime. (The unconscious motivations of crime.) Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal, 3(10):143-145, 1965.

One of the major contributions of psychoanalysis to the field of criminology has been the acknowledgment of the power of the unconscious, or the sub-conscious, on the mind of the individual. The Freudian school destroyed the theory that the unconscious was only a repository for previous experience, and demonstrated the fact that the unconscious can act upon one's behavior patterns at almost any time. The theory of free will suffered a blow as a result of the Freudian expositions, and it became obvious that the apparent reasons for the commission of crime were not always the true ones. But the theory propounded by psychoanalysts must be put to effective use in the field of criminology. The Freudian ideas must be understood by all professionals in the criminology field from judges to theorists. While it is generally thought that, taken to their logical conclusion, these theories would absolve the criminal of blame and put an end to personal responsibility, in truth, they only show the need for care and treatment of offenders, rather than punishment. It is, in fact, not necessary to be a psychiatrist to understand the basic ideas behind the Freudian theories as applied to criminology. The percentage of mentally unstable and emotionally disturbed criminals is very high and it is especially on these offenders that medical and psychiatric attention must be focused if they are to be rehabilitated and returned to society.

No address

3216 Adjuto, Silveira, Aloisio. Indulto a réu ou condenado foragido. (Amnesty to criminals or escaped accused.) Revista Brasilieira de Criminologia e Direito Penal, 3(10):147-152, 1965.

In an article discussing the various means of pardon for offenders in Brazil and the law pertaining to them, the following methods are discussed: (1) the discretionary power of t the President of the Republic; (2) Brazilian Constitutional rights; (3) the use of "nomen juris;" (4) grace, amnesty, and pardon; (5) discretionary powers of the Chief of State; and (6) Constitutional limits of this power. Conclusions reached include the

following. The power of pardon rests with the President of the Republic. It may be granted not only to one who is already a prisoner but to an accused or an escaped accused; there seems to be no indication that any limitations need to be put on the power of the President.

No address

3217 Miranda, Teócrito. A competência da justica militar. (The competence of military justice.) Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal, 3(10):153-158, 1965.

There has been much talk lately of extending military justice to cover offenses committed by civilians accused of political crimes and crimes against the security of the state. Since 1851, civilians have been placed under and removed from military justice for a variety of crimes; but, since September 16, 1946, civilians in Brazil have not been held answerable in military courts for the above crimes. Under military law, civilians would not have the same rights as they would under civilian law, nor would they be eligible for parole, conditional liberty, or other programs which are in effect in civilian institutions. In sum, it would be a gross injustice to place civilians under military law, no matter what crimes they commit.

No address

3218 Severo Caballero, José. El significado doctrinario y jurisprudencial de la libertad condicional regulada por el código penal. (The doctrinary and jurisprudencial meaning of conditional liberty, regulated by the penal code.) Cordoba, Argentina, Lerner Ediciones, 1964. 279 p.

Of basic importance to the problem of conditional liberty is the dichotomous concept of a prison as an institution which merely deprives offenders of liberties, and as an institution which seeks to reform and rehabilitate inmates. If the concept of the prison is the latter, conditional liberty, included as part of the period of sentence, will be of benefit. Conditional liberty, properly envisioned, forms part of the sentence, the successful completion of which will terminate any remaining portions of the sentence. The current (Argentine) law which bases opportunity for conditional liberty only on behavior within the confining institution must be changed to include provisions for psychological preparation and for employment ability within society. The Argentine Criminal Code currently forbids conditional liberty to recidivists; this law should be modified or done away with. It is suggested that those released on conditional liberty be required to contribute a portion of their earnings as partial reparation for the crimes they have committed. Each releasee on conditional liberty should be assigned a patronato (guide) to assist him in adjustment to society. Until today, any negation of the responsibilities entrusted to him, to hold a job, not to commit crimes, to maintain a place of residence, has been cause for reincarceration; it is recommended that these requirements be maintained with no modifications. This study and evaluation has concerned itself with the current penal code; as time passes and as new codes are brought into existence, further review will be needed and is urged.

No address

3219 Villa Rodriguez, Dolores. Historia y teoria juridica del delito de adulterio. (History and judicial theory of the crime of adultery.) Criminalia, 30(12):696-755, 1964.

Adultery is defined in the Spanish Academy as "illegitimate carnal union of a man with a married woman, with his knowledge that she is married" and by Mexican law as "normal or abnormal coitus, complete or incomplete, of a married person, male or female, with a person not his or her spouse." The concept of adultery was well established and defined in Roman Law, and has been handed down to Mexican law from this source. Canon law, too, based on the Bible, speaks out against adultery. The Aztecs, and other precortezian civilizations in Mexico had laws forbidding adultery and prescribing punishments for those participating in the act. The Napoleonic code, as well as the laws of Charles II and Charles III of Spain, had influence in the Mexican adultery laws. Adultery and laws concerning it have been dealt with by such legal theorists as von Liszt, Alimena, Prins, and Mezger, among others. Within the definition of adultery, various acts and results exist. The particulars of each case must be taken into consideration. It is concluded that current penal legislation does not define adulterous conduct precisely enough and does not make distinctions between the various sorts. Adultery is reproachable since few crimes

cause such moral and material disorder in society. It is suggested that adultery be made cause for divorce and that future marriage for the offending partner be forbidden.

No address

3220 Rojas Avendaño, Mario. La justicia en México. (Justice in Mexico.) Criminalia, 30(12):760-763, 1964.

There has been a long standing public outcry against the inequities in the administration of justice in México. Dr. José Angel Ceniceros sees current problems of the justice system as products of the problems of the Mexican social system as a whole. He feels a firm respect for justice must be founded among the general public: in accomplishing this end, some few laws of the country may have to be slightly modified. He points out that to have a rule of law, a country must have a stable and peaceful society. Dr. Ceniceros suggests that the police departments of Mexico must modernize themselves, and that more trained professional criminologists must be employed in the various levels of government. It is his conclusion that any corruption in the system of justice is not a cause, but an effect, of social defects; thus the problems lie within the Mexican society.

No address

3221 Gomez Mont, Felipe. Indefinición Peligrossa. (Lack of definition.) Criminalia, 30(12):756-759, 1964.

Under the current Penal Code of 1963, the principle of culpability is not well defined. This has resulted in a problem for the public as well as for the administrative personnel. Beginning with the theory of lack of culpability on the basis of insanity, criminal law has progressed to a point at which we look for a cause and effect in a criminal and in his criminal act. This process must not be carried to the extreme, or it will result in disruption of the criminal code and anarchy. The current vacillation on the point of culpability must be cleared up within the Penal Code itself.

No address

3222 Achard, José P., and Sajón, Rafael. Centro de observación para menores inadaptados sociales. (Observation center for socially unadapted minors.) Boletin del Instituto Interamericano del Nino, 39(152):16-39, 1965.

The first children's court, established in Chicago in 1899, has given rise to the development of child guidance centers, not only in the United States, but in other parts of the world as well. These observation centers study the biological, psychological, and social orientation of unadapted children, and usually function as dependencies of a juvenile court. The centers try to establish the best program of care possible for the individuals concerned in order to rehabilitate them. Because the minors in these institutions must be kept active and constructively employed, schools, play periods, vocational training, crafts, and other activities are organized. At various intervals, examinations of different sorts are given to the individual to measure his progress and to chart his course for the succeeding periods. The examination and observation of the minors should take place over a period of fifteen to sixty days, not exceeding the last figure. The conclusions of this examination will be submitted to the judge in the minor's case. One of the biggest problems in establishing and maintaining such a center for observation is the employment of adequate personnel. They must be of the highest moral character, be psychologically sound, have the knowledge and aptitude for their jobs, be experienced in treatment of minors, and be of sympathetic character. In addition, each professional member of the staff must be an expert in his field. Needless to say, adequate facilities must be available for the center.

No address

3223 Guastavino Ureta, Ema. Servicios sociales y de medicina legal en tribunales de menores. (Social services and legal medicine in juvenile courts.) Boletin del Instituto Interamericano del Niño, 39(152):76-81, 1965.

Professional social work and legal medicine are closely allied, and thus demand close interaction and coordination. Each discipline recognizes the multiple causes of human problems, including crime. Legal medicine attempts to give to the judge in each case the complete biological background of the accused, and the social worker tries to furnish social and psychological information on the accused. Legal medicine and social work can contribute positively to a program of prevention and treatment in three main ways: (1) by proposing and advising legislation in the field, (2) by establishing institutions dedicated to these ends, and (3) by organizing community programs in the social work field in terms of recreation and other activities. Generally, these social services are organized to complement the work of juvenile courts and observation homes. Programs of social assistance may also be undertaken through the cooperation of the two groups. With the function of these two disciplines in the juvenile courts, it will be possible to: determine which cases are in need of special attention; help the accused as well as his family take advantage of every service offered; assist in obtaining information for the judge; and evaluate the social services linked to the juvenile courts.

No address

3224 Glaser, Kurt. Attempted suicide in children and adolescents: psychodynamic observations. American Journal of Psychotherapy, 19(2):220-227, 1965.

Sixteen children and adolescents from middle to upper middle class background, subjected to psychiatric evaluation and/or treatment following one or more suicide threats or attempts, provide the basis for some generalizations concerning attempted suicide in children and adolescents. Four categories of seriousness in these patients' conditions in relation to suicide can be elaborated: (1) the causal expression of a threat; (2) the gesture or pronounced warning signal phase; (3) the serious verbal threat; and (4) lastly the actual attempt. In assessing the seriousness of the suicidal warning, the following factors must be taken into consideration: (1) the depth of the conflict within the child; (2) the child's inner resources; (3) the available outer resources; and (4) a realistic appraisal of the stressful situation. Conflict arousing situations usually form the background to any suicide plans. Commonly these are found in intrafamily tensions, with the mother often a key person, or in conflict within the child. In dealing with cases of suicidal threats or attempts in children, prevention and treatment can not be separated. The direction of the therapeutic approach is guided by the psychodynamic problems of the child and the family and follows general principles of psychotherapy.

No address

3225 Gould, Robert E. Suicide problems in children and adolescents. American Journal of Psychotherapy, 19(2):228-246, 1965.

The psychodynamics of suicide are somewhat different in children, adolescents and adults. To understand the psychodynamic meaning of the suicide attempt, one must realize that we are not dealing with a discreet clinical entity, but rather with a symptomatic act which may have multiple causes in varying combinations. Like most symptoms, the suicide attempt is overdetermined and represents an effort to resolve several conflicts or tension states. In children and adolescents, the psychodynamic mechanisms of suicidal behavior are directly related to their physical, intellectual, and psychological levels of development. Various combinations of factors influence children's suicidal behavior; some of these include their incomplete concept of death, physical limitations, degree of identification, impulsivity, sense of reality, need for love and support, and depression. Socio-cultural factors also play a part in the precipitating causes and in the psychodynamics of suicide attempts: social disorganization, sex, race, and religion. The management of adolescents hospitalized for attempts at suicide require a multidimensional approach; it is difficult to generalize in the treatment of the patient because the suicidal attempt does not represent a clinical entity but rather a symptomatic act which may be the end result of quite diverse etiological factors. As a rule, however, the patient should be hospitalized and shown sincere interest and availability by the psychotherapist. In certain cases, drug therapy and environmental intervention are advisable.

Robert E. Gould, M. D. Senior Psychiatrist, Chief of Adolescent Services, Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital, New York, New York

3226 Jacobziner, Harold. Attempted suicides in adolescents by poisoning. American Journal of Psychotherapy, 19(2): 247-253, 1965.

A study of 600 confirmed suicidal attempts by poisoning in New York City during 1960-1961 reveals that the incidence of suicide attempts varies with age. While actual suicides increase with advancing age, attempts at suicide by chemical means in adolescents were considerably higher than those reported among adults. Furthermore, over seventy-five percent of all attempted suicides by poisoning were made by females probably reflecting a greater impulsiveness in females. Puerto Ricans accounted for a disproportionately high twenty-two percent of the total number of attempted suicides reported. Five of the 600 attempts were successful; since the attempts are grossly underestimated, the ratio is less than one in a hundred successful suicide attempts. In all cases suicidal threats or attempts should be taken seriously and the individuals involved promptly referred for investigation and treatment.

No address

3227 Winters, Glenn R. Current trends in state court modernization. State Government, 38(3):181-185, 1965.

The decade of the 1960's is destined to be one of the greatest eras in the history of judicial reform in the United States. Already, major improvements have taken place in state court organization and the selection and training of justice. The roots of judicial reform go back to more than a century ago. The adoption in Illinois in 1962 of the revision of the judicial article of that state's constitution was the most brilliant achievement of court reform so far in this decade. Some other states have made major reforms during the decade. Conspicuous advances in judicial selection have been made by the adoption in some states by the so-called Missouri System whereby appointments are made from nominations made by a non-partisan selection committee. Improvements in minor courts by selecting judges trained in the law and by doing away with fee compensation based on the case before them have been achieved. Other states are getting ready to adopt these reforms. State legislatures, bench, bar, and civic leaders have earned a well deserved tribute for these reforms.

No address

3228 Parkhurst, Helen. Undertow: the story of a boy called Tony. New York, Farrar, Straus, 1959. 298 p.

On the basis of interviews tape recorded between 1955 and 1961, the story of one New York City juvenile delinquent is told. Son of a gangster father and growing up in the slums of East Harlem, the boy easily enters the path that leads from petty thievery in childhood to narcotics peddling in adolescence and prison at the age of seventeen. Sobered by harsh experiences in prison, the young man is determined to live within the law, but his former underworld associations will not leave him in peace. Thinking he has turned informer, they kill him.

No address

3229 Hendin, Herbert. Suicide and Scandinavia. New York. Grune and Stratton, 1964. 147 p.

Whereas Durkheim investigated the sociological aspect of suicide and Freud analyzed the psychological aspect, this study of the suicide rate of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway is predicated on the belief that suicide must be examined as a psycho-social phenomenon. To understand the national character of the suicide problem, psychoanalytic interviews of patients in mental hospitals for attempted suicide were carried out in the three countries. As a control, similar interviews with non-patients (nurses) were also conducted. Four basic motives for suicide are presented: death as retaliatory abandonment, death as retroflexed murder, death as reunion, and death as self-punishment. In Denmark, where mothers tend to limit aggression and encourage dependency, the loss of dependency is a frequent cause of suicide. Suicide is also used as punishment, to arouse guilt in others, or as the means of reunion with a loved one. In Sweden, the early separation of the child from his mother leads to a sense of rejection, and the curtailing of any demonstration of feeling leads to lessened affectivity and detachment. The consequent pressure for worldly success and aggression turned inward are frequent causes of suicide. In Norway, the suicide rate is much lower than in Denmark or Sweden. Norwegians do not encourage the dependency of their children as do the Danes. The Norwegians permit greater freedom in the expression of aggresion than the Swedes and avoid the Swedish emphasis on worldly success. Since social institutions undoubtedly influence basic psychodynamic patterns, similar cross-cultural studies in other areas are recommended.

No address

3230 Fisher, Jacob. Faces of deceit. New York, Carlton Press, 1963. 250 p.

Investigation or detection of crime is a creative science the techniques of which are continually changing and improving. The investigator is not alone in making use of modern technology as well as his own ingenuity inasmuch as the criminal does likewise. Thus, the job of the investigator must be to stay a few tricks ahead of the criminal. The basic factors of investigation, here described and illustrated by references to specific cases, include methods of identification (such as fingerprinting and moulage), methods of observation (shadowing and tailing), the utilization of electronic devices for hearing and seeing (the wire-tap and the electric eye), and the use of psychology to anticipate or reconstruct criminal behavior.

No address

3231 Toland, John. The Dillinger days. New York, Random House, 1963. 371 p.

John Dillinger's career as an outlaw began with rebelliousness in childhood against family discipline and ended with a violent death on a Chicago sidewalk. While in the Indiana state prison for an amateurish robbery attempt, Dillinger met and was trained by professional criminals. There he decided to make crime his life work, and upon release from prison he was prepared to take his place in the flourishing underworld of the early 1930's. Kidnapings, machine-gun battles, and prison breaks were legion in this period, but Dillinger quickly became Public Enemy Number One as a result of his bank robberies, his battles with FBI agents tracking him down, and his escape from the Crown Point jail.

No address

3232 Henriques, Fernando. Prostitution in Europe and the Americas. New York, Citadel Press. 378 p. illus. (Vol. 2)

Prostitution in a variety of forms was prevalent in western society long before the advent of Christianity. In Rome and Byzantium, the public baths common to both empires provided opportunities for prostitutes to ply their trade. Although there were frequent condemnations of prostitution by the clergy, the practice was common at all levels of society, and, as in the case of Justinian's wife Theodora, often afforded a means for social advancement. In medieval Europe and colonial America, prostitution met vigorous religious opposition, yet even in these societies it was not completely eliminated. More permissive in their outlooks on the subject were the populations of 18th century London, where bacchanalian societies were founded by members of the nobility; colonial Brazil where the white masters took full advantage of their colored servants' sexual availability; and 19th century New York City where, in 1858, there were 7,860 prostitutes, or one for every 117 inhabitants. In the United States, especially since World War II, great efforts have been made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Social Hygiene Association, and the Kefauver Committee of the Senate, among others, to curtail the vice of prostitution. Their efforts have been hampered, however, by the disparity in local laws, and by traditional trafficking in larger cities, notably New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New Orleans.

No address

3233 American Law Institute. American Bar Association. Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education. Problems in criminal law and its administration: the problem of sentencing. Philadelphia, American Law Institute, 1962. 122 p. (No. X of a Series)

One of the crucial questions in the problem of sentencing is that of maximum and minimum sentences. The Model Penal Code of the American Law Institute suggested the following reforms to unify and simplify sentencing procedure. (1) All felonies are classified as either first, second, or third degree felonies, each of which has an automatic minimum and maximum penalty. (2) The maximum penalty should be set by the legislature. (3) The judge may make the minimum sentence mandatory or he may leave the minima up to the parole board after at least one year of imprisonment. The one year is deemed imperative for the effective functioning of the correctional institution. At a meeting of the American Law Institute in 1956, objections were made that legislature maxima tend to be extreme and that no minima should be set at all. Probation should be a highly individualized matter and it requires effective methods of prediction. The basic idea behind probation is that imprisonment often has a determined and detrimental effect on certain offenders. Suggested methods of combating the disparity in sentencing are: (1) a judicial review available for the appeal of severe sentences; (2) prediction tables such as the Glueck table to be used as a basis for sentencing; and (3) the division of felonies into three classes as suggested by the Model Penal Code. The question of the defendant's rights during sentencing is controversial. It is widely felt that all rules of evidence should continue to apply at this stage of the judicial process, that the defendant should have the right to see the presentence report, and the right to counsel.

Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education of the American Law Institute and American Bar Association, 133 South 36 Street, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

3234 McCormick, Ken. Sprung: the release of Willie Calloway. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1964. 244 p.

Willie Calloway, indicted in 1945 for a murder he did not commit, was sentenced to life imprisonment. Nine years later his case was brought to the attention of Ken McCormick of the Detroit Free Press by the warden of a state prison in Jackson, Michigan. Mr. McCormick, a Pulitzer Prize winning crime reporter, checked into Calloway's story and found enough evidence to support a series of articles calculated to arouse public opinion and secure the release of Calloway. He spent weeks sifting through worthless information and overcoming many bureaucratic obstacles to prove that not only had Calloway's trial been unfair, but that the prisoner was entirely innocent of any connection with the murder of Mrs. Victoria Len on September 15, 1944.

No address

3235 West, D. J. The habitual prisoner: an enquiry by the Cambridge Institute of Criminology, edited by L. Radzinowicz. London, MacMillan, 1963. 125 p. (Cambridge Studies in Criminology, Vol.19)

In England, a study of two fifty-man groups was undertaken to determine the characteristics of habitual prisoners. One group was composed of prisoners in preventive detention and the other of recidivists. Psychiatric interviews, home visits, and investigation into the social records of the subjects led to the formulation of certain dominant patterns. While habitual offenders were of many types, came from all social backgrounds, and exhibited a variety of emotional and physical characteristics, it was possible to conclude that the majority were neither efficient criminals nor prone to violence. On the contrary, habitual offenders tended to be petty thieves who resorted to crime because of their inability to succeed in any endeavor requiring sustained effort. The prisoners were classified according to mental or emotional condition as: twelve percent, non-deviants; thirty-six percent, deviants of the active-aggressive type; and forty-two percent, passive-inactive deviants. Because such a large percentage of habitual offenders were of the passive-inactive type, it was recommended that hostel facilities be made available to these men instead of maximum-security prisons. In such hostels the prisoners' need for a sense of security would be met and they might be able to do productive work. The active-aggressive deviants presented more serious problems since they were not amenable to a therapeutic situation.

D. J. West, Assistant Director of Research, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England

3236 Roback, A. A. Aspects of applied psychology and crime. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Sci-Art, 1964. 326 p. illus.

Although the principles of applied psychology have been used for centuries, the term was not coined until the late 19th century by John Dewey. The practice has not only many clinical and technical values, but is commonly used in the layman's life, and it is this "popular" aspect of applied psychology which can often prove to be most interesting and amusing. Madison Avenue advertising firms are well known proponents of applied psychology, turning a one page circular into a "brochure" and discovering all manner of "new miracle ingredients." Newspapers use applied psychology in a variety of ways: headlines, picture captions, and selectivity of news. The concepts of applied psychology are important in spreading prejudice as well as dispelling it. In the field of criminology, applied psychology is especially important; not only through this process are society and the individual conditioned against criminal acts, but upon occasion a criminal is induced to come forward and give himself up. Applied psychology, it has been proved, can be used to a degree in nearly every phase of human interaction.

No address

3237 Langford, Gerald. The murder of Stanford White. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1962. 270 p.

The fatal shooting of Stanford White by Harry K. Thaw in 1906 led to one of the most famous murder trials in American history. White, a brilliant architect and gentleman of high society, was the object of Thaw's jealousy; White had been involved with Thaw's wife, Evelyn Nesbit, a beautiful young girl who had been on stage as a Floradora girl. The shooting took place before a large crowd on the roof of a famous building designed by White, Madison Square Garden in New York City. Thaw's lawyers pleaded insanity in the trial that followed. The proceedings were avidly covered by the newspapers, revealing the corruption behind the respectable facade of Victorian high society in the United States. After one hung jury, Thaw's lawyers persuaded a second jury and Thaw was committed to a mental asylum. Thaw escaped in 1913 to live out much of his life in Europe where he continued to shock the public by his sensational activities.

Gerald Langford, Professor of English, University of Texas, Austin, Texas

3238 Chute, Charles Lionel, & Bell, Marjorie. Crime, courts, and probation. New York, MacMillan. 1956. 268 p.

The idea that the punishment of a criminal is necessary for society's revenge has gradually given way to the belief that punishment in itself is not desirable, but that it should be a form of crime prevention. As the severity of punishment was modified, new ideas concerning treatment of offenders were introduced. In 1841 in a Boston court, an important step forward was taken when a shoemaker, John Augustus, persuaded a judge to let him take responsibility for a drunkard being sent to prison. Thus began probation. Augustus was so successful in rehabilitating the growing number of offenders he took into his personal care that Massachusetts, in 1878, passed the first law providing for a system of probation including paid probation officers. Other states followed suit. The National Probation Association, founded in 1907, led the campaign for the introduction of probation into the federal judicial system. In 1916 the Supreme Court ruled that federal courts had no right to suspend sentence, and in 1917 Woodrow Wilson exercized his pocket veto to kill the Congressional law authorizing probation. Not until 1925 was such a law finally passed. The National Probation Association has continued to work for improvements of the law through amendments and to set standards for probation and sentencing. The duties of probation officers fall into two main categories: (1) pre-sentence investigation, including recommendations as to disposition; and (2) case work during the period of probation. Although qualifications, caseloads, and salaries of probation officers vary from state to state, the tendency is towards making probation a profession.

No address

3239 Day, Frank D. Criminal law and society. Springfield, Illinois, Charles Thomas, 1964. 117 p.

Laws, the verbalized concepts of mores of society, must be understood by the common man in order to be of maximum effectiveness. A knowledge of criminal law greater than that of the average citizen is needed by newspaper reporters and parole and probation officers. Laws are a compromise; they can fully satisfy no one. Behavioral sciences such as sociology and psychology can teach a great deal about the possibilities of social control through law. In the United States, criminal law is made through statutes and judicial decisions based on precedent. To function effectively, criminal laws and their enforcers, the police, must have some measure of public support.

Frank D. Day, Professor of Police Administration, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

3240 Clinard, Marshall B. Sociology of deviant behavior. Revised edition. New York, Holt, Rhinehart & Winston, 1963. 698 p.

For the layman or student seeking to understand or modify patterns of deviant behavior, an analysis is made of the structure of social groups. Two levels of deviation exist: (1) primary deviation which is socially acceptable; and (2) secondary deviation which is not. The crucial factors in the rising rate of deviation are urbanization and industrialization. Economic and technological factors are less important than their urban setting which creates an impersonal and materialistic society. Classification of offenders by behavior is more useful than classification by age or sex. Career criminals should be distinguished from non-career criminals such as murderers and sex offenders. Drug addiction, alcoholism, suicide, marital conflicts, role status in old age, and discrimination are complex social phenomena. Ways to deal with deviant behavior include acceptance, isolation of the deviant, and rehabilitation.

Agencies of all sorts exist to help the deviant, but the usefulness of institutions is hampered by the large numbers to be dealt with and the limited personnel and friends available. The group approach to reintegration is very successful. It is based on the promise that the individual requires socialization, and provides the deviant with a new reference for his self-concept.

Marshall Clinard, Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

3241 Morris, Norval, & Howard, Collin. Studies in criminal law. Oxford, England, Clarendon Press, 1964. 270 p.

In order to acquaint a wider public with the contributions of Australian courts to problems of criminal law, seven studies were undertaken. A suggested definition of murder is: homicide performed intentionally (an act performed with the knowledge and intention that death should result), or recklessly (with the knowledge that death is likely to result, though death is not necessarily desired). Australian courts have extended the insanity plea beyond the M'Naghten Rules to include the irresistible impulse. The courts have also accepted the plea of automatism when the accused pleaded unconsciousness of performing the crime. The Queensland Code differs from the common law in its treatment of provocation by specifying the relationship between the accused and the subject of provocation (wife or child), by denying that words can be provocation, by limiting the plea of provocation to intentional killing, and by specifying that the ordinary man could be provoked to assault but not to kill. Another departure from British law is the extension of the plea of manslaughter to cover homicide as the result of excessive self-defense. The discussion of the relation between penal sanctions and human rights raises the issue of excessive reform. Correctional institutions engaging in "treatment" may exceed their proper limits and fail to respect the individuality of the prisoner. Studies of the effectiveness of penal procedures are also recommended.

Ruling on the issue of strict responsibility, Australian courts have held that where the accused acted with reasonable care, the doctrine of strict responsibility will not apply. An important contribution to res judicata in criminal trials is the distinction between the theoretical basis of autrefois acquit (pleas concerned with the determination of an alleged criminal liability) and autrefois convict (pleas concerned with the determination of a conviction by the substitution of a liability). Australian courts have held that issue estoppel (an issue determined in favor of a prisoner in one criminal trial that can not be reopened in a subsequent trial of the same prisoner) is the principle behind autrefois acquit but that another basis must be found for autrefois convict.

No address

3242 Cavan, Ruth Shonle, ed. Readings in juvenile delinquency. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott. 1964. 469 p.

Designed to supplement or to take the place of a college text, this book of readings includes material on nine aspects of the study of juvenile delinquency. It is suggested that if the problem is looked at in its historical perspective, the present rate of juvenile delinquency might not be considered as serious as it is. Another suggestion regarding the definition of juvenile delinquency is that a continuum be constructed of all behavior and that only non-conforming behavior that injures the community be considered juvenile delinquency. Both lower-class and middle-class delinquency are seen as social products. The middle-class delinquent comes out of a distinct teen-age culture engendered by his society. The lower-class delinquent, on the other hand, is often protesting against the limitations placed on his social mobility. Strengthening the family as a reference group to replace the street group is seen as a means of reducing delinquency. The psychological approach to juvenile delinquency stresses individual factors. The family is seen to be crucial: neglect or rejection by the parents may lead to permanent hostility in the child, and broken homes have very serious consequences for personality development. It is from the family that a

self-concept is derived which vitally affects behavior. Among the major areas of juvenile offenses are car theft, sex offenses, and the use of narcotics. These fulfill the needs of offenders to have excitement and to seem adult. One problem in treatment is that the therapist's middle class orientation, at variance with the delinquent's lower-class orientation, may affect their communication. It is recommended that local adults be involved in neighborhood rehabilitation and encouraged to undertake leadership of local youths. Police, judicial, and probation procedures should be studied to improve their effectiveness. The structure of training schools should be devised in such a way that all aspects of the institution are conducive to rehabilitation. Schools are urged to consider how they can help the returnee to adjust. In the field of prediction, the Glueck Social Prediction Table seems to show, on the basis of studies in the United States and abroad, considerable effectiveness. Another study, concerned with the occurrence of deviant social behavior in adults with a history of childhood behavior problems, shows that criminal activity is only one expression of a seriously disturbed pattern of life.

No address

3243 Becker, Howard S. Outsiders. New York, Free Press of Glencoe, 1963. 179 p.

Deviance is the failure to obey and observe group rules of the majority of a society. Many deviants do not see themselves as such since they conform to the roles of their own subcultural group, and since, in fact, they see the rest of society as a deviant group. Two such subcultural groups are marijuana users and dance musicians. Each group by its own choice alienates itself from the rest of society viewing non-users of marijuana and non-musicians as "squares," including the law, in order to maintain its deviant way of life. It has been shown that those "moral entrepreneurs" who fight social deviance often have personal ulterior motives: for example, the industrialists who fought for prohibition hoping to get more work from a sober labor force. One of the main deterrents to effective study of deviant behavior is the lack of solid technical data. Often, to obtain information, an investigator must function as part of a deviant group, disregarding moral and legal sanctions against this activity.

No address

3244 Berman, Harold J. Justice in the U.S.S.R. New York, Random House, 1963. 450 p.

The three most significant influences on Soviet law are Marxian socialist ideology, pre-revolutionary Russian law, and the dominant social philosophy of the Soviet Union. Because Lenin agreed with Marx that law, an essentially bourgeois phenomenon, would wither away along with capitalism, an attempt was made immediately following the revolution to do away with the legal system. By the 1930's, however, a concerted effort was made to establish a stable legal system. Soviet leaders have found law necessary for their system. Three outstanding features of Soviet law are traceable to its Marxist heritage: (1) its collectivist character (legal problems are treated as social problems); (2) its dialectical character (Soviet law changes rapidly to keep up with changing conditions); and (3) its subordination to non-legal or extra-legal means of social control in certain areas. Soviet law is in many respects derived from Russian law which lagged far behind Western law in its development. Not until the seventeenth century under Peter the Great did Russia begin to draw on the findings of Western jurists, and not until Alexander the Second's reform of 1864 were such principles as the public trial and irremovability of judges introduced. Traditional Russian law has found its way into Soviet law in many areas. The Soviet Procuracy is a direct descendent from the Russian Procuracy; the tendency to regard a criminal as a sinner to be pitied rather than scorned is a Russian tradition; and Soviet law concerning collective farm households is largely derived from the laws on the Russian commune. Because the Soviet Union is regarded as one big family, the parental role of the law is emphasized. The judge's role is like that of a parent or guardian towards the litigant. The law is regarded as one way of helping to form the character of the people. These family laws are designed to promote the socially desired relationships between family members. Similarly, institutions such as People's Patrols and Comrade s Courts were designed to promote the involvement of citizens in the judicial process.

No address

3245 Bruce, J. Campbell. Escape from Alcatraz. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1963. 247 p.

From 1934 to 1963, the word Alcatraz stood for the most dreaded maximum-security prison in the United States. Based on the principle that the most dangerous prisoners should be segregated in an institution devoted to punishment rather than reform, Alcatraz, from its inception, was the center of controversy among penal authorities as well as the general public. Despite its claim to being an escape-proof prison, the first successful break was made in 1937 and the last, exactly twenty-five years later, in 1962. The secrecy which always shrouded activities at Alcatraz was penetrated briefly in 1941 during the trial of a man who had murdered a fellow prisoner. By revealing the physical and mental cruelty prevalent in the prison, the defense attempted to put Alcatraz itself on trial. The public as well as the jury demanded an investigation, but the Second World War diverted attention from prison reform. In 1946, attention again focused on Alcatraz when a furious gun battle between guards and prisoners necessitated the use of Marines. Although conditions in the prison gradually improved, the successful escape in 1962 hastened the phasing out of this anachronism in the federal penal system.

No address

3246 Goffman, Erving. Stigma. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1965. 147 p.

Stigma, the possession by an individual of characteristics that distinguish and discredit him, is a complex sociological and psychological problem which is explored here on the basis of case studies. Prostitutes, drug addicts, and ex-prisoners as well as the physically or mentally handicapped all face the problems of dealing with their stigma. Where stigma can not be concealed, certain social problems are inevitable. At the same time, the difficulties of concealing the truth or maintaining a double life lead to constant tension and fear of exposure. Problems continually arise as to where to go and with whom to associate so as not to be recognized. In addition to social or practical problems, the stigmatized individual must face the psychological problem of establishing and accepting his own identity.

No address

3247 Mohr, J. W., Turner, R. E., & Jerry, M. B. Pedophilia and Exhibitionism. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1964. 204 p. app.

In order to study two of the major sex crimes, pedophilia and exhibitionism, a study was made of information gathered from three sources: (1) a study of fifty-five pedophiles and fifty-four exhibitionists in the Forensic Clinic of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital from April, 1956 to July, 1959; (2) similar studies at the Ontario Reform Institution and the Kingston Penitentiary in June, 1961 and March, 1961; and (3) a study of data compiled in other investigations. To this date, no extensive study had been made of either of these sex crimes. Major conclusions reached included: (1) neither pedophiles nor exhibitionists are of lower-than-average intelligence as was previously thought; (2) both groups of sex offenders had high percentages of successful marriage, and committed the crimes in spite of this fact; (3) because of previously held prejudices and opinions, law enforcement authorities still deal with pedophiles and exhibitionists as "criminal sexual psychopaths" and "dangerous sex offenders" often imprisoning them after a first offense. These offenders should receive clinical treatment rather than punishment in order to solve their problems.

No address

3248 Pedophilia. In: Mohr, J. W., Turner, R. E., & Jerry, M. B. Pedophilia and Exhibitionism. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1964. p. 11-107.

In an effort to ascertain the social significance of one of the major sex offenses, a study was made of fifty-five pedophiles confined at the Forensic Clinic of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital from April, 1956, to July, 1959. This investigation was augmented by studies carried out at the Kingston Penitentiary in March, 1961, and at the Ontario Reform Institution in June, 1961. These results were then combined with the results of other studies in the field. Characteristics of the offenders, their families, and their victims, were compiled in order to ascertain the factors which led to this sex crime. Some of the statistics compiled revealed the following. The pedophile's sexual activity can take almost any of the forms characteristics of heterosexual or homosexual relations with an adult partner. Pedophiles tended to fall into three main age groups: (1) adolescents

at the peak of puberty, (2) middle-aged; and (3) senescent. The average age of their victims was ten years, thus leaving a gap of at least seven to ten years between the two groups. Since three out of four offenders had a prior relationship with their victims, forty-five percent of the sexual activity took place in a home, either that of the offender or of the victim. Orgasm was sought by only six percent of the heterosexual pedophiles, but by fifty percent of the homosexual offenders. While a WAIS test administered to the group disproved older notions of the lack of pedophiles' intelligence, the average offender had only an eighth grade education. Over one-third of the group had had military careers or extended military service. The social contacts of the pedophiles were mainly limited to youth organizations and church groups. While homosexual offenders showed an aversion to sports, the heterosexuals expressed a pronounced interest in this field. Twenty-nine percent of the group had experienced in their youth a prolonged absence of their fathers due to death, separation, or military service. Ten percent of the group, all homosexual offenders, had been subjected to a prolonged absence of their mothers. Three-fourths of the entire group over twenty was married, yet this figure decreased one-third to one-half among the homosexual offenders. Two-thirds of the marriages had produced children and the lack of a close relationship between senescent pedophiles and their grown children seemed to have been a contributing factor in their offenses. Recidivism among pedophiles tended to be very low: thirteen to twenty-eight percent among homosexuals and seven to thirteen percent among heterosexuals. This fact, coupled with the observation that in Toronto, fifty-three percent of pedophilic convictions resulted in imprisonment indicates that the prospect of probation, used in only seventeen percent of the convictions, could be more widely applied. Because of a lack of empirical knowledge, and public indignation at all sex crimes, law enforcement agencies continue to treat pedophiles as "dangerous sexual offenders" and "criminal sexual psychopaths." With the proper data, programs for the prevention and treatment of pedophiles can be substituted for legal imprisonment and other punishments.

No address

3249 Exhibitionism: In: Mohr, J. W., Turner, R. E., and Jerry, M. B. Pedophilia and Exhibitionism. Toronto, University of Toronto, 1964. p. 111-170.

In an effort to ascertain the social significance of one of the major sex offenses, a study was made of fifty-one exhibitionists confined at the Forensic Clinic of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital from April, 1956 to July, 1959. This investigation was augmented by studies carried out at the Kingston Penitentiary in March, 1961, and at the Ontario Reform Institution in June, 1961. These results were combined with the results of other studies in the field. Characteristics of the offenders, their families, and their victims were compiled in order to establish factors which led to this sex crime. Some of the statistics compiled revealed the following. Seventy-four percent of recorded exhibitionistic offenses occurred in open places, including motor vehicles. Various degrees of exhibitionism were evidenced, from partial exhibition of the flaccid penis to full exposure of an erected penis and masturbation. It was unclear just what sort of reaction was sought from the victim, but it was established that the majority of offenses occurred on impulse. Sixty-five percent of the exhibitionists were in their twenties and seventy-nine percent were under forty. While WAIS tests showed exhibitionistic offenders to be of average intelligence, the average offender had only an eighth grade education. Most exhibitionists tended to be lonely with few social contacts and preferred individual sports such as swimming and body building to team sports like baseball and soccer. About the same percentage, sixty-seven percent, were native born Canadians. One-third of the group had experienced a prolonged absence of their fathers during their youth, and one-half said they felt distant from their fathers. Seventy-nine percent of the offenders over twenty-one were married. A high degree of heterosexual adjustment was shown, indicating that marriage does not remove the urge to expose. Recidivism among exhibitionists is relatively low, seventeen to twenty-two percent, yet twenty percent of offenders convicted received prison sentences, a solution which is generally non-corrective and is sometimes detrimental. More extensive application of a fining system for exhibitionistic offenders with a stipulation for clinical help should be implemented. Since exhibitionism is not a progressively dangerous offense, the current situation warrants no wide changes in present law.

No address

3250 Chein, Isidor, Gerard, Donald L., Lee, Robert S., & Rosenfeld, Eva. The road to H. New York, Basic Books, 1964. 482 p.

In an effort to determine the extent, causes, and possible cures of young narcotic addicts, a detailed study was made of 2,950 sixteen to twenty-year-old male drug users in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. Most of the users were contacted through the courts and municipal hospitals of the three boroughs, thus the list is by no means exhaustive of the total user population. The subjects were divided into four major categories: (1) experimenters; (2) occasional users; (3) regular users; and (4) "hookers" or addicts: the study concentrated on the last two of these categories. The average male in the regular user and "hooker" categories had tried marijuana by the time he was fifteen. He became a regular user of heroin within one year after his initial experience with that drug. When asked to describe his life in the period of regular use, eighty-eight percent chose to tell of their off-drug dysphoric experiences, while only twelve percent told of their "high" periods. Juvenile gangs, rather than encouraging drug addiction, inhibit and discourage it by offering the solidarity and belonging which many addicts seek, and by reacting negatively to the off-drug character of their "using" members. The American society's approach to narcotic addiction is uninformed and misguided. Under current laws and practices, the addict, once apprehended by authorities, is given rehabilitative treatment which is notoriously unsuccessful. Instead of wholesale condemnation as criminals of all addicts and users, society and its agencies must learn to provide these deviants with the environmental needs of which they have been deprived: (1) a homelike atmosphere, (2) individual concern, and (3) understanding. Rather than expressing indignation at the drug addicts in its midst, society must interest and concern itself with their problems and be prepared to help, rather than condemn and avoid them.

No address

3251 Hibbert, Christopher. The roots of evil: a social history of crime and punishment. Boston, Little, Brown, 1963. 524 p.

Public attitudes toward criminals, methods of detection, and above all, punishment have changed enormously since the eighth century but the view that punishment for its own sake is evil does not yet prevail throughout Britain and the United States. Medieval methods of judgment such as trial by ordeal gave way to more scientific methods of determining guilt, and the severity of punishments has been slowly reduced. As late as the early nineteenth century, pickpocketing and shoplifting were still capital offenses, and public executions took place in Britain until 1868. The questions of capital punishment and corporal punishment, still very much alive, were raised in the eighteenth century by European thinkers such as Beccaria and Montesquieu. In England Sir Samuel Romilly worked diligently for the limitation of capital sentences, while in Italy thinkers such as Lombroso and Ferri initiated studies of criminal psychology that became the foundation for later advances.

No address

3252 Cameron, Mary Owen. The booster and the snitch: department store shoplifting. New York, Free Press of Glencoe, 1964. 202 p.

The general class of shoplifters is divided into two groups, the "booster," professional criminal who steals articles in order to resell them, and the "snitches," pilferers who take things for their own personal use while retaining their respectable middle-class status. Kleptomaniacs are included in neither group. On the basis of a study of shoplifting in a large Chicago department store from 1943-1950 and another study of adult women arrested for shoplifting between 1948 and 1950, certain conclusions were drawn. Shoplifting results in serious financial losses for all stores and confronts store management with the problem of not only preventing theft but also of dealing with persons found shoplifting. Great care must be taken in making an arrest since false arrest can result in suit against the store. Consequently many stores

simply reprimand most shoplifters and forbid them to return to the store. Because only a small number of those caught actually come to court, the public police records do not accurately indicate the crime rate in this area. Although there is no age limit for shoplifting, a high proportion of offenders are juveniles. Women outnumber men and Negroes outnumber whites, but it was noted that the store detectives would apprehend a Negro more readily than a white person and would take a Negro to court more readily than a white person.

No address

3253 McCord, William, & McCord, Joan. The psychopath: an essay on the criminal mind. Princeton, New Jersey, D. Van Nostrand, 1956. 223 p.

Psychopathy as a distinct syndrome has been known to scientists for over 150 years, although even now the term is often imprecisely used and some deny that it is a useful concept. A psychopath is defined as a social character driven by uncontrollable impulses to aggressive behavior, who has a warped capacity for love, and is incapable of feeling guilt. Whereas the psychotic withdraws from society, the psychopath attacks, and whereas the neurotic suffers anxiety, the psychopath remains impervious. The three explanations of the cause of psychopathy most often advanced are heredity, neurological damage, and environment. Research has not been able to show an absolute causal connection between heredity or neurology and psychopathy, but childhood rejection seems to be a factor in all cases. Affection is necessary for socialization and the development of conscience. The three causal patterns that emerge are: (1) severe rejection by itself; (2) mild rejection in connection with brain damage, generally in the hypothalmic area; and (3) mild rejection in the absence of brain damage when the environment provides no alternatives. Social and cultural factors such as class structure and cultural attitude towards children may also be causative. The treatment of psychopathic adults, whether by psychotherapy, drugs, shock, or lobotomy has been largely unsuccessful. Treatment of children by milieu therapy, however, has had a good deal of success. At the Wiltwyck School in New York, for example, a loving and permissive atmosphere has been able to reduce aggression, instill feelings of guilt, and decrease hostility to authority figures in psychopathic children. The psychopath presents a serious problem to law and society. Although he does not come under the M'Naghten Rules, he does fall under the Durham Rule. Since no treatment of psychopaths is effective, however, sentencing presents a particularly difficult problem. It is recommended that Sheldon Glueck's suggestion of a "treatment tribunal" to decide on disposition be instituted.

William McCord, Associate Professor of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, California

3254 American Jewish Committee. Institute of Human Relations Press. Crime and race: conceptions and misconceptions, by Marvin E. Wolfgang. New York, 1964. 71 p. (Pamphlet Series No. 6)

Mankind's three major races, Mongoloid, Negroid and Caucasoid are all constituents of the same species, Homo sapiens. Man is, in general, genetically blended, that is, a product of two or more races. Uniform Crime Reports best indicate the arrest rates for all parts of the United States. These reports indicate that, in proportion to their populations, Negroes are arrested three to four times as frequently as whites. Similarly, National Prison Statistics show that Negroes comprise one-third of all prisoners, although they make up only one-tenth of the country's population. In the area of homicide and rape, studies show a great preponderance of intra-racial crime, while inter-racial offenses are few. Thirty to forty year old studies showed, for the same crimes, a larger percentage of convictions among non-whites than among whites. Many studies can be cited which indicate a high crime rate in socially and economically deprived areas. Other studies show that a majority of the individuals who live in these deprived circumstances tend to be non-white, possibly indicating one of the reasons for higher crime rates among non-whites. There is no reason to doubt that under circumstances comparable to those of whites, the Negro crime rate would not differ substantially from that of white people.

No address

3255 Rosenheim, Margaret K., ed. Justice for the child. New York, Macmillan, 1962. 240 p.

The first juvenile court, established in Illinois in 1899, was hailed as a great step forward towards providing justice for children. Based on the common law doctrine of parens patriae, the juvenile court was designed to handle three categories: (1) neglected children; (2) dependent children, and (3) children who had committed acts which would be regarded as criminal if done by adults. Formal legal procedure was discarded in favor of informality as a means of giving the state a parental relation to the child. But at the same time, the child was deprived of his constitutional safeguards such as the right to bail, to a jury trial, and not to incriminate himself. This widespread enthusiasm for juvenile courts has now been replaced by severe and varied criticism. Chief among complaints is that juvenile courts are not equipped to handle all the cases they have. Judges are too often untrained for work with children, ignorant of the consequences of various methods of disposition, and burdened by such heavy caseloads that individualized consideration is impossible. Another criticism is that children deprived of their constitutional rights in juvenile court are subject to the uncontrolled jurisdiction of the court, and are often more severely dealt with than adults would be under similar circumstances. Suggestions include the training of juvenile judges in social welfare, the decentralization of diagnostic and treatment centers, the limiting of judicial jurisdiction in taking children away from parents, and clarification of the administrative role of the courts.

No address

3256 Ragen, Joseph E., & Finston, Charles. Inside the world's toughest prison. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1962. 927 p.

Because of the success of the Joliet-Statesville prison complex in combining maximum security with orderly administration geared towards rehabilitation, information about the procedures at Joliet-Statesville is offered as a practical guide for prison officials. The essential criteria for successful prison administration are effective classification and segregation of inmates, well trained guards to maintain security, and a program of rehabilitation including work and education. New inmates at Joliet-Statesville are given thorough psychological and sociological examinations, on the basis of which they are classified. The findings as to degree of improvability determine where prisoners will live and what work they will do. New inmates are also given a manual of rules and regulations. Since statistics show that ninety-five percent of all those convicted are released, the prison must prepare them for life outside. Joliet-Statesville offers a variety of educational opportunities including vocational training and encourages inmates to participate in religious services. Prison guards, while maintaining constant vigilance and military demeanor, are judged for their fairness, intelligence, and kindliness as well as the ability to take orders. The ideal prison should not have more than 1,000 prisoners, all of whom should be serving indeterminate sentences, to permit the expert evaluation of the most effective term of imprisonment. Capital punishment is not an effective deterrent and should be abolished.

No address

3257 Wootton, Barbara. Crime and the criminal law: reflections of a magistrate and social scientist. London, Stevens and Sons, 1963. 118 p. (The Hamlyn Lectures, Fifteenth Series)

That the function of the criminal courts should be the prevention rather than the punishment of crime is the thesis of the 1963 Hamlyn Lecture Series. New methods of studying the causes of crime are needed. These might include more detailed studies of control groups and increased emphasis on the multiplicity of causes. The criminal courts are in need of new methods and new concepts. Trial procedure should be modernized. For instance, juries should be provided with tapes of the trial, and the trials themselves should be held as soon as possible after the offense. The current trend toward the extension of strict liability works to promote the preventive as opposed to the punitive function of the court. Under strict liability, mens rea becomes a factor only in determining the probability of the repetition of the offense. For cases involving the mentally

abnormal offender, the elimination of rigid distinctions between penal and medical institutions is recommended. Sentencing procedure is equally in need of modernization in order to avoid the amateurish hit or miss nature of sentencing. Statistical studies of the effectiveness of different sentences would be a first step in the right direction.

No address

3258 Bates, Jerome E., & Zawadzki, Edward S. Criminal abortion: a study in medical sociology. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1964. 250 p.

One in every five pregnancies in the United States, a total of about one million per year, ends in criminal abortion. Abortionists in this country can be classified in five major groups: (1) the physician-abortionist; (2) the abortionist with some medical training; (3) the quack doctor; (4) the amateur, from any job or profession; and (5) the self-abortionist, accounting for about twenty percent of criminal abortions. The major cause of complications and death in abortions is the unsanitary conditions under which they are performed and the lack of hygienic aftercare. While medical records show at least 5,000 deaths per annum from criminal abortion, it is reasonable to suspect this figure to be far higher, due to frequent falsification of records in cases of this sort. The physician faces a unique problem in the United States in that he is allowed to perform an abortion only under certain restricted circumstances in most states, when the health of the mother is endangered, even though his ethical principles would command him to do otherwise. Experimentation with wider application of abortion has taken place in Japan, where since 1948, abortion at the request of the mother is legally possible, and in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Iceland, where abortion may be performed for health, eugenic, or socio-economic reasons. The possibility exists for change in some states' abortion laws with pressure from medical and planned parenthood associations. Bills for this purpose are now in legislative process in California and Illinois, notably non-Catholic states; no bills have yet been introduced in New York, a state with a higher percentage of Roman Catholics.

No address

3259 Churchill, Allen. A pictorial history of American crime 1849-1929. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1964. 180 p. illus.

Old pen-and-ink drawings from "Harper's" and "Police Gazette," and later newsphotographs are combined with commentary to make verbal and pictorial histories of fifty of the United States' most famous crimes. Those discussed include the assassinations of Presidents Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley, the Lizzie Borden ax-murders, the Leopold and Loeb kidnap-murder, Sacco and Vanzetti murder and robbery, and the St. Valentine's day massacre.

No address

3260 Trebach, Arnold S. The rationing of justice. New Brunswick, New Jersey, Rutgers University Press, 1964. 350 p.

It is the duty of a society dedicated to constitutionality to guarantee the civil rights of all citizens. Yet the rights of defendants are violated at all stages of the criminal process from arrest to post-conviction review. Local police all-too-often violate the law by arresting on suspicion, by illegal search and seizure, and by using third degree methods to coerce confessions. It is recommended that training programs for police emphasize human relations as well as detection, that higher standards be employed in police recruitment, and that the Mallory rule be extended to state as well as federal courts. Because the criminal process is very technical, there is no doubt that the right to counsel is a necessity, not a luxury, at every stage. Pressure from the prosecution on a defendant to "cop out" is so strong that legal advice should be available to the accused from the very beginning. Current defender systems suffer from various defects, including inexperienced and understaffed defenders. It is therefore recommended that a professional defender system (publicly or privately supported) be provided for all courts. Such defender systems would have adequate investigatory facilities and trained criminal lawyers paid for their work. Legal advice would be

available to defendants from the time of the preliminary examination and continue in prison after conviction. It is also recommended that a government institution such as the Danish ombudsman be set up to protect civil rights violated by government agencies. This institution, operating on both state and federal levels, would observe all government agencies, listen to complaints, and have the power to order investigations of all alleged abuses.

No address

3261 Bedau, Hugo Adam. The death penalty in America. Garden City, New York, Doubleday, 1964. 584 p.

Many different crimes are punishable by death in various states: they range from murder and treason to setting fire to a state prison, carnal knowledge of a girl under eighteen, and train wrecking. Although much discussion has recently been devoted to the subject, very few states have actually abolished capital punishment. Some retain it only in cases of treason and murder. Among those who have argued for the retention of the death penalty are J. Edgar Hoover and Sidney Hook. Hoover feels that no one who has committed such gross crimes as the Rosenburgs and Jack Graham have should be allowed to remain in any form of society. Hook feels that recidivist murderers should be put to death, and that prisoners under life-sentences should be given the choice of their own life or death. Jacques Barzon cites four principal arguments against capital punishment: (1) it is based on a primitive revenge motive; (2) it is not a deterrent to other criminals; (3) the possibility always exists of judicial error; and (4) the tradition of the sanctity of human life. The Jewish and Protestant religious groups are for abolishment of capital punishment on religious and humanitarian grounds. Public opinion shows a marked trend of thinking toward abolishment of the death penalty. Whereas sixty-eight percent of the population favored retention in 1953, only fifty-one percent were of the same opinion ten years later. Prison officials, too, favor abolition since only eleven percent feel it is a deterrent to crime.

No address

3262 Conrad, John. Crime and its corrections. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1965. 312 p.

A survey of correctional procedures in the United States and Europe reveals, on the one hand, a tendency to inertia resulting from bureaucratic resistance to change and, on the other hand, the development of new patterns that promise to be effective. The irrationality of the present correctional apparatus results from conflict between the goal of control and the goal of change. There is also conflict between objectives and capabilities, between standards and practice, and between tradition and reason. From the survey, national patterns of correction emerge. The American system is largely predicated on retribution. Intimidation and incapacitation are seen as necessary for rehabilitation. In England, the rising crime rate is encouraging a movement for reform. The Netherlands, with a low crime rate, provides intensive and effective correction. The Scandinavian countries work on the humane community principle that kindness is the key to correction. France, on the other hand, has an arbitrary and mechanical system. The German pattern, while humane, is unimaginative. The Soviet system considers the corrective labor colony to be both rehabilitative and punitive. The criteria of an advanced correctional system are a deliberate emphasis on social restoration, the maintenance of aseptic social conditions, and a built-in system of evaluation. Studies are needed of ways to improve correctional systems. The identity of the correctional client should be determined, not on the basis of the crime, but in terms of the capability of the correctional apparatus. New techniques of classification and the use of typologies should be introduced. In the area of treatment, the therapeutic community has been developed in several countries with encouraging results. As for organization, it is desirable that small institutions replace large ones, that institutional life be made as normal as possible, and that wherever possible confinement be avoided.

No address

3263 Clegg, Reed K. Probation and parole. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1964. 180 p.

Although parole and probation differ in their origins and in their clients, they share the dual function of protecting society and rehabilitating offenders outside the prison confines. It is therefore fitting that probation and parole be discussed together in one training guide and analysis. Officers of both institutions need to know and work closely with the other branches of law enforcement, especially the police and the courts. Both suffer from underpaid and overloaded staffs, and yet the tendency in both institutions is toward increasing professionalization. Although there is a wide variety of opinion on the training necessary for these fields, it is here recommended that study at a liberal arts, social work, or criminology school be followed by a master's program in probation and parole. A basic understanding of the fundamentals of human nature is an absolute necessity in this field. The social casework method is used in the attempt to treat the client directly through counseling, and indirectly by working with the client's environment, family, and community. The tasks of both kinds of officers include interviewing, recording, court appearances, transportation, apprehending violators and paper work. The Interstate Parole and Probation Compact which has been in effect since 1934 is in many ways a useful agreement, but it is recommended that cooperation among the states be extended to cover the problem of violations of probation or parole in another state. The centralized authority system, first adopted by California, has been slow to spread to other states, although it has undeniable advantages.

Reed K. Clegg, Assistant Professor of Criminology, Fresno State College, Fresno, California

3264 Feifer, George. Justice in Moscow, New York, Simon and Schuster, 1964. 353 p.

A comparison was made between the Soviet system and the Roman law system as practiced in Western Europe and the common law countries. The study included court proceedings and decisions from all levels of the court hierarchy. Special consideration was given to the overemphasis on pre-trial investigation, the insignificant role of defense counsel, the dual role of prosecution and judge, lack of jury, and informality of trial. The Soviet theory of judging the whole man and his crime as a product of environment is often ignored as indicated by harsh sentences and the dependence of court decisions on current politics. At present, the Soviet system is too dependent on the individuals in positions of legal responsibility and not dependent enough on legal institutions to insure justice in the Western sense. Original hopes of finding unqualified justice in Moscow courts were dispelled.

No address

3265 Morris, Terrence, Blom-Cooper, Louis. A calendar of murder. London, Michael Joseph, 1964. 413 p.

Thumb-nail sketches of the indictments of 764 men and women for murder in England and Wales between 1957 and 1962 serve as the basis for examining the British Homicide Act of 1957. One fact clearly emerges from a study of these cases: the relationship between a killer and his victim is much closer than in any other crime. Murder, on the whole, is a one-man, one-time crime. Homicide, like suicide, is a form of aggression and should be studied in the social situations in which it occurs. The 1957 Homicide Act introduced several new principles into criminal law. It admitted the plea of diminished responsibility for murder cases, but the consequence of this plea is only the reduction of the crime of murder to the crime of manslaughter, a reduction which has no logical basis. The act also distinguished two types of murder: capital and non-capital. It is argued that

murder should be defined only in terms of the intention of the killer to cause death. Without such intention the crime must be manslaughter, not merely non-capital murder. The objective test of what the reasonable man would have foreseen should be replaced with the subjective test of intention. Because capital punishment is not an effective deterrent, it is urged that it be abolished and that a life sentence or commitment to a mental institution be the penalty for murder.

No address

3266 Sterne, Richard S. Delinquent conduct and broken homes. New Haven, College and University Press. 1964. 144 p.

In order to determine whether the causal connection between broken homes and juvenile delinquency so often assumed to be true actually holds, a study was made of 1,050 white boys appearing for their first infraction of the law in the juvenile court of Trenton, New Jersey in 1957. The assumption that broken homes do produce juvenile delinquency is based on the belief that a broken home offers inadequate supervision and guidance. It is suggested that other factors in a broken home may compensate for deficiencies and that unbroken homes may also be negligent of the child. A review of earlier studies of juvenile delinquency and broken homes is critical of insufficient use of controls and a failure to distinguish different types of broken homes. This study classifies the homes of subjects into unbroken, father dead, mother dead, parents divorced, separated, and deserted. The distinction between serious and minor delinquency is also made. Of the 1,050 boys studied, only 362 came from broken homes. Of those from broken homes 59.2 percent committed serious delinquencies, while of those from unbroken homes 65.2 percent committed serious delinquencies. The conclusion drawn was that broken and unbroken homes do not differ significantly in their effects on serious delinquent behavior.

No address

3267 Vedder, Clyde B., & Kay, Barbara A. Penology, a realistic approach. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1964. 345 p.

Designed as a reference and a text, this book is composed of essays by various authorities on different aspects of penology. A general discussion and evaluation of the present state of corrections is followed by essays on the characteristics of well adjusted and poorly adjusted inmates, and the particular problems raised by female prisoners, aged prisoners, and homosexual prisoners. Among the problems of correctional programs considered are: disciplinary problems; rehabilitation programs; the role of psychotherapy; and the function of Alcoholics Anonymous. Probation and parole are regarded as highly important, but emphasis is laid on the need for trained personnel in order to achieve is laid on the need for trained personnel in order to achieve the goals of individualized treatment and rehabilitation. Systematic research into predictive techniques based on case histories is recommended for improved parole work. A discussion of the pros and cons of capital punishment appears. Among the realistic goals of penology are research into the actual effects of various correctional procedures and increased professionalization of correctional work.

Clyde B. Vedder, Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois.

3268 Johnson, Elmer Hubert. Crime, correction, and society. Homewood, Illinois, Dorsey Press, 1964. 792 p.

As a study of criminology in its sociological setting, this textbook is designed primarily for a one-semester course for undergraduates or personnel in applied criminology. An attempt has been made to coordinate theoretical criminology with a study of criminology in the North Carolina prisons system. An investigation is made in detail of the following major topics: crime,

its definitions, incidence, and contributing factors; theories of crime causation, societal reactions to criminal behavior through the police, courts and penal systems, confinement and correction, types of prisons and parole, the offender and his relation to the community, and crime prevention.

Elmer Hubert Johnson, Professor of Sociology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina

3269 Smith, David N. Law and government: the law of confessions and scientific evidence. Chapel Hill, Institute of Government, University of North Carolina, 1963. 308 p.

This textbook, designed to set forth the main rules pertaining to the admissibility of confessions and scientific evidence in criminal proceedings in North Carolina, is divided into three main sections. Part One, Controls on Law Enforcement, deals with controls imposed by rules of evidence and controls imposed by statute and constitution. Part Two, the Law of Confessions, discusses evidentiary controls, constitutional controls (due process of law), and the confession of a codefendant. Part Three, the Law of Scientific Evidence, includes, general principles relating to scientific evidence, blood alcohol tests and breath alcohol tests, the Nalline test for influence of narcotics, scientific speed measuring devices, analysis of stains and blood grouping, the lie detector, truth drugs and hypnotism, photographic evidence, fingerprint, footprint, shoeprint, and tireprint evidence, questioned documents, ballistics and firearms, other modes of scientific investigation and expert analysis, and wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping. The appendix presents the breath test legislation and the air patrol legislation.

David N. Smith, Assistant Director, Institute of Government, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

3270 Newman, Charles L. Sourcebook on probation, parole and pardons. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1964. 345 p.

This sourcebook, intended as a text for a college course in criminology and corrections or as a manual for inservice training of probation and parole officers, includes essays on various aspects of probation and parole, for social control (the protection of society) and social treatment (rehabilitation). The origin of parole is found in the conditional pardon of seventeenth century England which developed into the transportation of convicts to America and Australia and the Ticket of Leave. The origin of probation has sometimes been seen in such common law institutions as benefit of clergy, recognizance, and suspension of sentence. Another view is that probation is a distinctively American contribution to penology. Both probation and parole must be distinguished from pardon. It is suggested that the deprivation of the civil rights of prisoners be kept to a minimum and that all or most civil rights be restored to probationers and parolees. The education and training for probation and parole officers should stress social work and corrections. The ability to get along well, especially with aggressive persons, and to accept responsibility is particularly important. The atmosphere of the probation office has a significant bearing on the feelings of probationers. Successful treatment of probationers demands that realistic and purposeful conditions of probation be set. Such conditions will be based on the presentence report on the defendant and will be approved by him. Special problems for probation are presented by promiscuous girls, alcoholics, drug addicts, psychopaths, neurotics, psychotics, and sexual deviants. Probation officers are urged to make full use of all community agencies that may offer help. There is still a great need to develop criteria for measuring the effectiveness of treatment under peobation and parole. Although the Interstate Parole and Probation Compact includes all fifty states, parole procedures differ widely from state to state. Often when a parolee from one state violates the terms of parole include the excessive number of regulations in some states, the general impracticability of regulations, and the lack of uniformity. It is recommended that some kind of regular procedure precede revocation of parole in order to avoid arbitrary and unfair

revocation. Parole prediction methods are still inadequate. Actuarial analysis has failed largely because inadequate personal and situational information has been available. Pre-release preparation for parole is extremely important. The Michigan experiment with parole camp seems an effective means to this end. Supervision and treatment during parole is absolutely necessary for success. Intensive supervision seems more effective than moderate supervision in averting the breaking of parole by medium-risk parolees. Volunteer individuals and agencies may prove very effective in dealing with parolees. Parole procedures vary widely in different countries.

Charles L. Newman, Director, Correctional Training Program, Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville, Kentucky

3271 Tompkins, Dorothy C. Probation since World War II: a bibliography. Berkeley, Institute of Government Studies, University of California, 1964. 311 p.

This bibliography of English language material is part of a larger work on the developments in probation and offender treatment since World War II. Topics considered are: laws and codes, the organization and administration of the American probation system, correctional projects, and types of probationers.

No address

3272 American Correctional Association. Proceedings of the Ninety-third annual congress of correction. Portland, Oregon, August 1963. Washington, D. C. [1964]. 434 p.

This collection of addresses and meeting papers delivered at the 1963 Congress of American Correctional Association deals with various areas and activities relating to correction. The topics discussed include the following: the role of the chaplain; the role of citizen participation; correctional administration; camps education and research; the role of inmate employment; institutional libraries; and the function of jails. In the area of juvenile delinquency, the roles of psychological, psychiatric and medical treatment, both pre- and post-institutional, are treated.

American Correctional Association, Shoreham Building, 15th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., 20005

3273 Hammond, W. H., & Chayen, Edna. Persistent criminals: a home office research unit report. London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1963. 237 p. (Studies in the Causes of Delinquency and the Treatment of Offenders No. 5)

The policy of preventive detention is one which may be applied to British recidivists or potential recidivists in the following categories: (1) those over thirty years old who have had, since age seventeen, two convictions resulting in imprisonment; and (2) those over thirty sentenced to more than two years imprisonment. In order to determine what type of offender is sentenced to preventive detention, a study was undertaken using statistics on the entire group of preventive detention prisoners which is augmented at the rate of about 200 per year. Supplementary studies were made of various groups receiving fairly short preventive detention sentences, two to three years, to determine their conduct after release, and percentage of reconviction. Under the Criminal Justice Act of 1948, a program of preventive detention was organized to operate in three stages; incarceration at a local prison, transfer to a central prison where standards of living are higher, and participation in pre-release training with partial remuneration for work done. In practice, preventive detention is a very restricted program including 178 of the 1,384 offenders eligible in 1956. A marked emphasis of older offenders was shown since seventy-four percent of those sentenced to preventive detention were forty years old or over while sixty percent of those eligible were in their thirties. Of the group surveyed, half had committed their first offense by age seventeen. The pattern showed that the younger the offender, the more serious his offense, while older

offenders tended to have lighter, yet more frequent, offenses. The reconviction rate for prisoners subjected to preventive detention was eighty percent after an extended interval of time. A system to predict recidivism was based upon a total of adverse factors in the offender's life including prior convictions and periods of liberty between release and conviction. This system failed largely because the weight given to each factor had to differ from group to group, providing no universal key to a prediction system. The conclusion of the research report supported those of Norval Morris' study of 1951 in that recidivists had had undesirable family relationships and environment in youth and their present living conditions and marital arrangements were unstable at best. Fifty percent were homeless and seventy-five percent of those once married were now separated or divorced.

No address

3274 Correctional Education Association. Center for the Study of Crime. Southern Illinois University. Papers and reports of the 13th annual Correctional Education Conference, Region 3. Carbondale, 1964. 111 p. multilith.

The 1964 Conference of the Correctional Education Association, Region III, held at Southern Illinois University, heard papers and reports on developments in the field of correctional education. The importance of education for prisoners was stressed, the need for highly trained workers in modern industry, and the great likelihood of unemployment, and consequently future crime, for the uneducated. It was also noted that education is a more direct and less expensive method of rehabilitation than psychotherapy. Reports to the conference included discussions of new techniques in correctional education, especially motion pictures, closed circuit television, educational television, and programmed instruction. The T. R. White School of the Indiana Reformatory found in teaching high school dropouts that it was beneficial to get away from the traditional school setting by eliminating the grading system and teaching small groups of between eight and fifteen students. A report from another Indiana prison discussed methods of foreign language instruction, since many of their inmates had expressed a desire to learn foreign language instruction, since many of their inmates had expressed a desire to learn foreign languages. It was urged that opportunities to study art and music be extended. The success of vocational training programs in home economics, food service and auto mechanics was noted.

No address

3275 President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Report. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office. 1964. 888 p.

After an exhaustive ten month investigation of evidence concerning the death of President John F. Kennedy, the Presidential Commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, reached the following conclusions: On November 22, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald, age twenty-four, of Dallas, Texas fired three shots from a 6.5 mm. Manlichten-Carcano rifle as the President's entourage passed the assassin's place of employment, the Texas School Book Depository. Two of the bullets struck John Kennedy and one struck the Texas governor, John Connally. The party then sped by limousine to Parkland Memorial Hospital, four miles away, where the President was pronounced dead by Dr. Kemp Clark at one o'clock in the afternoon. Oswald was taken into custody by the Dallas police at two o'clock p. m. the day of the assassination. He was then formally charged with the crime at seven-forty the same evening. On Sunday, November 24, while the accused was being transferred to the Dallas County jail, he was shot and killed by Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub owner. There was no substantial evidence of a conspiracy or personal conflict between Ruby and Oswald. It is recommended that the Treasury Department appoint a special assistant to supervise the Secret Service. Moreover, suggestions were made for modernization of advance detection programs, improvement of relations between Secret Service and local police departments, and greater vigilance on the part of the FBI and State Department in dealing with subversive individuals.

No address

3276 Gibbens, T. C. N., & Prince, Joyce. Shoplifting. London, Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency, 1962. 168 p.

A study to survey the trends of shoplifting in London was undertaken in 1959 by a research team which investigated three separate groups: (1) all female shoplifters who reached three London courts between July 1959 and August 1960 (532), (2) 100 previous offenders whose convictions occurred in 1949, and (3) 100 offenders in other forms of theft. In addition, some 200 of the first group were interviewed by medical staff members, and all juveniles of either sex who were arrested were studied. The percentage of increase over the 10 year period from 1949 to 1959 was 43.9. The largest percentage of items stolen was food, mainly of a value between five shillings and one pound. In West End stores, two to three times as many thefts took place on Thursdays as on other days due to the store's late closing hours, and one-half of Thursday arrests occurred between 6 and 7 p.m. It was found that 71.1 percent of the women and 77.8 percent of the men committed their crimes unaccompanied. Although only 7.1 percent of the population of London was foreign born, this group accounted for 29 percent of the shoplifters studied. While only 6.2 percent of the arrestees could be classified as professional, seventy percent of this group had been previously convicted for at least one other theft crime. 79.8 percent of the female offenders were married or practiced cohabitation. Male partners tended to be of the lower classes; 38.7 percent were manual laborers, and 26.6 percent were clerical workers. Financially, fifty-six percent of the offenders had available housekeeping money of only three to seven pounds per week. Hospital tests conducted on a limited group showed that twenty-eight percent were of average, 8.6 percent were of high, and 9.7 percent were of low intelligence while 51.1 percent were not classified. A large percentage, eighty-two percent, pleaded guilty to the charges of shoplifting, sixty-five percent were fined and only 3.8 percent were sent to prison, one-fifth the percentage of 1949. Conclusions showed that kleptomania as a compulsion was not found, but stealing to compensate for frustrated sexual or other drives was common. Fifteen percent of female offenders said they stole because they were bored, and 7.6 percent said they had done so because of a recent loss of a relative or friend. Shoplifting convictions doubled in the period between 1949 and 1959, with self-service stores witnessing the greatest increase, to 18.6 percent of the total, and multiple-type store arrests declining from sixty-five percent to 33.5 percent of the total.

No address

3277 Andry, R. G. The short-term prisoner: a study in forensic psychology. London, Stevens and Sons, 1963. 155 p. (The Library of Criminology, Delinquency and Deviant Social Behaviour Series No. 8)

A survey of 121 white male prisoners serving less than a six month sentence was undertaken to ascertain the effectiveness of Great Britain's present system of treating various categories of criminal activity by administering short-term prison sentences. A questionnaire sought information on family and marital background, previous criminal record, general attitudes, and anxieties. A followup of these prisoners one year after release yielded only twelve ex-prisoners willing to participate in interviews. A factor analysis was done on the items in the questionnaire to relate them to recidivism; seventeen percent of the original population had become recidivists. The four most important factors in recidivism were found to be: (1) emotional immaturity; (2) juvenile crime experience; (3) neuroticism; and (4) extrapunitive personalities. It was concluded that a psychological evaluation of an offender coupled with his previous criminal record should make it possible to estimate the probability of success of short-term imprisonment. The only personality for whom prison is recommended is the extrapunitive personality who needs the shock of prison over a period of at least one year. For other personality types, imprisonment seems either unnecessary or harmful. These offenders would benefit more from treatment at a Reconstruction Center which would have a program of clinical therapy coupled with vocational training and occupational therapy.

No address

3278 California. Special Study Commission on Narcotics. Report on narcotics. In: Final report of the Special Study Commission on Narcotics. Sacramento, 1961. p. 3-58.

Because of increasing violations of the narcotics laws of California, a special Commission was created to evaluate present laws and practices relating to illegal narcotic traffic. The Commission concluded that peddlers were not being dealt with severely enough since it was found that ninety percent of the chronic offenders serve less than one-half of their minimum term. There should be no distinction between the addict and non-addict peddler, since the former is usually a criminal problem before addicted and is largely responsible for the spread of addiction. There are no programs for discovering causes of addiction or for treatment of the addiction prone. Voluntary and involuntary hospital services should be increased to make up for present inadequacies. Legislation to keep informers' names confidential and to increase availability and use of search warrants would aid law enforcement officers in tracking peddlers.

No address

3279 California. Special Study Commission on Narcotics. Final report on dangerous drugs. In: Final report of the Special Study Commission on Narcotics. 1961. p. 61-81.

There has been a sharp increase in the use of dangerous (non-narcotic) drugs among juveniles in California. These drugs are lethal, habit-forming, and easily available. Many doctors are unaware of the effects such drugs can have on patients. Because their potential danger to mind and body is great, illegal trafficking in dangerous drugs should be handled the same as in narcotics. Federal and state legislation should be enacted to control the dispensing and movement of these drugs, and the public should be made aware of their danger.

No address

3280 California. Special Study Commission on Narcotics. Final report. In: Final report of the Special Study Commission on Narcotics. Sacramento, 1961. p. 85-112.

There is a dearth of knowledge and education on narcotics and dangerous drugs in schools in California. Inservice training classes on addiction should be set up for teachers throughout the state, particularly in primary grades, audiovisual aids should be developed, and information should be printed up for distribution to children and parents. A manual should also be published for physicians. Research should be set up to study the effects of narcotics and drugs and the characteristics of the addiction-prone, in order to plan for prevention. In coping with the narcotics problem, it is often proposed that narcotics be legally dispensed to addicts, as in the British system. The Commission tends to support the arguments against this system, which works on the assumption that the addict is incurable.

No address

3281 Spergel, Irving. Racketville, Slumtown, Haulburg: an exploratory study of delinquent subcultures. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1964. 211 p.

Within a large city, many different delinquent subcultures can develop, each based on the system of opportunities which the community provides. In order to better understand delinquent subculture, it is necessary to study it in the context of its environment. The discrepancies between legitimate and illegitimate opportunities for youth in these subcultures very often dictate the normative values and aspirations which one group holds. An eight month study of a large eastern city was made in 1959 and 1960. Investigative techniques included an analysis of social agency and other records, a standardized interview administered to 125 delinquents, U. S. Census and Youth Board statistics, and conversations with the delinquents themselves. In all cases it was concluded that in order to obtain a more complete understanding of delinquent behavior, it is necessary to study it in the area or region which fosters it, thus learning the motivation which contributes toward delinquency.

Irving Spergel, Associate Professor, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Illinois

3282 Racketville. In: Spergel, Irving. Racketville, Slumtown, Haulburg: an exploratory study of delinquent subcultures. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1964. 211 p.

Within a large city, many different delinquent subcultures can develop, each based on the system of opportunities which the community provides. In order to better understand any delinquent subculture it is necessary to study it in the context of its environment. The discrepancies between legitimate and illegitimate opportunities for the youth in these subcultures very often dictate the normative values and aspirations which one group holds. An eight month study of a large eastern city was made in 1959 and 1960. Investigative techniques included an analysis of social agency and other records, a standardized interview administered to 125 delinquents, U. S. Census and Youth Board statistics, and conversations with the delinquents themselves. One section of the city studied was designated Racketville, since rackets were the predominant crimes in the area. The section's population was 8,370, made up of 42.5 percent Italians (mostly second generation immigrants), 25.3 percent Puerto Ricans, and 3.6 percent Negroes, with a mixture of Irish, Germans, and Poles: 37.5 percent of the population was under twenty years of age. Racketville's working force was composed largely of craftsmen and laborers, and their average annual salary of 4,551 dollars was usually augmented by the illegitimate rackets of betting, loan sharking, numbers, prostitution, and narcotics. The delinquency rate among juveniles was 55.3 per 1,000, yet all the delinquents were Italians and one-half came from broken homes. The median delinquent age was 17.5 and a ninth grade education was average. Since the youths observed adults around them making a great deal of money in the rackets, they thought it more important to have "connections" than a good education. Most of them aspired to a racketeering-type job in which they would have both money and local prestige.

Irving Spergel, Associate Professor, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Illinois

3283 Slumtown. In: Spergel, Irving. Racketville, Slumtown, Haulburg: an exploratory study of delinquent subcultures. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1964. 211 p.

Within a large city, many different delinquent subcultures can develop, each based on the system of opportunities which the community provides. In order to better understand any delinquent subculture it is necessary to study it in the context of its environment. The discrepancies between legitimate and illegitimate opportunities for the youth in these subcultures very often dictate the normative values and aspirations which one group holds. An eight month study of a large eastern city was made in 1959 and 1960. Investigative techniques included an analysis of social agency and other records, a standardized interview administered to 125 delinquents. U. S. Census and Youth Board statistics, and conversations with the delinquents themselves. The poorest of the three areas studied was designated as Slumtown. Its 39,946 residents were 66.2 percent Puerto Rican, 23.7 percent Negro, with some Irish and Italians. Forty-three percent of the population was under twenty years old. Average income was $3,800 per year with little or no crime to augment it. Slumtown had the highest delinquency rate: ninety-five per 1,000 youths. The average delinquent was sixteen years old and had a ninth grade education. This group was highly oriented towards gangs and gang wars. Status among peers was attained by being a "stand-up guy" and a tough fighter. Gang affiliation was not well defined, however, and many boys claimed to be members of two or more gangs. Disaffiliation with a gang generally occurred when the member moved from the area, when he found a job, when he became serious with a girl or got married, or when he just outgrew gang activities. Largely since their gang fighting youth could provide them with little background for a profitable illegitimate occupation, the majority of Slumtown's youth felt that education was important in getting ahead in life.

Irving Spergel, Associate Professor, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Illinois

3284 Haulburg. In: Spergel, Irving. Racketville, Slumtown, Haulburg: an exploratory study of delinquent subcultures. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1964. 211 p.

Within a large city, many different delinquent subcultures can develop, each based on the system of opportunities which the community provides. In order to better understand any delinquent subculture it is necessary to study it in the context of its environment. The discrepancies between legitimate and illegitimate opportunities for the youth in these subcultures very often dictate the normative values and aspirations which one group holds. An eight month study of a large eastern city was made in 1959 and 1960. Investigative techniques included an analysis of social agency and other records, a standardized interview administered to 125 delinquents, U. S. Census and Youth Board statistics, and conversations with the delinquents themselves. One section of the city studied was designated Haulburg, since the predominant form of delinquency was theft. Of the section's 43,909 inhabitants, 19.1 percent were under twenty. The ethnic groups represented included a majority of Irish, Germans, and Czechs, with a lesser number of Austrians, Hungarians, and Poles. The occupational status of the group was the highest of the three groups studied, and earnings were between $4,863 and $7,538 per annum. This income was sometimes augmented by periodic thefts, or "fencing" for thieves. The delinquency rate was thirty to forty per 1,000 youths. The average delinquent age was seventeen, with a tenth grade education. When questioned about chances of success, youths in Haulburg felt that education was more important than having good "connections."

Irving Spergel, Associate Professor, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Illinois

3285 Michigan State University. Kellogg Center for Continuing Education. Papers presented at the Tenth Annual National Institute on Police and Community Relations. May 1964. East Lansing, Michigan, various pagings. mimeo.

It has become increasingly evident that the law enforcement officers, as the "first-line-of-contact" in providing social order, must learn to distinguish between the protection of the individual and the protection of the society; two rights which often conflict. The rising concern for the liberty of the individual (at the expense of social order, if necessary) has been the impetus for the Institute's efforts to find better channels of communication between law enforcement officials and the leaders of the community. Rapid social changes, including great population shifts and the racial controversy, have posed new problems for law enforcement, and required better delineation of the responsibility of police and of community in maintaining order. Law enforcement agencies must maintain high standards of selection and training in order to meet their responsibilities and create an image that citizens will respect. Racial disturbances, one of the major factors threatening the image of the policeman,require that officers become more tolerant of peaceful demonstrations and exercise their most intelligent judgment. In improving law enforcement greater emphasis on research and planning will be required. An area of special concern is that of teamwork in dealing with youth. The problem is to improve police relations with delinquents and pre-delinquents without hampering justice in the courts. Several projects have been launched to improve police-community relations, and training curricula with considerable success.

No address

3286 New York (State). Parole Division. Recent developments in the treatment of paroled offenders addicted to narcotic drugs, by Meyer H. Diskind, and George Keonsky. Albany, 1964, 133 p.

There is a great need for the authoritative approach in the treatment of paroled offenders with a history of narcotic addiction. Experience shows that the addict cannot be relied upon to initiate or complete treatment of his own volition because of a low therapeutic motivation and weak ego controls. In drug addiction sometimes there are different expectations on the part of the therapist and the patient. Because experience has taught that self-motivation is low, the special Narcotic Project found it necessary to impose external controls so they relied heavily on the authoritative element in the casework process. Great emphasis was placed by Project parole officers on vocational guidance and placement. Addiction hospitals were of inestimable value to the project. It was found that practically all the parolee-addicts were products of pathological family situations. One of the most disturbing results of the study is the apparent fact that we have failed to promote an increased degree of abstinence with most offenders who relapsed while on parole. But three studies did reveal that the average relapse took place five or six months after discharge from parole which is in itself a hopeful sign.

No address

3287 Dublin, Louis I. Suicide: a sociological and statistical study. New York, Ronald Press, 1963. 24 p.

Statistical data on suicide in the United States and Europe in the twentieth century reveal certain patterns. While three times as many men as women actually commit suicide, almost three times as many women as men attempt suicide. Suicide increases in frequency with advancing years among both men and women. Married people commit suicide less often than unmarried, and divorced people have a very high rate. In the United States, foreign born citizens have a higher rate than natives, and non-white Americans have a significantly lower rate than whites. The most frequently used method in the Unites States is firearms, followed by hanging, poisons, gas, drowning, and jumping from a high place. Although suicide has traditionally been greater in urban than in rural areas, the suicide rate for Americans seems to be declining while the rural rate is rising. Spring and summer are the seasons in which suicide most often occurs. Suicide decreases during wartime. Although economic conditions definitely affect the suicide rate, no simple causal relation is established. The influence of religion is shown by the fact that suicide is much less frequent in Catholic than in Protestant countries. In the United States, Catholics and Jews have a lower rate than Protestants. The attitudes of primitive peoples towards suicide vary greatly, some condemning and others condoning the practice. In oriental countries, social and religious practices such as suttee and hara-kiri call for suicide. Islam strongly condemns the practice. In ancient Greece and Rome and in the early Christian church, suicide was regarded as admirable in certain cases, but the medieval church took a strong stand against suicide, which was reflected in the law. Only in the seventeenth century did the modern viewpoint begin to develop. Now it is understood that powerful psychological factors are involved. Consequently, prevention of suicide calls for a comprehensive mental health program. In the meantime, organizations such as the Suicide Prevention Center in Los Angeles are doing a good job of trying to help persons who are suicidal or who have attempted suicide.

No address

3288 Indiana University. Department of Police Administration. The role of the drinking driver in traffic accidents, Allan Dale, ed. Bloomington, 1964. 245 p. multilith.

Many studies have been made correlating consumption of alcohol to traffic accidents, but most of these fail to relate drinking to other variables which may affect driving behavior. This survey is designed to remedy that defect by considering separately the effects of drinking and other factors on accident involvement, and then looking for interactions between variables. The study, performed in Grand Rapids, Michigan, included two groups: (1) all those involved in accidents during the one year period from July 1, 1962 through June 30, 1963; (2) a control group of drivers interviewed at random at various sites in the city during this period. The two groups would have comparable exposure to potential accident situations. Information concerning characteristics and drinking habits of the drivers of both groups was gathered and

breath specimens taken. There were 7,585 completed interviews in the control group, 5,991 in the accident group. When problems of data quality were considered (e.g., imperfect specimen bags, difference in size of the two groups, etc.) the survey was considered "reasonably effective." The variables considered were: (1) blood alcohol level, (2) age, (3) estimated annual mileage, (4) completed years of education, (5) race or nationality, (6) marital status, (7) occupation status, (8) reported average drinking frequency, and (9) sex. All factors, taken separately, showed a significant relation to accident involvement (e.g., the ages sixteen through twenty-four and seventy-plus were "over-represented" in the accident group). Alone, the blood alcohol level is positively correlated with accidents. When blood level is combined with other variables, those factors were found to influence accident involvement at lower levels. At higher blood levels (0.08% and higher) the other factors lost significance, showing that alcohol will affect accident involvement if taken in sufficient quantities. Alcohol was found to begin to affect accident probability at the 0.04% blood level. The blood level was also positively correlated with single vehicle accidents, extent of damage, and severity of the accident. Since drinking was found a factor in accident involvement, an effort was made to determine the characteristics of drivers who drink, particularly those with high blood alcohol levels. Persons in the low socio-economic categories drink and drive most frequently. It was also discovered that persons with high blood levels over-estimate the amount they can drink to drive safely.

Department of Police Administration, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

3289 Gibson, Frank K. A general overview of parole, probation and penal administration in Georgia, submitted to the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles. Athens, Georgia, University of Georgia, 1964. 142 p.

History shows that increasing the severity of punishment has seldom had any deterrent value in corrections. The shift from punishment to some sort of rehabilitation is a recent development and today every state operates some sort of parole system. The corrections system needs constant improvement, however, and most authorities in the corrections field are in general agreement on the following recommendations: (1) there there be a central receiving unit to which all prisoners are sent for processing and where tests can be administered to determine what caused their anti-social behavior and what can be done to rehabilitate them; (2) there should be a diversity of treatment centers to which a prisoner should be sent on the basis of his diagnosis; (3) prisoners should be separated especially on the basis of their previous criminal records; (4) the correctional staff should possess high qualifications and should be removed from politics; (5) educational and vocational training programs must be keyed to the needs of the inmate and society; and (6) no prisoner should be released without some type of supervision. Furthermore, authorities find the following to be essential to the success of a parole system: (1) to provide for the establishment of a central paroling authority; (2) to provide the authority with the power to consider for parole all prisoners in the correctional institution regardless of the nature of their offenses; (3) to establish the matter of parole eligibility by statute; (4) to clearly vest full discretion in the paroling authority to determine the time when parole should be granted, when revoked, and when terminated; and (5) to provide that the paroling authority shall have supervision of all individuals discharged from a correctional institution or by mandatory release. Georgia's corrections system seriously fails to meet these criteria. There is a great misuse of the indeterminate sentence in this state resulting in prisoners serving longer terms than if they had had a determinate sentence. The probation system in Georgia is weakened by unmanageable caseloads, lack of mandatory presentence reports on felony sentences, and the questionable procedure in appointing probation officers. There is no diagnostic and classification system. Prison practices are outdated. There is inadequate use of parole and the conditional release system should be abolished.

Frank K. Gibson, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia

3290 Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education of the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association. The problem of responsibility. Philadelphia, 1962. 84 p. (Problems in Criminal Law and Its Administration Series No. 7)

A problem in criminal law is the standard for relieving persons of criminal responsibility of the ground of insanity, and psychiatrists and lawyers debate the value of the Durham and M'Naghten rulings. The term mental disease has no clearly defined limits where criminal irresponsibility can be determined. The term wrong in the "right and wrong" test is also ambiguous because it is unclear whether moral wrongness or deviation from the law is intended. Most will agree, however, that these rulings have fared well enough in practice. We have a constantly changing medical concept of mental disease which keeps the Durham Rule flexible and able to change. While decisions define and redefine, gaining insight into criminal intent and responsibility, the thrust of the psychiatric thesis still suggests that the sick and wicked be equally free of blame or a personal sense. Psychiatrists argue that the volitional apparatus is inseparately integrated with the intellect and emotions, and, therefore, no man can be in complete control of his actions.

Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education of the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association, 133 South 36 St., Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

3291 U. S. Congress. Senate. Of prisons and justice: a selection of the writings of James V. Bennett prepared for the Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries of the Committee on the Judiciary, April 1964. Washington, D. C., 1964. 400 p. (88th Congress, 2nd Session, Document No. 70)

A selection of the writing of James V. Bennet, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons from 1937 to 1962, includes essays on many aspects of corrections. The first essay, written in 1935, presents a thesis that returns in much of his later writings; that prisons must provide useful work for their inmates despite pressures from the community to prevent competition. Other essays discuss the basic objectives of a prison system; the organization of a prison system; the significance of the prison riots of the 1950's; new trends in corrections including probation and parole; the federal youth corrections program; the movement towards open prisons; and the need for individualization of sentences.

No address

3292 U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. The federal prison system, 1964. Hearing before the Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries, January 22, 1964. Washington, D. C., 1964. 481 p. (88th Congress, 2nd Session).

The 1964 hearings of the Senate Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries included reports and recommendations for the federal correctional system by top prison administrators. In these reports the organization and activities of the prison system were described. The judicial problem of sentencing was emphasized. Judicial visits to prisons were suggested. The replacement of the West Street Penitentiary and the Ashland Youth Corrections Center was urged as well as mandatory sentences for narcotics offenders. The workings of the Federal Prisons Industries were described and a work furlough plan was suggested whereby inmates could work during the day for private companies in the community. The problem of recruiting personnel for remote areas like Alderson, West Virginia was discussed, and the creation of a separate federal institution for female youth was recommended. It was maintained that changes in society are reflected by changes in prison. Documents submitted for the consideration of the subcommittee include: (1) a 1962 report of visits to federal institutions; (2) the comparative balance sheet of 1962 and 1963 of the Federal Prison Industries; (3) the Slaser (Ford Foundation) report summary; and (4) statements on crime and corrections by the deputy director of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons. The appendix includes two reports and essays on such subjects as alcoholism

and crime, the special problems of the racketeer in prison, and the need for using prediction techniques to combat crime. The problems of sentencing were discussed at length in the proceedings of judicial symposia and institutes on sentencing. Various points of view on the problem of disparities in sentences and appellate review of sentences were included.

U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

3293 California. Public Health Department. Alcoholic Rehabilitation Division. Alcoholism and California: a primary analysis. 1964. 2 parts

Since Westchester, New York County Penitentiary announced that eighty percent of its inmates were confined directly or indirectly because of drinking habits, the State of California decided to investigate the drinking habits of the prisoners in its state penitentiaries. This was the first study of its kind in California. A total of 2,325 new arrivals to prison centers were interviewed between March and October, 1959. Of this number, ninety-eight percent had used alcohol at some point in their lives. Eighty-eight percent had been intoxicated at some time, and twenty-nine percent were intoxicated at the time of their arrest. Fifty-three percent had had their first drink before the age of twenty, and fifty-one percent had been arrested on a drink charge prior to incarceration. Sixty to sixty-three percent of those involved in crimes of great personal risk; homicide, sex crimes, etc., had been drinking before they committed the crime. Only fifteen percent of narcotics offenders had been drinking prior to their arrests. Thirty percent of the criminals interviewed felt that alcohol consumption had been a major problem in their lives. Of the "problem" group, twenty-three percent had prior convictions, whereas only fourteen percent of the other drinkers had been convicted previously. The problem drinkers averaged 32.6 years of age, as opposed to 27.8 years of nonproblem drinkers; forty-six percent of the problem drinkers were either divorced or separated, while only thirty-three percent of the problem drinkers had been drinking prior to their apprehension, while only thirty-eight percent of the nonproblem drinkers had been doing so.

State of California, Department of Public Health, 2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley 4, California

3294 United Nations. International review of criminal policy: bibliography, 1963. New York, 1964. 72 p. (ST/SOA/SER.M/21/add.1)

These bibliographies are intended to present a comprehensive view of current technical literature concerned with the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. The principal subject headings are as follows: criminology; penal law; penology; juvenile delinquency; criminal procedure; police; vagrancy; historical studies; personalities; and bibliographies.

No address

3295 University of Southern California. Youth Studies Center. Conference on research planning on crime and delinquency, October 1962. Los Angeles, 1964, 67 p.

The texts of papers read by various academicians at the Conference on Research Planning on Crime and Delinquency held at the Idyllwild Campus of the University of Southern California on October 24-26, 1962 are here presented. They include papers on the following topics: Clarence Schrag: "Current Theory in Crime and Delinquency"; Marvin Wolfgang, "Methodological Problems in the Study of Delinquency"; James Short, "Notes on Action-Research Collaboration"; and Ronald Lippitt, "Feedback of Research Results."

No address

3296 Taft, Donald R., & England, Ralph W., Jr. Criminology. 4th ed. New York, MacMillan, 1964. 552 p.

Attempts to find the cause of crime in the United States must view crime in relation to the culture of the country. The uniform distribution of certain values is given prominent attention. Current methods of collecting and evaluating statistics are discussed. Present day theories of crime and correction are presented in an historical context. Specific aspects of American society essential to the present theories of crime are viewed in some detail. Included are race, ethnic, and economic factors; the effect of communication media; addiction; and family relations. Methods, function, and history of law enforcement, correctional, and prevention agencies are described.

No address

3297 Smith, Kathleen J. A cure for crime: a case for the self-determinate sentence. London, Gerald Deckworth, 1965. 112 p.

The increase in crime around the world is a well publicized fact. The blame for a portion of this increase can be laid to the prison system now in effect in most parts of the western world. Prisons are intended to accomplish four main objectives: (1) protect society from criminals; (2) reform criminals; (3) deter criminal activity; and (4) exact retribution for criminal acts. Instead of accomplishing these goals, however, prisons are often contributors to crime through the bad influences, contacts, idleness, and lack of social rehabilitation found there. A suggested solution to this dilemma is the self-determinate sentence. Under this program, a prisoner would make complete financial restitution for crimes committed by working during his period of incarceration. In the cases of robbery, all stolen money and goods would be repaid; in an assault or murder, all damages to the victim would be paid to the victim or his family; in civil cases, fines would be levied which would be worked off. Employment both inside and outside the prison would be paid at full union rates, with the following deductions made weekly: three pounds for room and board, income taxes, national insurance, compulsory savings of ten pounds weekly for use upon release; and rest of the earnings would be paid out toward the fine or damages. This system would not only make use of occupational therapy to relieve the usual boredom of prison life and allow the prisoner to make a significant contribution to his society. It would severely deter crime as a profit-making enterprise, since monetary debt, not a debt of time would be incurred by the criminal and since all money would have to be earned and repaid before release.

No address

3298 Silverstein, Lee. Defense of the poor in criminal cases in American state courts. Chicago, American Bar Foundation, 1965. 280 p. (Vol. 1).

An audit was made in 1963 of methods utilized in the states to provide counsel for indigent persons. Information was obtained from reports made by the fifty states and the District of Columbia in accordance with a uniform national plan of: (1) personal interviews with judges, prosecutors, and defenders in 300 sample counties; (2) docket studies in 194 of the sample counties for the year 1962; and (3) questionnaires. Summary of data on sample counties, methods of research, questionnaire forms, and a statutory summary of state systems for providing counsel are contained in the appendices. There is a description, evaluation, and comparison of the systems used in the state courts to provide lawyers for indigent criminal defendants. The selection, compensation, standards of evaluation, advantages, and disadvantages of the assigned counsel systems are discussed. The basic concept, origin, status, and advantages of the defender system are also discussed. In connection with the defender system, the independence of the defender is commented upon and the three defender systems are compared. There is also a comparison made of defenders and retained counsel, and the assigned counsel systems are compared with defender systems as to finances and disposition of cases. The problems that occur under any system are treated. Such problems are: when a counsel should first be provided in a felony proceeding; the offer and waiver of counsel; methods to determine eligibility for free services; the extent to which counsel is to be provided in misdemeanor cases, and how to provide representation of indigent persons for sentencing, appeals, postconviction relief, and other proceedings. There should be a regular annual audit to ascertain the effectiveness of current procedures for providing counsel for the poor. There are many problems which require research studies.

American Bar Foundation, American Bar Center, 1155 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60637

3299 Oughton, Frederick. The big steal: the realities of robbery. London, Neville Spearman, 1963. 183 p.

For thousands of men throughout the world, larceny is a way of life. From the point of view of the professional thief, this vocation compares favorably with the legally and socially acceptable employment of businessmen. In both legal and illegal economic activities there are risks. According to American and British statistics, illegal risks may be of little significance as a real deterrent to crime. Recent figures show that only fifteen percent of all offenders are brought to trial in the United States and only thirty-five percent are notified to the police. Theorists who put forth psychological and sociological factors as the real causes of crime are only partly correct. The major cause for the increasing crime rate is that the large sums of money to be made with little risk of arrest and punishment by society prove sufficient motivation for a criminal career, especially in our materially oriented society of many intelligent and greedy men. The only difference between the successful professional criminal and the successful businessman isthe individual outlook of each toward crime. Police files are always filled with unsolved thefts. In 1911 the Mona Lisa disappeared from the Louvre and in 1917 part of the Romanov jewels were removed from the walls of the home of the late Rasputin. A jewelry store in Times Square and a pawnbroker in England have been held up by successful thieves, and a strong-wristed ambitious stunt man once tossed 135,000 pounds of gold bullion from a delivery truck to a waiting car. Waves of bank robberies and payroll "snatches" baffle such notable law enforcement agencies as Scotland Yard and the New York police department. Despite police statements to the contrary, successful professional crime is an established international fact. Both large and small thieves prove everyday that in light of the inadequacies of police methods and attitudes, crime does pay if you're smart.

No address

3300 University of California. Center for the Study of Law and Society. Girls in detention: a sociological study of a juvenile hall, by Sally Davis. Berkeley, 1963. 157 p.

In order to describe the methods of social control used in an institution oriented towards treatment, an eight month study was made of the girls' wing of a small county juvenile hall in northern California. Working on the assumption that children sent to the hall lack inner control, the institution is geared towards developing such control in three ways: (1) by adapting the child to the group; (2) by forming relationships between staff and children; and (3) by offering explanation for punishments. From the very beginning of her stay, when the new girl is made dependent on the group rather than the staff for orientation, each girl develops a sense of participating in a group which is very valuable to her. The only punishment used, TRG (temporary removal from the group), is consequently very effective. The goal of the staff is to form the kind of relationship with the child that will create trust in the girl for adult authority figures. Unlike parents, the staff reveal no personal problems and do not become emotionally involved with the individual child. Moreover, each counselor is interchangeable with every other counselor on the staff. The juvenile hall is centered around talk, both public and private, since talk is the means of developing significant relationships. The language of the talk in private sessions between individual counselor and child and in-group therapy sessions provides the language whereby the children learn to understand themselves and their problem. Although probation officers have ultimate control over the disposition of girls, the day-to-day talk is among the children and counselors. In conclusion, it is noted that girls in a treatment-oriented detention center can learn to trust adults and consequently can begin to deal better with adult authority figures.

No address

3301 Kupperstein, Lenore. An analysis of sex offenses committed in Philadelphia during 1962. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Prison Society, 1963. 76 p.

A sample of 145 cases out of the 2,002 cases of sex offenses in the 1962 Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions was used as the basis for an analysis of sex offenders. The information for this study was derived from court dockets, police records, and the Pennsylvania Penal Code. The number of reported sex crimes is probably only a fraction of the total crime committed, since people are loath to face the publicity that follows. Of the offenses known to the police, over eighty percent are cleared by arrest. Once the case reaches court, the mortality rate is very low, but between clearance by arrest and indictment, the mortality rate is high. Of the 134 convicted

offenders studied, forty-five percent were imprisoned. The majority had criminal records, but only forty-three percent of these had records of prior sex offenses. Sex offenses are classified as felonies or misdemeanors and range in seriousness from forcible rape to indecent exposure. The study reveals that although youthful non-white offenders predominate in violent sex crimes, they rarely repeat the same sort of crime. It is most frequently the older less dangerous offender who commits crimes against public decency. Factors affecting the severity of the sentence are the seriousness of the offense, the age of the offender, race, and previous criminal record, which is the most significant. Non-white and older offenders tend to receive more severe sentences than white and young offenders. Recommendations include (1) psychiatric care and treatment for habitual offenders; (2) better supervision and direction of parolees and probationers; and, (3) longer terms of institutionalization for offenders either unable or unwilling to benefit from retraining programs. To facilitate future studies, it is also recommended that a system of cross-classification by term, offense, and offender be established.

Pennsylvania Prison Society, Service Building, Room 302, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

3302 Gold, Martin. Status forces in delinquent boys. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Institute for Social Research, 1963. 229 p.

A comprehensive study of male delinquency was made in Flint, Michigan from November 1957 to May 1958 to discover why lower-class families contribute more than their share of the nation's juvenile delinquent population, and to pinpoint the similarities or differences between the background of the lower and higher delinquents. Only young Caucasian males between the ages of twelve and sixteen with I.Q.'s of over seventy-nine were used. Through standardized interviewing procedure carried out at the local senior high schools and in private homes, 635 boys and their parents were consulted on their views of Flint, their neighborhoods, their aspirations, prospects, and values. Within this group, ninety-three non-delinquents of the same age and intelligence. Tests were conducted with this dichotomous group for information of comparison and contrast the two groups of boys. Previous studies have shown that neighborhoods have substandard recreational facilities, due in part to the absence of property owners in the community, to the low value of dwelling units, and to the lack of space from previous construction. Flint's delinquents felt that their neighborhoods were unsatisfactory and disagreeable places in which to live, while non-delinquents found their neighborhoods likable places. In lower-class delinquent homes, sixty percent of the mothers held some sort of an outside job, while only twenty-six percent of the non-delinquent mothers worked. Employment of mothers pointed up the father's lack of financial achievements, and deprived the child of proper maternal guidance. The delinquent child's lack of family identification is further evidenced in his relationship to his father. While eighty percent of the white collar workers proved companions to their sons, only sixty-five percent of the unskilled workers were. Class attitudes were also evident in the type of punishment inflicted upon the child by his parents. Lower-class parents tended to strike and beat their children for misbehavior, a practice which alienated the children from their parents. Upper-class parents usually tried to rationalize and talk out problems with their children. Parents of delinquents thought their sons needed less education than parents of non-delinquents; sixty-five percent of the mothers of delinquents had the same hope for their children. In conclusion, the study showed that the lower-class produced more delinquents since less was required and expected of children in this class. They failed in school since college wasn't an incentive for good grades. They often saw failure at home in an unemployed father and a working mother, and so received little parental stimulation to succeed financially.

Martin Gold, Inter-Center Program on Children, Youth and Family Life Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

3303 Goldman, Nathan. The differential selection of juvenile offenders for court appearance. New York, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1963. 133 p.

A study was undertaken in four Pittsburgh suburbs of varying socio-economic levels to test the thesis that there exists a differential selection at the police level of juvenile offenders for court appearance. The study was conducted largely through the use of police files on all juvenile offenders in the four communities for the year 1946 to 1949. A total of 1,083 individuals were found to have been arrested of whom 64.3 percent (696) were referred to the courts. The four communities were designated: Mill Town, an industrial community; Trade City, a shopping area; Steel City, a steel mill town; and Manor Heights, an upper class residential community. In the four communities, larceny was the most common offense and violation of borough ordinances was the second most common. Cases of robbery apprehended by police were always referred to juvenile court; motor vehicle violations were referred ninety-one percent of the time; and eighty-three percent of sex offenses reached juvenile courts. While 64.8 percent of Negro arrests resulted in court referral, only 33.6 percent of white arrests were taken to court. Average age of court referrals was 14.25 years, and of non-referral arrestees, thirteen. Steel City's population of 55,000 contained a high percentage of Negroes and foreign born citizens. A total of 484 male offenders were known to the police with an average of 1.2 offenses per boy. Of this number, 46.1 percent were referred to juvenile court. Larceny accounted for 30.9 percent of the total burglary for 15.8 percent, and property damage for twelve percent. There was no evidence of a distinction between percentages of Negro and white court referrals. Trade City's population of about 30,000 contained a low percentage of Negro and foreign born. Seventy-one percent of police apprehensions of juveniles were referred to courts. Eighty-four percent of Negroes were apprehended but only sixty-nine percent of the whites. Mill Town's 12,700 population had a high percentage of foreign born. Only 14.9 percent of juvenile offenders were referred to the court; this total was made up of 84.6 percent of the Negro offenders but only 5.9 percent of the whites. Man Heights' 20,000 population was only .5 percent Negro. Its ratio of college graduates to those of Steel City was six to one to those of Mill Town, and six to one to those of Trade City two to one. Manor Heights had the highest arrest rate of all four communities studied but only 8.6 percent of all arrests were referred to juvenile courts. Interviews with 108 police officials yielded ninety usable reports of opinion with the following results: thirty-three percent looked upon the courts as a last resort for juvenile offenders and thirty-eight percent felt the institutions to which the juvenile courts usually sent the offenders were unsalutary. Twenty percent of the police felt that courts were of no value because they were too lenient. Only two percent found the court to be fair to police. Fifty-five said they would not report a child's crime if he came from a good home and only ten percent said children from a good family would receive no special consideration from them.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010

3304 Grünheit, Max. Probation and mental health. London, Tavistock, 1963. 51 p. (The Library of Criminology and Deviant Social Behavior Series No. 10)

Research was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of Section Four of Great Britain's Criminal Justice Act of 1948 which gives the court the power to make medical treatment a compulsory part of an offender's probation. Persons committing offenses against property, sexual offenses, offenses against person, and miscellaneous offenses (drunkenness, loitering) are eligible for compulsory medical treatment. A survey of 636 probationers who received medical treatment in compliance with their probation order was made one year after termination of probation. Seventy percent (255) of the probationers out of 369 for whom full medical information was available were discharged from probation showing improvement in their mental condition. Two-thirds of the probationers receiving medical treatment terminated their probation successfully. Reconviction rates among these probations within a one year follow-up period after termination of probation were thirty-two percent for men and fifteen percent for women. Highest reconviction rates were found among men seventeen to twenty-one. Offenders' guilt of crimes against property where there was no pathological elements evident in the crime had high reconviction rates. Low rates were found among those convicted of offenses against persons, while persons suffering from anxiety states and depression had low rates. Chances of successful medical treatment are not unduly impaired by the fact that patients have committed a criminal offense and are receiving compulsory medical treatment. It is recommended that increasing recourse be

made to Section Four of the Criminal Justice Act so that more offenders will receive therapy at early stages of their criminal careers which might lead to a decrease in recidivism. Certain seriously mentally disturbed offenders should not be placed on probation if it seems evident that they will not respond to short term treatment. These offenders should be placed under guardianship or hospital orders.

No address

3305 New York (State). Rochester Bureau of Municipal Research. Man on the periphery: a study of the Monroe County, New York Penitentiary. Rochester, March 1964, 125 p. app.

A comprehensive study of the Monroe County Penitentiary was prompted by the fact that the present obsolete structure, built in 1854, needed replacement. Analysis was made of the backgrounds and records of all 1,360 inmates for the year 1962 to determine underlying patterns of offenses and characteristics. The penitentiary lacked an adequate rehabilitation-work program, facilities, and trained personnel as well as public support and funds. There were seventy-seven employees; the yearly budget was $600,000. The profile of the prisoners was one of failure; many were alcoholics, high school dropouts, divorcees. From the evidence of the study, a corrections project was proposed providing for: (1) low cost minimum security units; (2) medical diagnosis; (3) corrective treatment; (4) work; (5) vocational training; (6) an Alcoholics Anonymous program; (7) personal and group counseling and therapy; (8) community placement service; and (9) follow-up of prisoners. Personnel trained in rehabilitation and social work would be required. The cost would be $95,000 per year. Since the site is available at Iola, New York on the grounds of a tuberculosis center, it would be suitable and economic to revamp these old buildings.

Rochester Bureau of Municipal Research, 37 South Washington Street, Rochester, New York, 14608

3306 Shields, Robert W. A cure of delinquents: the treatment of maladjustment. London, Heinemann, 1962. 191 p.

An experiment in treating maladjusted and delinquent boys at Bredinghurst School in Peckham, a district in South London, is described. The school incorporates a full rehabilitation unit of teachers, child care staff, and psychiatrists for the benefit of the child. Since the causes of maladjustment and antisocial behavior lie in the child's traumatic experiences in an unfavorable environment, the school provides him with a positive environment as well as psychotherapy. Although it is psychiatrically oriented, the boys follow a full educational program. The staff is encouraged to develop a non-critical attitude toward the children's problems rather than concentrating on securing standards of conduct. Dr. Shields finds that there is a need for the disturbed child to regress into infantile or completely disorganized behavior before a cure can be effected. The hostility of the magistrates to psychotherapy limits the usefulness of the psychiatrist in treating juvenile delinquents, because the psychotherapist can not go faster than the community is willing to follow.

No address

3307 Cavan, Ruth Shonle. Juvenile delinquency: development-treatment-control. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott, 1962. 366 p.

Designed primarily as a textbook for college students, this book begins by defining delinquency (1) theoretically, as stated by law, (2) realistically, in terms of behavior the public will not tolerate, and (3) factually, according to actual occurrence. The development of delinquent behavior is seen as the result of many factors: basic individual differences; social disorganization; social-class subcultures; peer groups; and family life. No unitary explanation of delinquency is sufficient. Various patterns of delinquent behavior, injurious to the juvenile himself or to others, tend to develop under specific social conditions. Preventive efforts must therefore be geared to the causes and patterns of delinquency. Among the various agencies that work to prevent delinquency, the school is naturally one of the most important, since misbehavior is quickly noticed in school. The use of tests to

determine delinquency proneness is very important whether treatment is by individual casework or the group approach. Legal methods of dealing with juvenile delinquency begin with the police who may either refer the individual to a special agency or to juvenile court. In the latter case, the child will be placed in detention until adjudication. Detention may be simply in a county jail or, preferably, in a special juvenile detention center. The juvenile court is organized to take the place of the parent in determining what procedures will be best for the child. The delinquent may be put on probation or sent to a training school or such new innovations as a work camp or a psychiatric training center. Upon release, the child is given aftercare for re-orientation to normal community life.

Ruth Shonle Cavan, Professor of Sociology, Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois

3308 Washington (State). Institutions Department. Referrals to juvenile courts in the State of Washington: trends and related factors, prepared by Edward L. McLean. Olympia, 1964, 57 p. multilith.

Various trends in delinquency and dependency are recognized from the evidence of eight years of experience (1955-1962) with a statewide data collection system for juvenile court referrals. Three referrals are analyzed by two methods: (1) less weight placed on the modifications of the reporting systems and emphases placed on the dispositions of the courts for all years; and (2) the 1955-56 classification held constant through 1962. In all cases, the distinction was either specified or based on the reasons for referral. For the eight years, 113,760 juveniles were referred 133,881 times. The proportion of acts resulting in referrals for delinquency to situations leading to referrals for dependency remained stable, both increasing in number by 114 percent. Both the total number of referrals and the rate per 10,000 juveniles in the general population have increased by 82.6 percent and 49.6 percent respectively. The number of referrals for delinquency increased at about the same rate as the juvenile population, but both the number and rate of referrals for dependency have increased. Referral rates for delinquency showed the same eight year trends, with urban and rural-urban areas consistently higher. The number of re-referrals as a proportion oi all referrals increased from 13.3 percent to 15.6 percent. Referrals by sex, age, home situation and ethnic origin showed no significant trends, and the referrals were somewhat higher for non-white groups than this distribution in the population. In home situations other than both natural parents, referrals were disproportionately high. By final disposition, dismissals have increased from 38.2 percent in 1958 to 48.1 percent in 1962 and referrals placed on probation have decreased from 30.7 percent in 1959 to 25.5 percent in 1962.

No address

3309 Tomaino, Louis J. A primer on the treatment of juvenile delinquents: a psycho-social-legal task. New Orleans, Tulane University, 1964. 66 p.

The juvenile probation officer performs a casework job. His understanding of child behavior, development, and delinquency, coupled with his skill in human relations, are used to help juveniles mobilize strengths and achieve internal and external equilibrium. Five areas of delinquency causation must be considered: constitutional, psychogenic, cultural, social, and situational. An understanding of Freudian psychology is also necessary. With psychiatric consultation, the juvenile probation officer can handle many neuroses and psychoses. He should be aware of the defense mechanisms the delinquent may show in treatment, and he should recognize the positive and negative behavior aspects of the five stages of personality development such as trust and mistrust, autonomy, and inferiority. In order to work effectively, the juvenile probation officer must be familiar with and accept all of his roles in administration, law enforcement, investigation, and counseling casework. Although social work training is often lacking in specific knowledge of correctional methods of crime and delinquency, the field has evidenced a tendency to adapt itself to today's needs. The probation officer realizes he must use the "powers" of his formal authority with judgment to teach the delinquent to conform to reality. The principles of casework treatment are individualization, purposeful expression of feeling, acceptance, non-judgmental attitude, client self-determination, confidentiality, and controlled emotional involvement. The intelligent application of these principles constitutes a sound casework relationship.

There should be a close relation between the social and legal treatment. For court therapy, the judge should be supplied with a complete social case history. The child must verbally account for his actions, and his parents must understand their relationship to this account. The court must evaluate these conditions and arrive at a tentative treatment program approved by official probation.

Louis J. Tomaino, Tulane University, School of Social Work, New Orleans, Louisiana

3310 Williams, Glanville. The proof of guilt: a study of the English criminal trial. 3rd ed. London, Stevens and Sons, 1963. 373 p.

The distinctive features of the English criminal trial have slowly evolved in the course of history, and while the present system is vastly superior to the past, improvements still are needed. The accusatorial system in England differs from the continental inquisitorial system in that the English judge maintains a reticent attitude whereas the French judge, for example, puts questions to the witnesses. The question and answer method of eliciting evidence and the practice of cross-examination are at the heart of the Anglo-American system. The French procedure, on the other hand, places great value on spontaneity in witnesses and allows greater freedom in the giving of testimony. Another difference is that in England the accused has the right not to be questioned, whereas in France and the United States he only has the right to refuse to answer questions put to him. On the whole, the English law of evidence is good, but certain problems remain. It is well known that errors in remembering both the course of events and individual identity are very common. Thus evidence by eyewitnesses may be misleading. Also, evidence may simply be invented either by an accomplice seeking to save himself or by someone seeking to injure another. The English cautionary rule on corroboration is approved in principle but not in all details. The rule on the exclusion of evidence of bad character is deemed necessary for the effectiveness of the jury system. The trial of one or of several defendants on several charges arising out of the same facts poses serious problems. The practice of joint trials often leads to confusion in the mind of the jury. The institution of the jury has both positive and negative aspects. On the one hand, jurors are often suited neither by intelligence nor experience to weigh carefully the complex evidence at a trial. Irrational personal factors often seem to determine the decision. On the other hand, the jury system is widely praised by barristers, solicitors, and judges. It is recommended that the German Schoffen system might be preferable to the English lay magistrates and some kind of collegiate Bench to the jury.

Glanville Williams, Barrister-at-Law, University of Cambridge, England

3311 Minnesota. Corrections Department. Crime revisited: a study of recidivism of 446 inmates released from the Minnesota State Reformatory for men during July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956. St. Paul, 1963. 216 p.

To establish insight into the causes of recidivism and to identify those offenders who may be expected to become recidivists, a five-year follow-up study was made of 446 male inmates released from the Minnesota State Reformatory for Men during July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956. Pre-institutional data, admission psychological testing, intra-mural experience, and post-institutional data were obtained from existing records and no direct contact was made with subjects. There was a significant difference in the admission age between recidivists and non-recidivists, the former having a median age of 22.3 and the latter of 23.1 years. Admission age thus appeared to be one of the variables having predictive meaning in assessing recidivism. Although there was a greater tendency for non-whites to become recidivists, there was no significant difference in the variable of race. The occupational skill level of recidivists was found to be significantly below that of the non-recidivists. At the time of admission, the non-recidivists showed a significant tendency to come from more intact living situations than did non-recidivists: recidivists had a significantly greater incidence of institutionalization and parole than non-recidivists; and they were not only younger at the time of their first correctional experience but were also admitted to the Minnesota Reformatory at a significantly earlier age. They showed a significantly higher rate of dishonorable discharges from military service as compared to non-recidivists. Non-recidivists were significantly less likely to have been under some previous formal correctional commitment at the time of their

admission; correctional status on admission thus appears to have a positive relationship to post-release racidivism. Recidivists showed a significantly higher proportion of property offenses and showed a consistent tendency to repeat the same offense during follow-up. A remarkably significant difference was observed between recidivism and non-recidivism in the extent of privilege loss during incarceration: 64.3 percent experienced this type of discipline as opposed to 41.67 percent of non-recidivists. Recidivists were responsible for 80.37 percent of all privilege losses of the entire group.

Documents Section, Department of Administration, Division of Central Services, 140 Centennial Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55101

3312 Sparrow, Gerald. The great forgers. London, John Long, 1963. 190 p.

While some criminals commit crimes which are violent or harmful to people, others attempt to match their wit and cunning against the forces of the commercial community. The latter group includes the artists of the underworld, the forgers. Their ambition is simple: to create money of their own by their own means. These fascinating characters practice their experitise in all fields and in every part of the globe; their methods range from the simple copying of signatures on checks to the intricate duplication of actual currency or works of art.

No address

3313 Mays, John B. Crime and the social structure. London, Faber and Faber, 1963. 256 p.

The tendency toward crime and delinquency in all persons can not be overestimated. Crime is rising at a rapid rate; but for every detected criminal act, many go undetected. Crimes of violence are five times as prevalent today as they were in 1938. Sex crimes are four times as prevalent. Males commit nine times as many crimes as do females. Mental deficiencies in offenders account for only a very small percentage of crimes committed: crime is largely a result of the offender's background or upbringing. Influences on the individual include his family, home life, neighborhood, education,and his general entire social environment. Under certain combinations of these factors, a criminal subculture in which crime is a greater or lesser part of one's life is produced. Usually, this subculture is a product of poor housing, low incomes, crowded living conditions, little privacy, and little recreation. It should come as no surprise to society that delinquents are produced in subcultures existing under these conditions. Recidivism among delinquents occurs because of two main factors: (1) the continuation of the same, or similar circumstances as those which led the individual to commit criminal acts; and (2) the acceptance of crime by the individual as a way of life. It is recommended that a policy of penal reform be vigorously pursued by the government, that punishment for criminal acts take the form of rehabilitation rather than retribution, and that a system of uniformly fair punishments be set up for the various criminal acts.

No address

3314 Sellin, Thorstein, & Wolfgang, Marvin E. The measurement of delinquency. New York, John Wiley, 1964. 423 p.

The Philadelphia police department undertook a study in 1960-1963 to ascertain the best methods of measuring delinquency within the citi's population. The study presumed that police records were a poor indication of delinquency and crime since it had been found that only one-half of the children taken into custody were arrested and many minor offenses were never recorded. Likewise, much criminal activity was never even reported to the police. Three sources of information were consulted in the study: (1) police arrest files, (2) remedial files on persons released without arrest or on other offenses without a known offender; and (3) the morals offense file. These three crime records were classified into two mutually exclusive categories, actions and intentions. Class I concerned personal injury, property theft, and damage; and Class II concerned intimidation, threatened property loss, and threatened assault. Random groups including college students, policemen, youth workers, judges, and jurymen were then asked to rate each

offense in relation to its severity and danger. Results showed that the most serious offenses were considered to be: homicide, rape, assault causing hospitalization, robbery with weapons, larceny over 5,000 dollars, and intimidation with a weapon. The Philadelphia police study concluded that this new comprehensive system of investigation significantly increased the accuracy of crime rate statistics.

No address

3315 Resten, Rene. Caracterologia del criminal. (Characteristics of the criminal.) Barcelona, Luis Miracle, 1964. 310 p.

Since the time of Cesar Lombroso who felt that some men were born criminals, many theories of criminology have been put forth. Nowadays, although it is not held that men are born criminals, it has been found that many factors influence persons in the number and types of crime which they commit. Among the factors which must be considered are sex, age, brain development, morpho-psychological type, intellectual capacity, psychological maturity, physical disability, moral attitude, social surroundings, employment, and status. To this list must be added the influential character traits of motivation, activity, and introversion or extroversion. Heyman and Wiersma, and Carl Jung made previous studies attempting to classify persons by psychological and physical type. The classification of criminals in the current study was done in a number of ways including a morphological examination, and the administration of Beret-Simon, Rorschach, and Puzzle tests. The subjects included juvenile court, and adults selected from various prisons. All subjects were from rural areas, and, except for one North African and an Italian, all were from France. Eighty-five percent of the adults surveyed were male and fifteen percent were female. Males averaged thirty-six years of age at the time of the study, while females averaged forty-one years. Eighty percent of the juveniles were males averaging fifteen years of age, and twenty percent were females, averaging the same age. Among the adults, only 8.7 percent had a certificate of attendance from public school, 91.8 percent had no certificate, and 6.5 percent were illiterate. Juveniles did better than adults on the puzzle test, with twenty percent of the former passing while only 1.6 percent of the latter could do the same. It was found that ninety-one percent of the adult offenders were chronic drinkers and many of the offenses took place while the offenders were under the influence of alcohol. Among the adults, the type designated peptosomatic (thin) predominated. Picnico (heavy, fat) types accounted for 42.5 percent of the offenders. Ninety percent of the delinquents fit into one of the following categories: nervous, sanguine, amorphous or apathetic.

No address

3316 Wehner, W. Historia de la criminologia. (History of criminology.) Barcelona, Ediciones Zeus, 1964. 396 p.

A short history of crime and police work, from the time of Ramses IX in Egypt's New Kingdom to date, provides various stories and anecdotes concerning crimes of interest and their solutions. Included are accounts of the Pinkerton Agency, Scotland Yard, the theft of the Mona Lisa, and the introduction of such devices as the telegraph, radio, x-ray, and microscope into the field of crime solving.

No address

3317 Aichhorn, August. Delinquency and child guidance: selected papers, Otto Fleischman, ed. New York, International Universities Press, 1964. 244 p.

August Aichhorn pioneered the use of Freudian psychoanalysis in the treatment of juvenile delinquents. Disdaining the use of punishment as a corrective measure, Aichhorn sought to establish close emotional transference from the delinquent to the psychological worker. He believed that, through a gradual substitution of society's values for his own, the delinquent becomes rehabilitated and conditioned to a normal life among his social peers.

No address

3318 Aichhorn, August. On education in training schools, p. 15-48; On the problem of wayward youth, p. 49-54; The juvenile court: is it a solution? p. 55-79; Reward or punishment as a means of education, p. 80-100. In: Delinquency and child guidance: selected papers. Otto Fleischman, ed. New York, International Universities Press, 1964. 244 p.

August Aichhorn was one of the pioneers in the use of Freudian psychoanalysis in the treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. His findings show that the roots of delinquency extend far into the child's past, only manifesting themselves under certain conditions. Treating juvenile delinquency is largely a matter of the psychological worker's grasping this latent delinquency concept introduced by Aichhorn. A worker must ferret the sources of the deficient super-ego which accompanies delinquency, and establish a strong positive emotional transference with the delinquent in order to socialize him. This technique can be effectively used in training schools. By removing society's maltreatment of the delinquent, often manifested within the family itself, and substituting new ties to the worker and to the school, a positive emotional transference can be brought about. This is essential for any form of effective rehabilitation to take place. Eventually the relationship of the former delinquent can be directed and controlled so that he may enjoy a life outside the school. Parents, as the representatives of society, should try to build gradually their child's capacity to renounce or postpone different forms of gratification or pleasure gains. This process may conveniently be divided into two phases: (1) an adaption to an elementary reality in which certain desires are gratified even through normally unsocial behavior; and (2) a mature adult reality. A child is trained to adopt these realities through parental affection. Too much affection can cause a child to be overconfident, followed by a disregard for social roles, because there is no fear of losing affection, however, too little affection will result in estrangement of the child. Both reactions may result in delinquent behavior, and it is both illogical and unjust to subject the delinquent to punishment. A positive emotional transference through the use of psychoanalysis by the psychological worker will be more successful to rehabilitation.

No address

3319 Aichhorn, August. On the technique of child guidance: the process of transference, p. 101-192; The education of the unsocial, p. 193-217; Delinquency in a new light, p. 218-235. In: Delinquency and child guidance: selected papers, Otto Fleischmann,ed. New York, International Universities Press, 1964. 244 p.

One of the most important steps in the treatment of a juvenile offender is the establishment of libidinal relations between the delinquent and the psychological worker, and if necessary, between the worker and the disturbed parents. It is usually much easier for the worker to gain the confidence of the parents, and this should be done first. The worker must convince the parents, of the harm he has done and may still be doing to his child. Often, parents are overly concerned about some phase of the child's development, intellectual, physical, or often, sexual. These concerns must be minimized and other problems, such as a weak-father strong-mother relationship and deviant parents, must be emphasized. Fin Finally, a positive emotional transference must be established between the mother and the worker. The initial attitude with the delinquent is usually dictated by his problem. An over-confident delinquent may receive a cool and unimpressed greeting in early therapeutic sessions, while a withdrawn juvenile may receive the attention which he craves. A friendly respect for the worker should be established early in the therapeutic process. Once it is understood that the libidinal imbalance and the deficient super-ego development are primary causes of juvenile delinquency, psychiatrists can proceed through research to a logical ordering of causes and results. Hopefully, the steps of rehabilitation will follow such a logical process.

No address

3320 University of Southern California. Youth Studies Center. Juvenile gangs in context: theory, research, and action, Malcolm Klein & Barbara Meyerhoff, eds. Papers presented at the annual conventions of the American Sociological Association and the Society for the Study of Social Problems, Los Angeles, August 25-26, 1963. Los Angeles, 1963. 235 p.

Topics of the papers include: stake animals; loud talking and leadership in do-nothing and do-something situations; delinquent stereotypes of probable victims; occupation goals; a comparative analysis, family structure and delinquent behavior; deviant patterns and opportunities of pre-adolescent Negro boys in three Chicago neighborhoods; theft behavior in city gangs; gang member delinquency in Philadelphia; gang-related services of mobilization for youth, the Chicago YMCA detached workers; current status of an action program; the nature, variety and patterning of street club work in an urban setting; the response of chronic juvenile delinquents to a program of close supervision; a theoretical orientation for police studies; and factors related to disposition in juvenile police contact.

No address

3321 Whitlock, F. A. Criminal responsibility and mental illness. London, Butterworths, 1963. 156 p.

A fresh examination of the psychiatric aspects of criminal responsibility is needed to bridge the differences between law and medicine. In order to understand the modern legislation relating to criminal responsibility of the insane, it is necessary to examine the disparate views of the psychiatrist and the jurist as to ancient problems of free will, determinism, and mind-body relationships and to review the enactments and pronouncements on the legal responsibility of the insane prior to 1843 and the M'Naghten rules which have come to be regarded as the embodiment of the opinions of the judiciary on criminal responsibility at the time the rules were formulated, ideas about mental illness were far from accurate. In the light of modern psychiatric knowledge, the tests established by the M'Naghten rules are obsolete but the concept of partial insanity still influences legal thinking despite the fact that it has no place in psychiatric practice. The legal view that "defect of reason" within the M'Naghten rules as an intellectual test resists consideration of emotional derangement because the courts regard this as a plea of irresistible impulse and such please are not acceptable. The jurist should have an understanding of the symptoms observed when mental disorder is causative of criminal acts as described by the psychiatrist. He should be aware of the problems concerned with drugs, drunkenness, automatism, and the fitness to plead that have developed in the view of the medical observer. The Homicide Act of 1951 introduced the concept of diminished responsibility into the English courts. This concept includes mental subnormality embodying numerous recommendations made in the past that deficient intelligence is a factor of criminal responsibility. There is difficulty in resolving the problem of the psychopathic personality because of the failure to understand the psychiatric complexities. Lawyers and psychiatrists should have a full understanding of each other's thoughts and the limitations posed on them by legal enactment as well as the ignorance of all facts concerning abnormal behavior.

Dr. F.A. Whitlock, Butterworth & Co., Ltd., 88 Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, England

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

CURRENT PROJECTS

P 3

PER
G.
AUS
Uni
nol
Cri
DAT
ple

COR
of
Edi
Edi

SUM
cri
the
as
Sco

Pa
va
of
th
ra
of
of
an
ti
in
Th
an
ti
ca

Pa
re
in
ag
gv
by

P
d
a
I

P
A
c
m
D
P

C
c
I
I

S

P 376 The Scottish state of crime inquiry.

PERSONNEL: J. A. Duncan; A. Arnott; G. H. Gordon.
AUSPICES: Scottish Home and Health Department; University of Cambridge, Institute of Criminology; University of Edinburgh, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology.
DATES: Began September, 1961. Estimated completion March, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. G. H. Gordon, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Edinburgh, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh, 8, Scotland.

SUMMARY: This is a study of the changes in crime and criminal patterns in Scotland during the period between 1954-1955 and 1961-1962, as revealed from the data on which the official Scottish Criminal Statistics are based.

Part I of the inquiry was concerned with the variations throughout Scotland in the pattern of crimes known to the police together with the proportion cleared up. The research raised questions as to how far police methods of recording are uniform and the whole question of the inadequacy of the present classification and methods of maintaining the Criminal Statistics. Part I has been published in three parts in the March, April and May, 1964 issues of The Criminal Law Review (Sweet and Maxwell) and as a separate publication in The International Library of Criminology (Tavistock Publications.)

Part II carries the study to the statistics relating to persons found guilty in Scotland in these years, analyzing these in terms of age and previous recorded convictions, together with information concerning disposal by the Courts.

P 377 A study of penal policy regarding the disposal of young male offenders before and after the opening in 1965 of Young Offenders' Institutions in Scotland.

PERSONNEL: Ann D. Smith.
AUSPICES: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland; Scottish Home and Health Department.
DATES: Began January, 1964. Estimated completion March, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Ann D. Smith, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, University of Edinburgh, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh, 8, Scotland.

SUMMARY: This study investigates and describes the types of boys sentenced to the new Young Offenders' Institutions during the first twelve months of their existence. It compares the disposal by the courts, of boys aged seventeen to twenty-one, between Young Offenders' Instutitions, Borstal and Detention Centres during this year, with the disposal between Prisons, Borstal and Detention Centres during the previous year. It is also concerned with the problems of establishing Young Offenders' Institutions and the value of such institutions in the penal system of Scotland.

P 378 An investigation of multi-problem families with special consideration of their criminality.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Instituut voor Arbeidsvraagstukken c/o Katholieke Hogeschool te Tilburg, Netherlands; City Administration of Eindhoven.
DATES: Began June 1, 1960. Completed June 1, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Drs. Q. M. M. van Bijstervelt, Instituut voor Arbeidsvraagstukken, Bredeseweg 391, Tilburg, Holland.

SUMMARY: One hundred-fifty families were selected from the total population of multi-problem families in Eindhoven as the subjects of this study. Through systematic observation and recording by social workers, interviews with family members, analysis of records and comparison with a group of 150 "normal" families, it was hoped to be able to establish a description of the different forms of deviant behavior shown by the family members and the relationship between this deviant behavior and the conditions in the family environment which helped cause the deviant behavior.

P 379 A study of delinquent gangs.

PERSONNEL: Malcolm W. Klein; Lois Y. Crawford; Richard R. Martin.
AUSPICES: University of Southern California, Youth Studies Center; Los Angeles County Probation Department; Los Angeles County Department of Community Services; Ford Foundation.
DATES: Began July, 1961. Estimated completion December, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Malcolm W. Klein, Ph. D., Youth Studies Center, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, California, 90007.

SUMMARY: This evaluation of an intensified detached worker program, with four large clusters of Negro gangs, involves six hundred boys and two hundred girls between the ages of twelve and twenty-three. The basic research aspect of the project concentrates on data pertaining to gang structure, cohesiveness, patterns of recorded offenses and measures of delinquency involvement. More information can be found in: Klein, Malcolm W., Juvenile gangs, police and detached workers: controversies about intervention. Social Service Review. 39(2): 183-190, June, 1965 and in a late 1965 issue of Social Work under the title: The detached worker: uniformities and variances in work style. There are also various unpublished reports and conference papers.

P 380 The Youth Department of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Boston Young Men's Christian Association; Boston Police Department; Boston Juvenile Court.
DATES: Began January, 1960. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Warren McManus, Youth Director, 316 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, 02115.

SUMMARY: The Youth Department of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association has a four part program in its work with delinquent and delinquency prone youth.
(1) Group work: the organization of clusters of youths into a club oriented program. This includes the integration of "hostile" youth groups into the Young Men's Christian Association overall program.
(2) Specialized interest groups: this is one of the tools of group work and consists of riflery, archery, crafts, chess, debating, art, music, etc. clubs to enable the youths to follow and develop various interests.
(3) Tutoring: with the cooperation of Northeastern University School of Education, this part of the program focusses on remedial reading.
(4) Physical education: this part of the program is designed to contribute to the physical growth of the youths and to act as a medium for involving the youths in other phases of the youth program.

Workers have been contacting youths through "reaching-out" methods. Although the youths are encouraged to earn their membership fee, limited scholarships are available for youths in need. Some of the other important features for delinquent or pre-delinquent youths in the Youth Department program are contact with non-delinquency prone groups and contact with more than one positively oriented adult.

P 381 Jefferson County Juvenile Court one year intake study.

PERSONNEL: John M. Wall; Louis Scalo.
AUSPICES: Southfields Residential Group Center; Jefferson County Juvenile Court.
DATES: Began July, 1964. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Louis Scalo, Senior Supervisor, Jefferson County Juvenile Court, Louisville, Kentucky, 40202.

SUMMARY: This multi-purpose study will attempt, with the aid of a simple fact sheet, to begin a preliminary study of the Jefferson County Juvenile Court's recidivism group in the male probation officer caseload. It will also attempt to obtain critical raw data that will enhance the operation of the Juvenile Court, it's intake and handling procedures and the future placement of probationees from the court at Southfields Residential Group Center. It is anticipated that the study, as it is presently being conducted, will provide the Southfields Residential Group Center with:
(1) the approximate number of sixteen and seventeen year old male offenders before the Juvenile Court annually;
(2) indications of future changes that might need to be contemplated in the Southfields intake and rehabilitation programs;
(3) a clearer understanding of the problems the Juvenile Court is facing and indications of the future need for services to the Court from the Southfields agency as well as indications of anticipated new programs for the future.

It is also anticipated that the multi-purpose study of the Juvenile Court's intake cases will provide the Juvenile Court Administration with:
(1) a general gross over-all view of the male intake caseload;
(2) a descriptive analysis of the intake handling procedures of each individual probation officer and the male probation staff in general;
(3) an elaboration of the general problem areas of the intake caseload;
(4) a guide to the critical areas that would interest the Juvenile Court Administration in planning preliminary in-service training programs for new officers;
(5) an indication of which areas of the Juvenile Court's work need some further study;

(6) an estimate of the feasibility of establishing a permanent intake caseload study.

P 382 A survey of physical facilities for the group care of children.

PERSONNEL: Shirley A. Star; Jack Meltzer; Donnell M. Pappenfort; David M. Kennedy, Jr.; Charles A. McCoy; Alma M. Kuby.
AUSPICES: University of Chicago, Center for Urban Studies; U. S. Children's Bureau; National Institute of Mental Health; Child Welfare League of America; American Public Welfare Association; American Hospital Association; American Association on Mental Deficiency; American Association of Children's Residential Centers; American Psychiatric Association, Committee on Psychiatry of Childhood and Adolescence.
DATES: Began June 1, 1964. Estimated completion October 31, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Shirley A. Star, Ph. D., Physical Facilities for Group Care of Children, Center for Urban Studies, Museum of Science and Industry, 57th Street and South Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois, 60637.

SUMMARY: The physical facilities of approximately two hundred institutions housing children will be studied to determine:
(1) the characteristics of the existing physical plant of children's institutions;
(2) the relation of the physical facilities to the emerging functions of children's institutions and the resulting new kinds of program demands;
(3) the extent to which changed and changing institutional child care programs require or would benefit from change, remodeling or rebuilding of the physical plants;
(4) the scope, cost, financing and other problems involved in any systematic rehabilitation of institutional facilities for children.

The project will study the full national range of residential facilities including short and long term institutions, public and private institutions and those serving children who are delinquent, emotionally disturbed, socially maladjusted, physically ill, mentally ill, handicapped or born out of wedlock. The study will collect three types of data:
(1) information on state provisions for licensing and supervising group care facilities, the practical operation of these provisions and the number and kind of facilities in each state;
(2) surveys of a sample of children's institutions in each state to determine the kind of children, the kind of staff, the goals and programs of the institution, the role of the physical plant and what changes would be necessary for optimum operation;
(3) field surveys of a subsample of institutions to make expert recommendations concerning the feasibility and/or desirability of various changes in the physical plant of the institution.

P 383 A study of drug offenders in Israel.

PERSONNEL: Simha F. Landau; Israel Drapkin S.
AUSPICES: Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Faculty of Law, Institute of Criminology.
DATES: Began July, 1964. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Simha F. Landau, Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel.

SUMMARY: This preliminary survey is based on data gathered from a representative sample of 318 Israeli drug offenders. The offenders were categorized according to the following criteria:
(1) involvement of the drug offender in offences of other kinds;
(2) the chronological primacy of drug offences when the offender is involved in other crimes too.
On the basis of these two criteria, the offenders were seen to fall into three groups:
(1) drug offenders not involved in crime of any other kind;
(2) drug offenders involved in other crimes also, whose first offence was for violation of drug laws;
(3) drug offenders whose first offence was for crimes other than violation of drug laws.
Several significant differences were found between these three groups on the demographic characteristics, as well as on data related to drugs. On the basis of these differences, some tentative hypotheses may be set up which can provide the basis for a more intensive field study into the problem.

P 384 Israeli murderers.

PERSONNEL: Israel Drapkin S.; Simha F. Landau.
AUSPICES: Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Faculty of Law, Institute of Criminology; Ford Foundation.
DATES: Began Summer, 1965. Estimated completion Summer, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Simha F. Landau, Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel.

SUMMARY: This preliminary research was planned to gather basic findings which could later result in a more complete and more detailed study of the total population of murderers in Israel. The primary focus is the study of the interrelationships between demographic, sociological and psychological factors in the special cultural setting of Israel. The main hypothesis underlying the research is that there is a relationship between certain etiological and motivational factors and the phenomenon of murder.

Two hundred convicted murderers are being studied. The methods used are as follows:
(1) content analysis of the case records;
(2) structured interviews with twenty-five to thirty murderers presently serving their sentences;
(3) psychological examination of these twenty-five to thirty murderers in prison by use of intelligence and projective tests;
(4) detailed interviews about these subjects with the professional staff in the prison.

P 385 Chronic drunkenness offender program of the City of Miami Municipal Court.

PERSONNEL: Jack Collins; Maryon Meacham.
AUSPICES: Municipal Court of the City of Miami; Florida State Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program; Alcoholics Anonymous.
DATES: Began 1963.

CORRESPONDENT: Norman J. Pinardi, Director, Information Services, Florida Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program, P. O. Box 1147, Avon Park, Florida.

SUMMARY: The Chronic Drunkenness Offender Program is designed to offer help to anyone arrested for public drunkenness who professes an interest in doing something about his drinking problem. Two specific programs have evolved. One, known as the "court program" calls for ninety days of probation with required attendance during the probationary period at a Saturday morning meeting about alcoholism and community resources. The probation officers are well aware that a Saturday morning meeting is not the answer to the problems of the individuals participating in the program. Utilization of community resources to obtain temporary daily sustenance, a roof over their heads and a job and attendance at Alcoholics Anonymous meetings are basic requirements for sobriety for most offenders. The counselors do everything possible to see that the people participating in the court program make use of every available resource.

The other program is known as the "C-4 program." It calls for a jail sentence to a special rehabilitation barracks in the City Stockade. The barracks features a full program of counseling, group therapy, vocational rehabilitation service, pastoral counseling and daily meetings about Alcoholics Anonymous. Books and a chance to work and earn "cigarette money" are available. After release, the offenders are urged to take advantage of other community resources such as The Salvation Army, Traveler's Aid, Faith Farm, Protestant Welfare, Catholic Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Goodwill Industries, State Employment Services, Manpower, Inc., the Florida Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program, etc. Offenders must voluntarily request help with their drinking problem to be recommended for one of the two programs. Special probation officers are assigned to these programs. Offenders are only assigned to these programs after the arrest record of each offender and recommendations by the special probation officers are fully considered by the judge.

P 386 Evaluation of a group counseling program during detention as a deterrent to recidivism.

PERSONNEL: J. M. Steiner; St. Quensel; H. Schumacher; E. Hundack; W. Blankenburg.
AUSPICES: Universität Freiburg, Institut für Kriminologie und Strafvollzugskunde; Universität Freiburg, Institut für Psychologie; Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Bad Godesberg, Germany.
DATES: Began September, 1964. Estimated completion January, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: John M. Steiner, Institut für Kriminologie, 78 Freiburg i. Br., Günterstalstr. 70, Germany.

SUMMARY: This project has two purposes. The primary purpose is to determine the effectiveness of nondirective small group counseling as a deterrent to recidivism by comparing persistent attitudinal and behavioral changes between the treated and control groups during pre- and post-release periods. Forty men in the State Penal Institution, Freiburg i. Br., representing a considerable heterogeneity in personality, have been placed in two groups of twenty each by matching them for chronological age ranging from twenty-three to forty, I. Q., similarity of offense and length of criminal record. The following psychological tests will be administered to all forty subjects prior to and after exposure of one group of men to group-counseling: the Farb Pyramiden Test (Pfister, ed. Heiss and Hiltman); the Rorschach; the Four Pictures Test (van Lennep); the Hamburg-Wechsler Intel-

ligence Test and the MMPI. Two treatment-groups of ten men were then formed. They will meet for ninety minutes once a week for the duration of one year. After the conclusion of this program, all forty men will be released from prison at approximately the same time. No rewards other than group counseling itself on a strictly confidential basis are being offered.

In determining the differences between the experimental and control groups, the major criterion for the pre-release performance will be the prison infraction record; and for the post-release performance, the arrests for law violation. Interviews, résumés of delinquent behavior, clinical evaluations, staff ratings, treatment experience records, work performance, data covering the social background of the subjects, prison records, handwritten autobiographies, etc. will be used in the assessment. They will also be used for the development of an accessibility scale. The thus obtained information will serve as a basis for further research projects and action programs.

The secondary purpose of this project is to start interdisciplinary research team work in Germany in the field of penology and criminology, to test the productivity of such a team and gather and record the experiences during the course of this project. The team includes a sociologist, a lawyer with training in criminology, a clinical psychologist, a statistician and a psychiatrist serving as consultant.

P 387 Mental health consultation with street gang workers.

PERSONNEL: Jacob Chwast.
AUSPICES: The Educational Alliance, New York City.
DATES: Began June 1, 1961. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Jacob Chwast, The Educational Alliance, 197 E. Broadway, New York, New York.

SUMMARY: Individual counseling and group mental health consultation are being used to help group workers, who treat delinquent gangs, develop more skill and greater perceptiveness. The actual handling of the gang by the group worker is examined and the worker's personal concerns and anxieties are examined also. In this process, the on-going interaction of the group work staff itself may become a legitimate object for examination to the extent that it affects the end work product.

P 388 Acculturation and delinquency: The Japanese in the United States.

PERSONNEL: Harry H. L. Kitano.
AUSPICES: National Institute of Mental Health; University of California, Los Angeles, School of Social Welfare; Los Angeles County Probation Department.
DATES: Completed January, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Harry H. L. Kitano, Ph. D., School of Social Welfare, University of California, Los Angeles 24, California.

SUMMARY: This descriptive analytic and historical study of crime and delinquency among Japanese in the United States covered information from 1890 to the present time. It was concerned with determining:
(1) the nature and extent of crime and delinquency among Japanese in the United States;
(2) whether or not crime and delinquency has been on the increase among Japanese-Americans in recent years;
(3) if the crime and delinquency rate has been consistently low, what factors might account for this;
(4) if the crime and delinquency rate has been rising in recent years, what factors might account for this.

There were three main methodological areas to the study. The first was to gather statistics of official crime and delinquency for the group. The second was to test for generational differences among three generations of Japanese in the United States in terms of changing norms, role prescriptions and social control within the family and the community. The third was to test for differences between current active delinquents (probationers) and nondelinquents (nonprobationers) on family and community interaction.

Findings were: that the adult Japanese crime rate is lower than non-Japanese rates for all periods; that the adult Japanese crime rate rose from 1920 to 1940 but has fallen from 1940 to 1960, while the general trend for non-Japanese is an upward one; that the Japanese juvenile delinquency rate is lower than the non-Japanese rate for all periods; that the Japanese juvenile delinquency rate follows the general upward trend of other juvenile populations; that Issei (first generation, born in Japan and emigrating to the United States) crime and delinquency rates are consistently low; that Nisei (second generation, American born children of Issei) are high in rates of delinquency through their adolescence, but are low in their adulthood; that Sansei (third generation, children born of Nisei parents) are currently high in rates of delinquency.

Findings supported the two major hypotheses:
(1) that there will be generational differences in terms of ethnic identity, norms and role prescriptions;
(2) that there will be significant differences between the probationer and the non-probationer samples in ethnic identity, family and community structure, cohesion and social control. The findings were interpreted along the general lines of acculturation and social learning. A more detailed analysis of this study is being prepared for publication.

P 389 Project to train graduate students and young lawyers as legal advisors to police departments.

PERSONNEL: James R. Thompson.
AUSPICES: Northwestern University School of Law; Ford Foundation.
DATES: Began 1964. Estimated completion 1969.

CORRESPONDENT: James R. Thompson, Assistant Director, Criminal Law Program, School of Law, Northwestern University,
357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60611.

SUMMARY: Fellowships are available at Northwestern University School of Law for young lawyers who are interested in careers as police legal advisors. The period of training is two years. The first year is spent in residence at Northwestern University School of Law, the second year is spent in actual service as legal advisor within a metropolitan police department. At the end of the two-year period the fellowship recipient is eligible for a Master of Laws degree.

Police legal advisors help plan and supervise the training of police with respect to the legal controls within which they must operate. They also help draft legislation needed by the police and appear at hearings on bills affecting police powers and functions. Legal advisors may also prepare and prosecute disciplinary cases against defendant officers, advise the department in licensing cases, draft search warrants for presentation to judges and, in general, serve as house counsel to police departments on the command level.

The first legal advisor receiving training under this program has begun his second year (internship) with the Portland, Oregon police bureau. Two more are currently in residenc (available February, 1966) and three more have begun training in September, 1965)

P 390 An evaluation of community treatment for delinquents.

PERSONNEL: Marguerite Q. Warren; Theodore B. Palmer.
AUSPICES: California Youth Authority; National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: Began August 1, 1961. Estimated completion August 30, 1969.

CORRESPONDENT: Marguerite Q. Warren, Ph. D. Community Treatment Project,
4420 Third Avenue, Sacramento, California, 95817.

SUMMARY: Phase 1 of the Community Treatment Project was completed in 1964. It
(1) demonstrated the feasibility of substituting an intensive community treatment program for incarceration of serious delinquents;
(2) showed the experimental community group to have a higher success rate and more positive test score changes (delinquent attitudes) than the control, institutionalized group;
(3) developed a differential treatment model, defining nine subtypes of delinquents and predicted most effective treatment interventions for each subtype.

In Phase 2 of the Community Treatment Project (1964-1969), elements of the experimental program and treatment model are being further described in an attempt to delimit the aspects of the program most related to success. A new experimental design is planned in which delinquents committed to the California Youth Authority from two large urban areas will be randomly assigned to:
(1) a community unit using the differential treatment model;
(2) a community unit following the model of Empey's Provo Experiment;
(3) the traditional institutional program.
The effectiveness of the three alternative programs in reducing recidivism and bringing about attitudinal and behavioral changes in various delinquent subtypes will be compared.

In both Phases 1 and 2, the target population consists of wards committed to the state by the juvenile courts, excluding those who represented a threat to the safety of the community. In Phase 1, community units operated in Sacramento and Stockton. In Phase 2, these units will continue and the new experimental design will be instituted in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

All wards are diagnosed according to the Interpersonal Maturity Level: Juvenile. Wards assigned to the units using the differential treatment model (CTP) have treatment strategies applied as prescribed in the treatment model. Agents work with caseloads of ten to twelve wards, using treatment

techniques such as individual, group and family therapy, school, work and recreational programs and development of support for the wards in their home communities. Wards assigned to the alternate community program(GGP) will be treated as in the Empey model, using guided group interaction and work programs. Research analysts assess all subjects at Youth Authority intake and at defined points during the course of treatment. Elements of the intensive community programs are studied, investigating the impact of these elements on various subtypes of delinquents in the on-going elaboration and refinement of the treatment models.

To date (July, 1965) 193 experimental and 267 control cases have been studied. Current figures show thirty percent of the experimental cases (in the community program) and forty-six percent of the control cases to have failed within a fifteen month period of community exposure. Compared with the control group, delinquent subtypes identified as conformist, unsocialized and neurotic acting-out, do better in the community program.

P 391 A work-study program for adult felony offenders.

PERSONNEL: Terrance G. Maxwell; Leonard Press; Charles G. Clark.
AUSPICES: Flint, Michigan, Board of Education, The Mott Program; Genesee County Adult Probation Department; Industrial Mutual Association Vocational Counseling Center, Flint, Michigan; The Goodwill Industries, Flint, Michigan.
DATES: Began September 4, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Terrance G. Maxwell, Community School Director, 923 East Kearsley Street, Flint, Michigan.

SUMMARY: Many offenders who seek to enter or reenter the world of work after having been confined in correctional institutions, lack adequate training in addition to bearing the handicap of a police record. The purpose of this program is to provide on-the-job training, vocational and/or academic classes for unskilled, hard-core unemployed felony offenders.

Thirty-five felony offenders have participated in the program. They have an average intelligence quotient of eighty-five, an eighth grade education and a history of chronic unemployment. The intensity and kind of training given is highly flexible. It is adjusted to meet the interest and aptitude level of the participants. Vocational and academic classes are used to reinforce on-the-job training. Participants attend classes two evenings per week for at least four hours. The program enables the trainees to develop a better self-image, a higher level of achievement and a marketable skill. To date, twenty probationers have been placed in better business establishments, where they are averaging three times their previous wages. These placements have been in skilled vocational areas of employment.

Since crime and unemployment are closely related, we found a significant reduction in the rate of recidivism. Only two probationers have violated the terms of their probation and were sentenced to prison.

P 392 An inventory of data on narcotic and drug abuse in Nassau County, New York.

PERSONNEL: Carmel Kussman.
AUSPICES: Health and Welfare Council of Nassau County.
DATES: Began April, 1965. Estimated completion October, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Miss Carmel Kussman, Research Specialist, Health and Welfare Council of Nassau County, 320 Old Country Road, Garden City, New York, 11535.

SUMMARY: A questionnaire has been circulated to all Nassau County school districts, hospitals, appropriate voluntary social agencies and appropriate public agencies in Nassau County to determine which of these collect data concerning the misuse of narcotics and other drugs by Nassau County residents. The questionnaire requests information concerning unauthorized or excessive use of narcotics, marijuana, barbiturates, tranquilizers, amphetamines, narcotic cough syrups and airplane glue or plastic cement. It also tries to discover whether the reporting agency collects information concerning age, sex, income, family, education, physical and psychological history, residence or occupation of the drug user.

P 393 Childhood predictors of mobility and criminality.

PERSONNEL: Lee N. Robins; George E. Murphy; Robin S. Jones.
AUSPICES: Washington University Medical School; National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: Began February, 1963. Estimated completion May, 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Lee N. Robins, Ph. D., Washington University Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, 4940 Audubon Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, 63110.

SUMMARY: This study will follow into adulthood, Negro boys born in St. Louis between 1930 and 1934 who attended St. Louis public elementary schools. Their guardian's occupation, the father's presence in the home and their school records of academic and behavior problems will be used to predict eventual occupation and criminality. Adult outcome will be assessed through a search of the records of police, prisons, social agencies, housing authorities, credit bureaus and hospitals. The men will be interviewed to search for other variables in childhood, in the opportunity structure and in their physical and psychiatric health which help to account for the ability of some boys to succeed despite handicapping childhood experiences and others to fail despite favorable childhood experiences.

The purpose of the study is to investigate the nature of the interaction of class position and deviant behavior. A Negro population has been chosen not only because of its intrinsic interest as a group in which is concentrated a high proportion of the urban problems of poverty, crime and disrupted homes, but also because the high rate of deviant behavior in an urban Negro population provides enough cases of crime and delinquency in an unselected sample to test hypotheses concerning the dependence and independence of deviance and class.

P 394 The self-concepts of female offenders in prison.

PERSONNEL: Marion R. Earnest; Morline Anderson; Robert G. Caldwell; Paul H. Kusuda; Sanger B. Powers.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research; Wisconsin Home for Women, Taycheedah.
DATES: Began July, 1964. Completed August, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. Morline Anderson, Assistant Director, Division of Corrections, State Department of Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin, 53702.

SUMMARY: The female offenders incarcerated in our prison system have not been extensively studied. This research investigation of one such population is being done to determine if females adjudicated by a court, labeled as "criminals" and sentenced to a penal institution, view themselves as criminals. The justification of this project lies in:
(1) the need to understand human behavior and perceive that criminal behavior is human behavior;
(2) the possibility of validating the general theory of symbolic interaction;
(3) possible practical application of the findings of this study in the rehabilitation and return of female offenders to society.

A questionnaire has been group administered to all volunteers at the Wisconsin Home for Women at Taycheedah except juveniles transferred from the Wisconsin School for Girls. This data has been supplemented by official information collected at the institution about the offenders' backgrounds. Data from the questionnaires has been tabulated and analyzed by percentages and Phi-coefficients and then compared with the Nardini study of male offenders in an Iowa State Penal Institution.

P 395 An analysis of the attitudes and responses of parents of institutionalized delinquent girls.

PERSONNEL: Pam Duncan; Mavis Hetherington; Paul H. Kusuda; Sanger B. Powers; Asher R. Pacht.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research; University of Wisconsin, Department of Psychology.
DATES: Began July, 1964. Completed July, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Asher R. Pacht, Ph. D., Chief, Clinical Services, Division of Correction, State Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin, 53702.

SUMMARY: An attempt has been made to analyze the response patterns of the parents of different types of delinquent girls, i. e., individual (neurotic) vs. social delinquents. Special techiques have been utilized to measure parental dominance, conflict and the parents' verbalized methods of handling various situations which relate to adolescent girls.

A structured situational interview was utilized as the primary measuring instrument, in which each parent was interviewed alone and then both parents together. A standard series of situations was presented to the parents. The responses and interactions of the parents were tape-recorded and subsequently transcribed into a written record, from which operational measures of dominance and conflict were derived. A content analysis and questionnaire yielded the attitudinal measures. During the time that one parent was being interviewed, a pencil and paper questionnaire was given to

the other parent. This questionnaire contained revised items from the Stanford Parent Questionnaire developed by Winder Rau. The parents were interviewed when they came to the institution to visit their daughter.

The sample included the parents of thirty consecutively admitted (subject to the restrictions below) individual delinquents (essentially neurotic girls whose personality problems may have contributed to their delinquent behavior), thirty social delinquents (girls whose delinquent behavior is primarily related to their involvements with delinquent peers) and thirty normal controls (high school girls). Only girls who volunteered and who had both parents available for testing were included in the study.

P 396 Predicting success and failure among persons paroled in Florida in 1957-1958 using the Wisconsin Parole Expectancy Technique.

PERSONNEL: Lawrence E. Hazelrigg; Vernon B. Fox; Dean V. Babst.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research; Florida Probation and Parole Commission; Florida State University.
DATES: Began September, 1963. Completed August, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Dean V. Babst, Social Research Analyst for Corrections, Bureau of Research, State Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin, 53702.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to test the universality and ubiquity of the configural or criminal classifications developed in the Wisconsin base expectancy studies. While universality is not essential to Wisconsin's use of its base expectancy table, it would be to some degree indicative of the classification's validity and efficiency. If it exhibits the property of universality to an acceptable degree, use of the classification could be extended to other states. The specific purpose was to test Wisconsin's prediction factors and method by replication with Florida's adult male parolees. Two assumptions were prerequisite to the objective. First, it was assumed that the differences in the definition of the offense types were negligible. This assumption is supported by the general standardization in terminology of the major offenses in the United States. Second, since the conditional regulations of parole in both states are largely identical, the assumption was made that revocations of parole in Florida and Wisconsin result from generally identical causes. A two-year statistical follow-up technique was used. The test population for this study was drawn from inmates paroled in Florida during the two-year period, 1957-1958. From this universe, every second parolee was selected. In keeping with Wisconsin research, only adult males were considered. Any individual seventeen years of age or older was considered an adult. Parolees released to other states plus those who died while on parole were excluded. This left a test population of 674 parolees. A base expectancy table for Florida parolees was constructed by using the same configural factors and procedure used in formulating the Wisconsin Base Expectancy Table. The main objective was to determine the predictability of these factors with reference to the Florida sample population. The results of this table show that the Wisconsin classification is applicable to Florida parolees. The fact that the violation rates for Florida parolees is considerably lower than those of Wisconsin parolees is the result of the fact that Florida institutions parole about one-third of their cases, "the cream of the crop," while Wisconsin institutions parole under two-thirds of theirs. The violation rates for the criminal classifications of the Florida parolees in 1957 predicted fairly well the violation rates for the 1958 Florida parolees.

The major limitation of this study was the small size of the sample chosen. This reduced some categories and thereby lessened the accuracy and stability of the entire table. Additional research is essential for the development and refinement of tables. However, the project demonstrated that the construction of base expectancy tables for Florida parolees is possible.

P 397 A comparative study of the characteristics of Wisconsin State Reformatory inmates who did and who did not volunteer for the group counseling program.

PERSONNEL: Susan DeWitt; James E. Cowden; Asher R. Pacht; O. A. Bodemer; Sanger B. Powers; Paul H. Kusuda; Donald Newman.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research; University of Wisconsin.
DATES: Began June, 1964. Completed June, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: James E. Cowden, Ph. D., Clinical Research Psychologist, Clinical Services, Division of Corrections, State Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin, 53702.

SUMMARY: It is possible that the perceived or supposed benefits of participation in group counseling are not necessarily or exclusively

a consequence of the counseling experience itself, but rather reflect the characteristics of those who volunteer, as compared with those who do not volunteer. It is thus theorized, for example, that inmates who volunteer for group counseling go into the program with more favorable family background experiences, better developed social skills and more manipulative tendencies, than those who do not choose to participate. It seems useful, therefore, to prelude an evaluation of the effects of the group counseling program with an exploration of some of the pre-existing factors, which, if uncontrolled, could significantly bias the results. The data gathered during this study will be used in conjunction with other data in a subsequent study of institutional adjustment and post-release adjustment in relation to the above variables. Base expectancy scores, with reference to type of offense, number of prior felonies and institutional adjustment, will be computed at that time for comparing the two groups.

Fifty randomly selected Wisconsin State Reformatory inmates who were first admitted to the institution between January 1, 1962 and December 31, 1962 and who volunteered for the group counseling program within six months of their admission plus fifty randomly selected inmates, admitted during the same period of time, who did not participate in the program at any time during their commitment, are the subjects of this study. Their records will be used to determine age, race, educational level, rural or urban environment, socio-economic background, current offense, number of prior felonies, intelligence, family relationships, social, psychological and institutional adjustment and manipulativeness.

P 398 An attempt to identify which offenders are most likely to commit crimes against persons while under field supervision.

PERSONNEL: M. M. Anderson; Asher R. Pacht; James E. Cowden; J. S. Coughlin; Dean V. Babst; Sanger B. Powers; Paul H. Kusuda.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research.
DATES: Began February, 1965. Completed December, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: James E. Cowden, Ph. D., Clinical Research Psychologist, Clinical Services, Division of Corrections, State Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin, 53702.

SUMMARY: One of the greatest sources of concern for correctional administrators, parole boards and parole agents is to try to prevent, insofar as possible, crimes against persons (e. g., murder, sex offenses, robbery and assault) from being committed by offenders released from correctional institutions. If those persons who are most likely to commit crimes against persons during parole can be identified prior to release, then various institutional and parole programs, serving to reduce the probability of such future crimes, could be instituted.

Of the 1,666 adult males under the supervision of the Division of Corrections whose parole or mandatory release (conditional release) was terminated in 1962, only seventy (four percent) committed crimes against persons while under supervision. The specific purpose of this exploratory study is to learn what psychological and social factors differentiate these seventy adult male parolees who committed crimes against persons from those parolees who did not. The results of this preliminary study should allow subsequent studies to be focused more intensely upon those factors found to be most significant as predictors of crimes against persons.

Records of the seventy males who committed crimes against persons while under field supervision were obtained and compared with a randomly selected ten percent sample of the males who violated for other reasons. Records of the subjects were analyzed, and ratings made, to determine which social and psychological variables best differentiated the two groups of parole violators. Social variables analyzed included seriousness of offense, age of offender, marital status, living arrangement at time of sentence, financial dependency obligation, educational level, job stability, primary associates prior to conviction, number of police contacts or juvenile court referrals, institutional adjustment, time served to parole eligibility and parole board predictions regarding possible crimes against persons. Psychological variables analyzed included ratings of intelligence, hostility, impulsivity, emotional liability, anxiety, degree of disturbance, maturity and over-all clinical service prognoses regarding possible assaultive offenses or sex offenses tendencies. In addition, test results, e. g., Minnesota Counseling Inventory results, were used where available to determine to what extent these data increased our ability to predict the behavior of parolees. Variables relating to factors during parole supervision were also included.

P 399 A comparative analysis of the Sixteen Personality Factor Test versus the Minnesota Counseling Inventory in predicting the institutional adjustment of delinquent boys.

PERSONNEL: James E. Cowden; Michael Cohen; William Peterson; Sanger B. Powers; Paul H. Kusuda.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research; Wisconsin School for Boys, Wales.
DATES: Began August, 1964. Completed September, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: James E. Cowden, Ph. D., Clinical Research Psychologist, Clinical Services, Division of Corrections, State Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin, 53702.

SUMMARY: The Sixteen Personality Factor Test and the Minnesota Counseling Inventory will be compared in terms of their relative efficiency as predictors of institutional adjustment and in terms of their ability to successfully differentiate among subtypes of institutionalized delinquents. If the Sixteen Personality Factor Test performs better, it could be substituted as an assessment device for the Minnesota Counseling Inventory currently being used.

The two test instruments will be given to 150 consecutively admitted delinquent boys at Wisconsin School for Boys, Wales, from October through December, 1964. The results of these tests will be compared with various external criteria, i. e., counselor ratings of maturity, institutional adjustment and adequacy of the boys' relationships with counselors and peers. Test results will also be compared with clinical services prognostic ratings, as well as ratings of affective responsiveness, maturity, neurotic features, personality trait, pattern disturbances and sociopathic features. The relationship of scale scores on each test to the above criteria will first be assessed to determine which existing scales on the two tests best predict the kinds of personality adjustment problems determined from clinical services ratings and which best predict the boys' behavior and interpersonal relationships within the institution, as determined from counselor ratings. Second, an item analysis, comparing responses of subjects on each item successively with the above criteria, will be completed on each test to determine whether additional scales can be derived to predict the above criteria better than existing scales. The item analysis procedure will involve deriving the scales on one-half of the subjects randomly selected out of the total group and then assessing the predictive efficiency of these scales using the other seventy-five subjects.

P 400 Rated incongruence and anxiety study.

PERSONNEL: Alan Wilson; James E. Cowden; Sanger B. Powers; Paul H. Kusuda.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research; Wisconsin School for Boys, Wales.
DATES: Began August, 1964. Completed September, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: James E. Cowden, Ph. D., Research Psychologist, Clinical Services, Division of Corrections, State Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin, 53702.

SUMMARY: "Anxiety" has long been a central construct used in understanding behavior pathology. A number of theorists have suggested that anxiety results when the person perceives events in his environment which are in some sense "incongruent." This study is an effort to help specify what kinds of incongruent perceptions are related to anxiety, as well as the nature of the relationship. Secondarily, it aims at laying the groundwork for the development of a psychometric instrument to aid in pinpointing the sources of a person's anxiety.

This study is correlational in nature. Two questionnaires will be administered to fifty consecutively admitted male delinquents at Wisconsin School for Boys, Wales in the Fall of 1964 and the resulting scores correlated. The first is the IPAT Anxiety Scale, a factor-analyzed instrument designed to determine the subject's level of "free-floating" anxiety. The second is a set of rating scales in which items likely to be of central emotional importance to the subject (happiness, sadness, mother, father, sex, job, etc.) are rated on two dimensions of value (good-bad) and power (strong-weak). The incongruence score is derived by finding the extent to which power ratings exceed value ratings. The basic hypothesis is that an individual who rates emotionally important things as more powerful than good is a more anxious individual. Pilot data from college students and from neurotic and psychotic veterans indicate that this is in fact the case. Expanded samples will be drawn from these three populations as well as from the above delinquent population.

P 401 A survey of 1964 Huber Law usage.

PERSONNEL: Roland E. McCauley; Vernon A Verhulst; Ralph J. Di Salvo; Maurice E. Hubble; Sanger B. Powers; Paul H. Kusuda.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research.

DATES: Began January, 1965. Completed May, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Ralph J. Di Salvo, Detention Supervisor, Division of Corrections, State Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin, 53702.

SUMMARY: The main purpose of this survey was to determine and report the following for the State of Wisconsin:
(1) the total number of persons sentenced to county jails in 1964, the proportion sentenced under the Huber Law and the number with earnings;
(2) the amount and disbursement of Huber Law earnings during the calendar year of 1964;
(3) a comparison of 1956 and 1960 findings with 1964 findings;
(4) the opinions of sheriffs on the advantages and disadvantages of the Huber Law and how the law could be made more effective.
The extent to which the Huber Law is used in each county was evaluated and data on walkaways from county jails by Huber Law inmates was also analyzed.

P 402 A comparison of the effects of using probation versus incarceration for burglars with no previous felony convictions.

PERSONNEL: John Feavel; Louis Knuth; Lloyd Lind; Dean V. Babst; Sanger B. Powers; Paul H. Kusuda; Donald Newman.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research.
DATES: Began September, 1964. Completed June, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Dean V. Babst, Social Research Analyst for Corrections, Bureau of Research, State Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin, 53702.

SUMMARY: This study involved adult male burglars with no prior felony convictions who were placed on probation or parole in Wisconsin during the years of 1958 and 1959. A prior study made by the State Department of Public Welfare showed that such burglars who were institutionalized and subsequently paroled had a violation rate of thirty-four percent, while those placed on probation had a violation rate of twenty-three percent. This was based on a two year statistical follow-up for each offender.

Our major objective was to find out why there is this difference in violation rate of parolees over probationers. We investigated and compared the characteristics and background history of a sample of over 300 cases from two groups. We attempted to ascertain the different effects that the two programs of probation versus incarceration and subsequent parole may have had on these men in terms of subsequent violation of supervision. Our major hypothesis was that it is the more difficult or greater risk offenders that violate probation or parole supervision. Violation rates due to the specific programs of probation and parole are of much less significance than the criteria of case difficultness. We also suspected that those offenders who succeeded on probation or parole supervision were initially a less difficult group. They underwent a greater possible change while they were engaged in the programs of probation or institutionalization with subsequent parole.

P 403 An analysis of the relationship between aggressive fantasy and behavior in institutionalized delinquents.

PERSONNEL: Thomas Bassett; James E. Cowden; Michael Cohen; Sanger B. Powers; Paul H. Kusuda.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research; Wisconsin School for Boys, Wales.
DATES: Began January, 1965. Completed September, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Thomas Bassett, Ph. D., Chief Psychologist, Clinical Services, Division of Corrections, State Department of Public Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin, 53702.

SUMMARY: The primary purpose of the study was to assess the degree and direction of the relationship between types of fantasy activity, personality traits and delinquent behavior, particularly assaultive and non-assaultive delinquent behavior. A basic theoretical question to be answered was whether violence, as depicted in mass communications media is, as is widely believed, conducive and supportive of various kinds of delinquent behavior.

A thirty-five item questionnaire was given to 100 delinquent boys at the Wisconsin School for Boys, Wales during January and February, 1965. All the subjects used had already been permanently assigned to Wales and were in the institution for the first time. The questionnaire contained an exhaustive list of modes in which adolescents spend their spare time. Included were such items as the number of hours per month spent in watching boxing on television, number of hours spent watching live boxing matches and time spent participating in boxing, etc. Five additional factors were included which tap disciplinary factors in the delinquent's background. The results of this questionnaire were added to counselor

ratings of maturity, institutional adjustment, adequacy of the boy's relationships with counselor and peers and degree of passivity. ratings were made from Clinical Services reports with regard to the degree of susceptibility to particularly destructive and/or assaultive delinquent behavior (vandalism, physical assaultiveness, etc.) as engendered by mass communications media. Correlations were then run in order to determine whether or not boys who have a more serious or extensive history of delinquent behavior spend more time involved in aggressive fantasies than do boys with a relatively less serious or extensive delinquent history.

P 404 Resource selection by institutionalized delinquent girls for discussion of problems.

PERSONNEL: Marion Usher; Richard Dorgan; Thomas Houle; Sanger B. Powers; Arthur P. Miles; Paul H. Kusuda.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Correction, Bureau of Research; University of Wisconsin.
DATES: Began October, 1964. Completed June, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Arthur P. Miles, Ph. D., Professor of Social Work, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study is to determine with whom an institutionalized delinquent girl discusses specific problems. The problems are broken down into three general areas: Personal, Social and Physical. The hypotheses tested were:
(1) the subjects will select peers as a resource with whom they can discuss personal problems;
(2) the subjects will select institutional staff members as a resource with whom they can discuss social problems;
(3) the subjects will select no one with whom they can talk about matters of sex-knowledge accretion.
The subjects were a representative sample of three age groups at Wisconsin School for Girls at Oregon, Wisconsin, each of whom had been at the School two weeks or more; they were randomly drawn from each of three age-group-cottages to comprise a total sample of sixty girls. The subjects were tested in groups of five during the month of February, 1965. A questionnaire consisting of forty-five questions covering the three problem areas (Physical, Social and Personal) was administered to the sample and the comparative frequency of each problem area checked, as it related to resource, age and cottage, was tabulated.

P 405 Parole violence prediction.

PERSONNEL: Paul F. C. Mueller; Dorothy R. Coon.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections.
DATES: Began July, 1964. Estimated completion 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Paul F. C. Mueller, Ph. D., Senior Social Research Analyst, California Department of Corrections, Sacramento, California.

SUMMARY: A preliminary run supported the belief that a scale could be constructed which would predict parole violence as defined beyond the level of chance. However, a major prediction problem was that only about five percent of parolees commit violent or violent-prone offenses. Thus, even for the groups with the least favorable prognosis, non-violence on parole is still the most probable outcome.

The sample used in this study included approximately 2300 of the 16,400 men released to California State Parole between 1957 and 1960. All the 780 men, who committed violent or violent-prone offenses on parole within two years after release, and one-tenth of the men, who did not receive a serious disposition for a violent or violent-prone offense on parole in two years after release, were the subjects. Subjects were classified as parole violent or non-parole violent. Demographic and offense history data were used as predictors. A multiple regression type statistical solution yielded weights for the best predictors. These weights were then added to get parole violence prediction scores. A validation sample determined whether these scores were as predictive on a second group of subjects.

P 406 The use of the Life History Questionnaire in a study of violence.

PERSONNEL: Paul F. C. Mueller; Paul Takagi; Carol Spencer.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections.
DATES: Began June, 1963. Estimated completion Spring, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Paul F. C. Mueller, Ph. D., Senior Social Research Analyst, California Department of Corrections, 502 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study is to construct an instrument which may be used as a tool to investigate the relationship of violent behavior to childhood experiences. The hypotheses tested were that certain kinds of childhood experiences are associated with

violent behavior in later adult life, and the presence of these experiences can be identified through a questionnaire. Subjects for this study are approximately 400 offenders entering the Reception-Guidance Center at California Institution for Men during June, July and August, 1964. A pre-tested Life History Questionnaire, designed to tap relevant areas of childhood experiences, was administered to all subjects. On the basis of offense history, thirty-three are classified as violent or non-violent offenders. An item-analysis will be performed to test the discriminatory power of each item on the Life History Questionnaire. Items retained will be assigned weights in an effort to develop an intervale type scale.

P 407 Pre-imprisonment violence typology.

PERSONNEL: Paul F. C. Mueller; Paul Takagi; Carol Spencer.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections.
DATES: Began June, 1964. Estimated completion Spring, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Paul F. C. Mueller, Ph. D., Senior Research Analyst, California Department of Corrections, 502 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: This exploratory and descriptive project seeks to determine what factors are associated with different kinds of violence prior to imprisonment. The pre-imprisonment violence types are based on classifications developed by Conrad and Takagi-Spencer. The subjects used were approximately 800 parole returnees and new admissions entering San Quentin Reception Center and Reception-Guidance Centers at California Institution for Men, California Medical Facility and Deuel Vocational Institution during June, July and August, 1964. Information was collected on early childhood experiences, on life history questionnaires, on current feelings of aggression hostility on the Buss-Durkee inventory, on feelings of isolation on an anomie scale, as well as demographic and criminal history data from the inmate's cumulative case summaries. Analyses of these data should show what factors are associated with pre-imprisonment violence or violent proneness in general and type of violence in particular.

P 408 A severity scale for inmate institutional violence.

PERSONNEL: Paul F. C. Mueller; Dorothy R. Coon.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections.
DATES: Began July, 1964. Completed July, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Paul F. C. Mueller, Ph. D., Senior Research Analyst, California Department of Corrections, 502 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: Among half of the almost 5,000 San Quentin Disciplinary Reports in 1960, there were 406 incidents of violence (see P 409). Research Division staff members classified forty-five typical incidents into nine institutional types and four non-violent incidents were given severity scores from zero through ten by 100 non-research evaluators within and without the Department. The resulting inmate institutional violence severity scale consists of eight basic types defined in terms of the degree of injury inflicted and the instrument used to inflict or threaten injury. The scale is now being applied by the Measurement Development Section clerks to the San Quentin Disciplinary Reports for 1961 in an effort to increase inter-clerical reliability. The potential uses of the scale are standard measurement, prediction and control of institutional violence.

P 409 San Quentin violence study.

PERSONNEL: Paul F. C. Mueller; Dorothy R. Coon.
AUSPICES: California Department of Corrections.
DATES: Began July, 1964. Completed December, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Paul F. C. Mueller, Ph. D., Senior Research Analyst, California Department of Corrections, 502 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to determine what attributes differentiate, or tend to differentiate, the violent inmate from other inmates. This would provide a basis for understanding or predicting which inmate might be apt to commit violence while institutionalized (see P 408). A later step might be construction of a prediction device for possible violence in the community by a parolee from a penal institution.

The San Quentin inmate who committed a violent or violence-potential act while incarcerated during 1960, is basically different from the other inmates in that he suffers from early familial and environmental deprivation and example so he cannot form long-term satisfactory personal relationships, he has abnormal personality traits indicating lack of self control, he acts out his inability to control

himself through violent or violence-potential acts. That a basic difference does exist between the violent San Quentin inmates was demonstrated by the statistically significant differences for fifteen of the thirty-seven variables used. All but one of the fifteen statistically significant differences, and all but four of the twenty-two statistically insignificant differences were in the direction predicted by the specific hypotheses.

More information on this study can be found in: Coon, Dorothy R., Coburn, Patricia & Goddard, Jackie. San Quentin violence study. Unpublished report of the California Department of Corrections, Sacramento, California, January, 1965.

P 410 Police decision making concerning juvenile delinquents.

PERSONNEL: David J. Bordua.
AUSPICES: University of Illinois; Detroit Police Department.
DATES: Began February, 1965. Estimated completion June, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. David J. Bordua, Sociology Department, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

SUMMARY: The disposition decisions of youth officers in some 75,000 arrests, during the period from 1952-1961, are being analyzed to determine what factors influenced the decisions.

P 411 The Roxbury Defender Project.

PERSONNEL: Elwood S. McKenney; Robert L. Spangenberg; James W. Bailey; Henry Monaghan.
AUSPICES: Roxbury District Court; Boston University School of Law; Action for Boston Community Development, Inc.; National Legal Aid and Defender Association; Ford Foundation.
DATES: Began December, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Robert L. Spangenberg, Assistant Dean, Director of Roxbury Defender Project, Boston University School of Law, 765 Commonwelath Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, 02215.

SUMMARY: A new course for law students, which at the same time provides representation for indigent defendants in criminal cases, has been established at the Boston University Law School. The course combines classroom instruction with courtroom work and will bring appoximately thirty law students in their third year into the Roxbury District Court in Boston each year, to engage in the preparation and trial of less serious criminal cases involving indigent defendants. The course involves class lectures in trial preparation, procedure, practice, evidence, examination, disposition, sentencing and probation. The students are assigned to actual preparation and trial of cases and they examine the pleadings, prepare necessary pleas, investigate the facts fully and interview the defendant and all material witnesses.

P 412 Intensive supervision unit research project.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: New York State Department of Social Welfare.
DATES: Began July, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Harry Posman, Director, Social Research, New York State Department of Social Welfare, 112 State Street, Albany, New York.

SUMMARY: The primary purpose of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of an intensive supervision unit in New York City offering casework services to approximately 200 selected youngsters, ages fourteen to seventeen, in caseloads numbering between twenty and thirty, during a three-year period. All of the boys are on parole to the New York State Training School System, having been placed in such care by the family court. While the majority have actually been in a training school for some period prior to parole, a few were released to parole status directly from the detention center and did not, in fact, go through the institutional experience.

The experimental group and control groups of typical parolees, handled on a quota basis by the unit as well as those handled in regular caseloads, will be compared on a number of variables. Data will be obtained through a field survey including the use of selective questionnaires and interviews. Appropriate statistical analysis will be applied to the data. Specifically the findings are expected to yield information on:
(1) the process of selecting youngsters for the unit;
(2) the nature of services provided to the unit youngsters and their families;
(3) the relationship of (1) and (2) to final case disposition for the three population groups.

From the standpoint of application, findings may prove useful in determining significant case differences with respect to client needs and potential responsiveness, the specific kinds of case activities and services required for each case type, the manageable caseload size for the different types, the proper distribution of worker skills needed for effective provision of required services for the different caseloads and the kinds of staff development programs required for effective agency functioning.

P 413 A study of the school adjustment of juvenile delinquents after a ranch school experience.

PERSONNEL: Duane Lewis Bay.
AUSPICES: Stanford University; William F. James Boy's Ranch II, Santa Clara County, California.
DATES: Began March 1, 1964. Completed September 5, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Duane L. Bay, 2261 Columbia, Palo Alto, California, 94306.

SUMMARY: The William F. James Boy's Ranch II in Santa Clara conducts a treatment program in which a group of boys is detained without locks or fences and is provided a work experience-remedial education rehabilitation program. The purpose of this study was to determine whether the Ranch's treatment program (the total experience a boy has at the Ranch) contributes to a positive change in the achievement, punctuality, behavior, attitude and attendance of boys when they return to public school.

The experimental group for this ex post facto experiment was selected from all thirteen to fifteen year-old male wards of the Santa Clara County Juvenile Court who were committed to the Ranch in 1961-1962. A control group, matched on eight variables (age, number of petitions filed in juvenile court, kind of delinquent act committed, ethnic group membership, religious preference, intelligence, number of natural parents in the juvenile's home and standard of living) was selected from all thirteen to fifteen year-old male wards of the Santa Clara County Juvenile Court who did not receive the Ranch treatment. The two selected groups were then compared on the change in their school performance during the 1963-1964 school year, as compared to their school performance in the school year preceding the delinquent act that brought them into the study. The basic question the investigator asked was: Do wards of the Santa Clara County Juvenile Court, who have had the Ranch treatment, adjust better on their return to public school than do other wards of the court who have not had Ranch treatment?

In 1961-1962, fifty-nine boys went to the Ranch; sixteen were failures. Of the forty-three Ranch graduates, seventeen were in public school two and a half years later. Of the seventeen in public school; three were unqualified successes, four were doing adequately and ten were questionable in terms of grades, attendance and behavior. The composite picture of the Ranch graduate in school in 1964 shows a boy who tends to be a minor tardy problem, goes to school four or five days a week, makes "D" grades, has an improved attitude but still must be disciplined cautiously. In terms of the vast majority of students in school, he is still a problem. In terms of the population receiving treatment from juvenile authorities for delinquency, how successful was the Ranch program? This was the basic question of the research design, using public school adjustment as a success criteria. The Ranch seems to be a success when judged in these terms.

P 414 Training in group work with probationers.

PERSONNEL: Howard Jones.
AUSPICES: University of Leicester, England; Midland Probation Departments.
DATES: Began October, 1962. Completed October, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Howard Jones, Department of Sociology, University of Leicester, Leicester, England.

SUMMARY: This is an experiment in training of probation officers for group work with probationers. Its goals are:
(1) to test a training method in which interpretive group discussion plays an important role;
(2) to involve and interest the probation service and the authorities in this with a view to influencing the current training and practice;
(3) to test the results of training and group work theory in a qualitative way;
(4) to attempt an evaluation of these new methods and an assessment of their limitations in this field.

P 415 Human relations training for prison officers.

PERSONNEL: Howard Jones.
AUSPICES: Great Britain Home Office; Great Britain Prison Department.
DATES: Began October, 1963. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Howard Jones, Department of Sociology, University of Leicester, Leicester, England.

SUMMARY: Two groups of ten prison guards each are participating in this experiment in the use of group methods to sensitize low status prison staff to the human factors and the organizational factors in their work, including their own motivations.

P 416 Projections of California Youth Authority populations.

PERSONNEL: Jo Ann E. Braithwaite; Peggy Wright.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research.
DATES: This is a continuous activity.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: Projections of future Youth Authority institutional and parole caseloads for various points in time, under specified assumptions, were made by the following procedure. First admission rates per 100,000 population in the exposed age groups were computed for the past seven years. Rates have been extrapolated to 1976 on the basis of inspection of the data. Estimated numbers of first admissions were obtained by applying estimated admission rates to estimated populations in the exposed age groups from projections provided by the California Department of Finance. Estimates of parole violators returned were based upon past experience of the proportion of parole returns for each admission class in subsequent years. Average daily population was computed by applying a specified length of stay for various groups.
Selected projections to 1976 are as follows:

	1966-67 (Proj.)	1970-71 (Proj.)	1975-76 (Proj.)
Total admissions -	10,757	13,083	15,080
First admissions -	6,621	7,947	8,998
Parole returns -	4,136	5,136	6,082

P 417 Population movement and characteristics studies of California Youth Authority wards.

PERSONNEL: Jo Ann E. Braithwaite; Peggy Wright; Viola Wiita.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research.
DATES: This is a continuous activity.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: The Records and Statistics Section of the Youth Authority operates a punch-card population accounting system which:
(1) maintains a record of the current status of every ward under Youth Authority jurisdiction;
(2) records the significant movements made by each ward while under Youth Authority jurisdiction (e. g. admission information, departure date, length of stay in each status, violation record on parole, discharge date, disposition at discharge, etc.;)
(3) records certain characteristics of each ward (e. g. sex, age, prior record, type of court commitment, offense, educational test scores.)
As a result of this activity, monthly, semi-annual and annual reports are issued which provide descriptive statistics concerning the Youth Authority wards.

P 418 A study of characteristics of male California Youth Authority wards as a function of the type of commitment offense.

PERSONNEL: Martin J. Molof.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research.
DATES: Estimated completion 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: A large sample of male wards admitted to the Youth Authority for the first time, in 1961 and 1963, were used as the subjects in this study. The parole agents' Initial Home Visit interview schedule and punched cards containing standard background data were used to provide information on the characteristics studied. For the 1963 sample, extensive background material was also available from the clinic summaries prepared at the reception center through which the ward was processed.

Statistical analysis of each of the many variables was made using chi-square tests of statistical significance. Initial comparisons were made between wards committed for assaultive offenses (homicide, assault to commit a felony, attempted murder, all other

assaults, battery, forcible rape and attempted rape) and wards committed for all other offenses. Comparisons were also made between assaultive offenders and specific other offender groups such as burglars, robbers, sex offenders and narcotic offenders. Comparisons will also be made between other specific offender groups.

The following variables significantly differentiated (at the .05 level or better) assaultive from all other offenders in both the 1961 and 1963 samples: race, prior delinquent record, alcohol use, narcotics use, attitude toward school, age at which truancy began, history of nail biting, judgments of emotional ties of the father figure to the ward and judgments of family cohesiveness. Wards committed for assaultive offenses were generally statistically over-represented in the more positive categories of most of these variables, e. g., less extensive delinquent history, more accepting attitude toward school and more family cohesiveness. Differences between specific offender groups and assaultive offenders have not been completely analyzed. A large number of variables tested were found to differentiate wards committed for battery and wards committed for other assaultive offenses in the 1963 sample.

A full report on this study will be published by the Youth Authority in 1965.

P 419 A survey of narcotic involvement among California Youth Authority wards.

PERSONNEL: George F. Davis; Jo Ann Braithwaite.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research.
DATES: Began January, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: Beginning January 1, 1964, a column in the Records and Statistics punched card deck, representing institution and parole population, was set aside to receive information relative to the narcotic involvement of Youth Authority wards. Wards with any history of narcotic or drug involvement are now categorized by the type of such involvement, i. e., dangerous drugs, marijuana, opiates or any combination thereof. Three sources of information are presently utilized to obtain these data:
(1) referral information from the counties;
(2) clinic summary information from the reception centers;
(3) parole violation information from the Board reports.

The purpose of this system is to be able to ascertain the proportion of cases with narcotic or drug involvement, without the necessity of launching a costly and time consuming survey. In addition, facts related to the narcotically involved population can be isolated and studied. The narcotic involvement data will be tabulated semi-annually and a small report will be prepared.

P 420 An Initial Home Visit Research Schedule comparison of male and female California Youth Authority wards.

PERSONNEL: Evelyn S. Guttmann.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research.
DATES: Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: This project had two purposes:
(1) to compare Youth Authority wards of both sexes in terms of the variables of the Initial Home Visit Research Schedule;
(2) to report any differential parole performance between the sexes with respect to the different variables. Because of the relatively small number of girls, the study is intended to present information on girl wards more for the purpose of generating hypotheses than of making definitive statements.

Percent distributions by categories of each of the IHV variables were obtained for four combined admission cohorts (1960-1963). Parole performance data were obtained from 1961 and 1962 parole release cohorts. In general, girls appear to have less favorable home and background situations than boys.

A full report on this study will be published by the Youth Authority in 1965.

P 421 A longitudinal study of marijuana and dangerous drug users.

PERSONNEL: George F. Davis; Charles Bridges.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research; California Department of Justice, Bureau of Criminal Statistics; Los Angeles Police Department.
DATES: Began 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: A cohort of juveniles arrested, by the Los Angeles Police Department in 1961, for the first time use of marijuana or dangerous drugs, has been assembled from the files of the Bureau of Criminal Statistics of the Department of Justice. The cards on this cohort group will be matched against a file representing all arrests in 1962, 1963 and 1964. The matching cards will represent subsequent narcotic arrests on the cohort group and an analysis of these data will reveal the narcotic arrest history of the group over a three-four year period. The CII rap sheets will then be analyzed to identify all non-narcotic arrests and dispositions on this cohort. These preliminary data will indicate how many of the cohort were never arrested again; how many were arrested on subsequent narcotic violations and on subsequent non-narcotic violations; the progression of narcotic use; and the progression of delinquent and/or criminal behavior.

A second phase of the study will attempt to fill in the gaps in arrest records, as they currently exist in the juvenile field, by going to Los Angeles and searching all available sources of information for any data on arrests that may not have been reported to the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation or the Bureau of Criminal Statistics. As an extension of this field work phase, researchers will gather as much sociological or case history information on the cohort as is possible and conduct actual interviews with as many of the cohort group as can be located.

Some questions that may be answered by this study are: what is the extent of marijuana and dangerous drug use among juveniles as measured by police arrests in a particular jurisdiction; is there necessarily a progression from marijuana or dangerous drug use to heroin and other opiate substances; what are the interrelationships between a delinquent orientation and marijuana or drug use; what are the characteristics of the marijuana or drug user; what is the pattern of delinquent or criminal activity following a first time arrest for marijuana or dangerous drug use.

P 422 A study of the incidence of criminal behavior following discharge from the California Youth Authority and its relationship to pre-discharge factors.

PERSONNEL: Evelyn S. Guttmann; Carolyn B. Jamison.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research.
DATES: Began January, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: Arrest records were obtained for approximately 4,000 discharged from the California Youth Authority in 1953 and 1958. Dispositions of police bookings were recorded on a form which already contained the ward's Youth Authority record. This data will be machine processed and analyzed for the purpose of following the community adjustment of Youth Authority wards after discharge in terms of recorded legal dispositions of police bookings; attempting to find out if a relationship exists between evaluation at discharge and the ward's official record while with the Youth Authority and later adjustment as measured by these recorded legal dispositions of bookings; determining the length of follow-up necessary to identify any desired percent of lawbreakers within a ten year period.

P 423 The identification of new variables and their incorporation into the base expectancy instrument used by the California Youth Authority.

PERSONNEL: Robert F. Beverly; Martin J. Molof.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research.
DATES: Began September, 1959. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this area of research is to boost the degree of relationship between base expectancy score and parole performance. by the systematic identification of additional performance-related variables and their incorporation into the base expectancy instrument.

Criterion-related variables fall logically within three categories: pre-institutional, institutional and post-institutional. Attention thus far has been largely directed toward the systematic collection and analysis of pre-institutional variables. The Initial Home Visit Research Schedule (IHV), which exemplifies pre-institutional variables, was

constructed as a result of literature perusal, research staff thinking and collaboration with Youth Authority operational staff. The information relevant to this schedule is collected by the parole agent at the time of his initial home visit. Analysis of the Initial Home Visit Research Schedule items has shown twenty-five of them to be significantly related to parole performance. When used in combination with existing variables, in a number of multiple regression analyses, several of these IHV variables consistently remained in the prediction equation. These are:
(1) number of foster-home placements;
(2) ward's current attitude toward school (according to interviewee);
(3) number of partners in current offense;
(4) frequency of school misbehavior (including truancy);
(5) self-respect of the family.
The Initial Home Visit Data Form, a revised and shortened schedule which became operational in January, 1965, will retain the most important variables along with several new ones, including a rating of the socio-economic level of ward's family. Similar efforts will now be directed toward the identification and systematic collection of additional variables at the institutional and post-institutional levels as time and personnel permit.

P 424 Prediction of which male Youth Authority wards will commit assaultive offenses.

PERSONNEL: Martin J. Molof.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research.
DATES: Project received at ICCD August, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: In order to develop an instrument capable of statistically selecting those male wards most likely to commit assaultive offenses subsequent to parole release, a sample of the male, first admission parole release cohort for 1958 was followed for a period of three years subsequent to first release. The offenses recorded for each ward during this three year period were categorized in terms of assaultiveness--non-assaultiveness. Three definitions of assaultive--non-assaultive were employed.
(1) Assaultive Offenses - Homicide, all assaults, attempted murder, battery, forcible rape and attempt to rape.
Neither Assaultive nor Non-Assaultive Offenses - A large group of offenses which though usually not assaultive, may have included some elements of assaultiveness, i. e.: incorrigibility, robbery, grand theft, sex offenses, weapon offenses, disturbing the peace, kidnapping and many miscellaneous offenses.
Non-Assaultive Offenses - All other offenses.
(2) Assaultive Offenses - All offenses categorized as assaultive in (1) plus certain sex offenses and kidnapping.
Non-Assaultive Offenses - All other offenses.
(3) Assaultive Plus Potentially Assaultive Offenses - All offenses listed as assaultive in (2) plus robbery, sex offenses, weapon offenses and disturbing the peace.
Non-Assaultive Offenses - All other offenses.
Wards with a record of conviction and/or parole violation for any one of the offenses listed as assaultive in Definitions 1 and 2 were classified as assaultive. For Definition 3 any record (no conviction or parole violation necessary) of robbery, sex offenses, weapon offenses or disturbing the peace, qualified a ward as a member of the assaultive plus potentially assaultive category. Wards with no record of offenses were always classified as non-assaultive for all three definitions.

Five background variables: commitment offense, age at admission to the Youth Authority, race, birthplace and prior delinquent record, were related to the post-release offense categories separately for each definition. A separate stepwise multiple regression analysis, using all five variables, was performed for each of the three post-release offense definitions. A regression equation, a distribution of scores based on the regression weights for each variable and a multiple correlation coefficient, was obtained for each analysis. Optimal "cutting points," made for each distribution of weighted scores, produced five score categories with varying proportions of assaultive offenders. The scores and score ranges, obtained with the 1958 sample, were applied to a validation sample of 1961-1962 first admission parole releasees whose post-release offense category was determined by the one offense which resulted in a suspension of parole leading to revocation or discharge within fifteen to twenty-seven months after release.

In the construction sample (1958) all five background variables were significantly related to the post-release offense class of all three definitions. Multiple correlations of the five variables with post-release offense class were small but statistically significant for all three definitions, ranging from .17 (Definition 2) to .25 (Definition 3). Prediction tables, derived from the multiple regression equation, produced several score categories with varying percentages of assaultive offenders. The score category with the highest percentage of assaultive offenders contained sixteen percent assaultive offend-

ers (Definition 1), 22.6 percent assaultive offenders (Definition 2) and fifty-three percent assaultive plus potentially assaultive offenders (Definition 3). The comparable percentages of assaultive offenders in the entire sample were: eight percent, 8.6 percent and 27.8 percent respectively. In the 1961-1962 validation sample, the relationships between the percentage of assaultive offenders in the score category with the highest percentage of assaultive offenders to the percentage of assaultive offenders in the entire sample were generally similar to those in the 1958 sample, although both percentages were smaller. However, the percentages of assaultive offenders in the score categories with the highest percentages of assaultives (scores based on all five variables) was only slightly greater than comparable percentages obtained by using categories based only on the single most highly related variable, race.

P 425 The application of base expectancy classification to the evaluation of California Youth Authority programs.

PERSONNEL: Robert F. Beverly; Martin J. Molof.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research.
DATES: Began October, 1958. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: This project is concerned with the application of base expectancy classification to practical questions being asked about programs by and of administration. The procedure followed varies with the questions being asked. In general it has been to utilize base expectancy classification in order to hold "type of risk" constant when comparing the parole performance of various groups of wards (e. g., releases of different institutions). Another aspect of this procedure has been to analyze the effects of various treatments as a function of ward classification (parole risk categorization).

The most recent analyses of data in this area have shown that in no case is treatment program, defined as "institution of release," found to have a differential effect on wards classified according to parole risk categories. With respect to over-all institutional effects, it has been found that the releasees of some institutions do, in varying degree, perform significantly better or worse on parole that would have been expected on the basis of chance. Most outstanding is the consistently superior performance of Forestry Camp and Youth Training School releasees. While it is possible that some of these deviations from expected may be the result of "treatment," it is believed that they should be viewed as primarily a result of statistically uncontrolled selection factors (performance-related characteristics not taken into account in the base expectancy equation) until evidence to the contrary is forthcoming.

P 426 Comparative assessment of institutional and community treatment for comparable groups of California Youth Authority wards.

PERSONNEL: Marguerite Q. Warren; Theodore B. Palmer; James K. Turner; Loren W. Lock; James McHale; Arthur M. Dorsey.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research.
DATES: Began 1961. Estimated completion 1969.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: Phase 1 of the Community Treatment Project (1961-1964):
(1) demonstrated the feasibility of substituting an intensive community treatment program for incarceration of serious delinquents;
(2) showed the experimental community group to have a higher success rate and tendencies toward more positive test score changes (delinquent attitudes) than the control, institutionalized group;
(3) developed a differential treatment model, which defines nine subtypes of delinquents and predicts most effective treatment interventions for each subtype.

In Phase 2 of the Community Treatment Project (1964-1969), elements of the experimental program and treatment model are being further described in an attempt to delimit the aspects of the program most related to success. A new experimental design is planned in which delinquents, committed to the California Youth Authority from two large urban areas, will be randomly assigned to:
(1) a community unit using the differential treatment model;
(2) a community unit following the model of Empey's Provo Experiment;
(3) the traditional institutional program.
The three alternative programs will be compared as to effectiveness in reducing recidivism and bringing about attitudinal and behavioral changes in various delinquent sub-

types.

In both Phases 1 and 2, the target population consists of wards committed to the state by the juvenile courts, excluding those who represent a threat to the safety of the community. To date, 414 cases (160 experimental and 254 control) have been under study. Of this group, 230 cases (eighty-one experimental and 149 control) have been followed in the community for a period of at least fifteen months. Current figures show thirty percent of the experimental cases (those in the community program) and forty-six percent of the control cases to have failed on parole within this fifteen month period of community exposure. This difference is significant beyond the .02 level, in favor of the experimental group. An important question to be asked is which kinds of delinquents do better in a community program and which kinds need an institutional program. Thus far, none of the delinquent subtypes tend to do significantly better in the control group than do their corresponding subtypes in the community program, in terms of failure within fifteen months.

P 427 Assessment of three types of group counseling in a youth training school: The Paso Robles Project.

PERSONNEL: Joachim P. Seckel.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research; Paso Robles School for Boys.
DATES: Began September, 1960. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: California Youth Authority wards (median age sixteen) were assigned randomly to four cottages upon intake at Paso Robles School for Boys. Various types of group counseling were provided in the cottages. One cottage served as control, one cottage provided only small group counseling, one cottage provided only cottage meetings, one cottage provided a combination of small group counseling and cottage meetings. In the small group meetings, six or eight boys met once weekly with a cottage staff member. These groups were "closed," with constant membership until attrition forced the merging of remnants. The cottage or community meetings included the fifty-boy cottage populations and on-duty staff. Boys served as monitors or moderators of the cottage meetings in rotation. Before-after measurements were made on the Jesness Inventory. Incident data and other intramural performance data were collected. At periodic meetings with group leaders, tape recorded conferences produced data on content and form of the small group and cottage meetings. Of principle interest were changes in ward attitudes, institutional adjustment and performance on parole.

The treatment cottages showed improved climates and improved behaviors relative to the control cottage. The effect was most pronounced in the cottage with the combined treatments. The improved climates were described by staff members as including:
(1) decline in scapegoating;
(2) reduction in tensions;
(3) breaking down of racial cliques;
(4) self-enforcement of conventional norms;
(5) fewer disciplinary incidents inside the cottage and outside;
(6) fewer boys sent to the adjustment center;
(7) more compliments on attitudes and behavior from teachers and other non-cottage staff.

Findings based on statistical analysis of the data have been published in the final research report. An over-all evaluation of the experiment, including a thirty month follow-up of parole performance, has been completed.

P 428 Assessment of group counseling in a youth training school.

PERSONNEL: Joachim P. Seckel.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research.
DATES: Began July, 1960. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project was to determine the effects of non-directive small group counseling on older California Youth Authority wards at the Youth Training School.

Male wards (median age nineteen) were assigned randomly at intake into four living units accommodating fifty boys each. Two living units received group counseling once weekly from living unit supervisors. The two other units served as controls. The counseling groups consisted of approximately ten boys each. The groups were "open," admitting new members at any time in the history of the group. Counseling continued for the duration of stay at the training school, approximately nine months. Pre-test and post-test data were collected by means of the Jesness Inventory. Post-release

performance data were collected systematically from the files of the Records and Statistics Section. The effectiveness of the treatment was measured by changes in ward attitudes and by performance on parole.

Analysis of tape recorded conferences with living unit staffs disclosed that boys in counseled units showed generally better attitudes and behaviors, that communication between boys and staff improved considerably, that staff gained valuable insights into motivations and behaviors in particular instances and that boys gave frequent evidence of new insights into personal problems. A final assessment of the parole performance of treateds and controls over a follow-up period of thirty months is currently under way. Findings will be published in a final research report.

P 429 Assessment of the Fremont project: a therapeutic living unit.

PERSONNEL: Joachim P. Seckel.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research; Southern Reception Center-Clinic, Fremont Unit.
DATES: Began September 1, 1951. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: The regular institutional program and the work-therapy program of the Fremont unit at the Southern Reception Center-Clinic of the California Youth Authority were compared to assess the quality of parole adjustment associated with each. The Fremont program involved a supervised work program, an academic program and a combination of individual therapy, group therapy and living-unit meetings -- in effect, a therapeutic community. To foster a broader understanding of the outside community, Fremont wards were taken on trips to junior colleges, industrial plants and other places of cultural interest, as well as to places of recreation.

Wards entering the Southern Reception Center-Clinic were screened for eligibility for inclusion in the Fremont program. The criteria for eligibility were:
(1) minimum age of sixteen;
(2) minimum academic achievement level of 7.0;
(3) evidence of willingness to accept work responsibility;
(4) capacity to participate positively in group living and to respond to the influence of the group;
(5) no extensive history of running away, use of drugs, sexual deviation or serious assaultive behavior.
Eligibles were assigned randomly to Fremont and to regular institutional programs. Following release from Fremont and from the regular program, the two cohorts have been compared periodically on parole performance. Follow-up into the community has been for fifteen months. The major criteria of performance are return to custody and unfavorable discharge from Youth Authority jurisdiction.

The parole performance of subjects has been analyzed on a preliminary basis. After twelve months elapsed time since release to parole, approximately nineteen percent of the seventy-five Fremont subjects and twenty percent of the fifty-one control subjects were revoked from parole.

P 430 The Marshall Project: assessment of a therapeutic living unit at a California Youth Authority Reception Center.

PERSONNEL: Joachim P. Seckel; Chester Roberts.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research; Southern Reception Center-Clinic.
DATES: Began November, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: The goals of this project are as follows:
(1) to assess the parole adjustment of wards released from the Marshall Program as compared to that of releasees from other Youth Authority Programs;
(2) to ascertain what types of wards, as defined by socio-psychological characteristics, tend to benefit from a program of short-term residential treatment;
(3) to identify factors in the treatment process which have a significant impact upon the post-release adjustment of wards.

The Marshall Program is implemented in a forty-eight-bed living unit at the Southern Reception Center-Clinic. A determinate period of ninety days stay is scheduled for assignees. The Program involves participation in a half-day work program; class discussions dealing with problems of parole adjustment; small group sessions and daily living unit meetings; opportunities to go home on week-end passes for progressively longer periods; counseling sessions for parents led by Marshall Program social workers.

Eligible wards are selected from among those admitted to the Southern Reception Center-Clinic according to the following criteria:
(1) first admission to the Youth Authority;
(2) fifteen to seventeen and one-half years old;
(3) home residence within approximately ninety miles of the Reception Center-Clinic;
(4) no evidence of serious emotional disturbance or of need for psychiatric treatment in the institution;
(5) no commitment offense which is so serious as to require a stay in a Youth Authority institution for a period longer than ninety days;
(6) ineligible for direct release to parole;
(7) no extensive history of drug usage, sexual deviation, serious assaultive behavior or high escape potential;
(8) willingness of parents to attend counseling sessions.

Several different methods are used to shed light on behavioral and attitudinal reactions of wards to the Program. First, panel interviews are employed to focus on manifest changes in self-concepts and interpersonal relations and to estimate to what extent boys are accepting values and goals stressed in the Program. Secondly, the Jesness Inventory and an impact questionnaire are administered on a pre- and post-test basis. These instruments are used to tap group differences and individual changes in orientation toward self, peers, staff, program and prospects for adjustment on parole. Third, rating scales are applied to secure staff evaluations as to the level and degree of involvement of wards in the major treatment activities - namely, counseling sessions, living unit, school, work and pass programs. Finally, a series of sociometric tests are administered every six weeks to all wards in the Marshall Program. Information on post-release adjustment is maintained on wards paroled from the Program and on those paroled from regular institutions as control subjects. A record is kept of parole violations as well as qualitative adjustment in the community in the areas of school, employment and extent of association with delinquent peers. It is planned to follow each ward for fifteen months after release from the institution.

P 431 Utilization of older California Youth Authority wards as aides for younger wards at an institution.

PERSONNEL: Joachim P. Seckel; Chester Roberts.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research; Preston School of Industry.
DATES: Began 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: Eligible youths will be selected from among the Preston School of Industry ward population on the basis of the following criteria:
(1) seventeen to twenty years old;
(2) high school graduates;
(3) good custodial risks without prior histories of sexual misconduct or of arson;
(4) a minimum of four months of stay left at the institution.
A pool of eligibles will be established, from which a number of wards will be chosen at random to serve as ward aids. These youths will receive several weeks of intensive training in preparation for their new role and duties. The training will involve techniques of tutoring, officiating at various games, assisting in hobby craft activities and generally interacting with younger wards to help them adopt more mature and non-delinquent attitudes. The aides will learn to evaluate their own performance and to profit from feed-back information pertaining to their progress. Upon transfer to Fricot, the aides will continue with on-the-job training. One or two aides will be assigned to each of three living units. The aides will be paid at the same rate provided wards who are assigned to Youth Conservation Camps.

The goals of the project are:
(1) to demonstrate the feasibility of employing selected and trained older wards in helping relationships in an institution for younger wards;
(2) to explore the rehabilitative effects accruing to the wards utlized as helpers and to the younger wards being helped.
Feasibility will be appraised partly in terms of the level of performance and skill exhibited by the aides in carrying out their duties. Their ability to cooperate with the staff in resolving operational problems will be taken into account. The cost of employing and maintaining the aides as compared to the cost of regular institutional stay at Preston will be analyzed.

P 432 Assessment of the Part-Way Home Program of the California Youth Authority Division of Parole.

PERSONNEL: Bertram M. Johnson; Dennis Johns.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research; California Department of the Youth Authority, Division

of Parole.
DATES: Began 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: Two part-way homes for California Youth Authority wards have been established, one in Los Angeles and one in San Francisco. A third will soon be opened in Berkeley. Each home accommodates about ten wards for an average stay of three months. Wards, who would otherwise be placed independently, are referred to this program and judged for amenability by the part-way home staff. The program provides supervision, room and board, counseling and casework services and assistance in gaining employment. Wards are generally placed in the homes at the time of release from an institution, but may also be referred from parole if the need for independent placement arises.

The purpose of this project is to provide statistical descriptions of the operation of the Part-Way Home Program in terms of intake, parole performance, employment and social adjustment. It will also evaluate the effectiveness of the program if a satisfactory control group can be constructed.

P 433 Assessment of the Violence Control Demonstration Units of the California Youth Authority, Division of Parole.

PERSONNEL: Bertram M. Johnson.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research; California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Parole.
DATES: Began November, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: Two parole units, each supervising 200 wards, were established in November, 1964 in the metropolitan area of San Diego. All male wards, currently on parole in the designated area and all male wards, regularly released to parole in this area, are included in the Violence Control Demonstration Unit. As the caseloads average thirty wards per agent, the intensity of parole services possible for each ward is greater than in the regular parole operation, where caseloads average seventy wards per agent. The major effort of the Violence Control Demonstration Unit is to reduce violent behavior rather than recidivism, per se. The parole services offered are generally the same as those in the Community Delinquency Control Project.

The purpose of this project will be to provide statistical descriptions of the operations of the Violence Control Demonstration Unit; to validate previously designed "workload" measures by means of time studies; to provide a content-analysis of descriptions of violent offenses that occur in the project. Yearly reports will be issued.

P 434 Classification of the California Youth Authority wards by probability of parole violation: Base Expectancy Classification.

PERSONNEL: Robert F. Beverly; Martin J. Molof.
AUSPICES: California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research.
DATES: Began October, 1958. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Keith S. Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Room 401, State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento 14, California.

SUMMARY: This project is concerned with the development and refinement of statistical techniques or methodology specifically applicable to the construction of a "risk" classification system that is maximally predictive of the parole performance of Youth Authority wards. It is also concerned with keeping this classification system current by the construction of new base expectancy tables as information on additional criterion-related variables becomes available.

The procedure followed has been the systematic development of a base expectancy methodology from the start made with Leslie Wilkins, a subject matter expert from England, in late 1958. Particular attention has been directed toward the establishment of a satisfactory criterion of parole performance, the selection of criterion-related variables and the optimum categorization and combination of these variables in the formation of prediction tables.

A reliable and valid system for the classification of Youth Authority wards has been achieved through the techniques of multiple correlation. Efforts to improve this system have met with success and it is anticipated that further improvements will be made in the future.

P 435 The criminality of the aged.

PERSONNEL: J. Allersma.
AUSPICES: Criminological Institute of the State University of Groningen, The Netherlands.
DATES: Began 1963. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Drs. J. Allersma, Criminological Institute of the State University of Groningen, Grote Markt 23, Groningen, The Netherlands.

SUMMARY: It is supposed that there is a correlation between the chronological age of criminals over sixty-five and the type and motivation of their criminality. To prove or disprove the above statement, verdicts passed on aged criminals in the years 1954 and 1964 in the provinces of Groningen, Friesland and Drente in the northern Netherlands will be examined. Interviews will be arranged with the criminals themselves and a review of pertinent literature will be undertaken.

P 436 Double barrel: a program of delinquency prevention.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: District of Columbia Board of Education, Model School Division; District of Columbia Teachers College.
DATES: Began February, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Paul Cooke, District of Columbia Teachers College, Washington, D. C., 20009.

SUMMARY: On a one student to five pupils basis, thirty-five college students (sophomores, juniors and seniors) have counseled, befriended and conducted on field trips, about 175 elementary school boys and girls in grades ranging from second through sixth and in age ranging from eight through fourteen. College students in most instances have had some preparation to teach and in all instances are enrolled in a teacher-training institution. College students actually play with the children, talk over their problems with them, visit their homes, sometimes provide food for the children, take them on educational and recreational trips all over the city and sometimes provide them with clothes and roach powder for their homes. Methods of measuring accomplishment are inadequate and imprecise, but we believe that the project has merit in preventing delinquency and truancy. It will be continued in 1965-1966. We must match the children and their problems with what the college students bring to the relationship.

P 437 Survey of the work of the New York State Division of Parole, Mental Hygiene Unit.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: New York State Division of Parole, Mental Hygiene Unit.
DATES: Completed May, 1963.

CORRESPONDENT: John M. Stanton, Ph. D., Director of Research, Bureau of Research and Statistics, New York State Division of Parole, 140 Hudson Avenue, Albany 1, New York.

SUMMARY: Of what benefit are the psychiatric orientation lectures, given by the staff of the Mental Hygiene Unit, to the professional staff of the New York Area office of the New York Division of Parole? Of what benefit are the personal consultations with the psychiatrists to the professional staff? Of what benefit are the psychiatric evaluations submitted on the parolees to the professional staff? This survey was done to discover the answers to the above questions.

Of the 158 professional members of the New York Area staff of the New York Division of Parole, who were surveyed on the Mental Hygiene Unit Operations, all attended at least one orientation lecture and eighty-two or fifty-two percent attended nine or more lectures. Of the 157 responding to the question as to whether or not the lectures were helpful in promoting a better understanding of human behavior, 145 or ninety-two percent, replied affirmatively. Of the 138 responding to the question as to whether or not as a result of this better understanding they were of greater service in assisting parolees, 127 or ninety-two percent, answered affirmatively.

Of the 153 individuals responding to the question on the number of personal consultations they had with psychiatrists, forty-eight replied they had none and 105 indicated they had anywhere from one to nine or more personal consultations. Of the 101 responding to the question as to whether or not the personal consultations were helpful in promoting a better understanding, ninety-seven or ninety-six percent replied affirmatively.

Of the 136 individuals responding to the question on the number of parolees under their supervision on whom they had received psychiatric evaluations, twenty-five replied they had none and 111 replied that they had anywhere from one to nine or more parolees on whom they had received psychiatric evaluations. Of the 113 responding to the question as to whether psychiatric evaluations were helpful in promoting a better understanding of the parolee or of a particular situation, 104 or ninety-two percent, answered affirmatively.

Of the 106 responding to the question as to whether or not they were guided by the recommendations in the evaluations in their approach to a particular situation, 101 or ninety-five percent, answered affirmatively.

P 438 A study of delinquencies in relation to the type of parole program to which an inmate is released.

PERSONNEL: John M. Stanton.
AUSPICES: New York State Division of Parole, Bureau of Research and Statistics.
DATES: Completed May, 1963.

CORRESPONDENT: John M. Stanton, Ph. D., Director of Research, Bureau of Research and Statistics, New York State Division of Parole, 140 Hudson Avenue, Albany 1, New York.

SUMMARY: Under the Reasonable Assurance Release Policy, selected inmates may be released on parole without having approved employment programs. Prior to the adoption, by the Parole Board, of this policy, all employable inmates were required to have approved employment programs before they were released to parole supervision. The purpose of this survey is to determine the delinquency rates of parolees according to the types of their release programs with particular emphasis on the delinquency rates of those inmates released on Reasonable Assurance.

During the seven month period, June through December, 1961, a total of 2,688 inmates were released to parole supervision. These individuals were observed for effective delinquencies from the date of their release on parole to December 31, 1962. During the observation period 959, or 35.7 percent, of them became effective delinquents.

Among the major inmate groups, those paroled to jobs developed by themselves have the lowest delinquency rate. Among inmates released on parole to jobs developed by Parole Officers or Parole Employment Officers and inmates released on Reasonable Assurance, there are no significant statistical differences in the over-all delinquency rates or in the new arrest rates. The Reasonable Assurance Release Policy is not incompatible with the welfare of the community as indicated by delinquencies on parole. It may also be considered in some cases as having certain advantages over the policy of requiring all employable inmates to obtain approved employment before release on parole.

P 439 A study of the penal law as it concerns the youthful offender.

PERSONNEL: Herbert J. Stark.
AUSPICES: Faculty of Law and Government, University of Zurich.
DATES: Completed 1963.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Herbert J. Stark, Malojaweg 34, Zurich 8048, Switzerland.

SUMMARY: This descriptive study and critique of the Swiss penal law as it concerns the youthful offender will draw a comparison between the Swiss law and the laws of Germany and Sweden. The Swedish law, in particular, will be studied because of its emphasis on the welfare and rehabilitation of the youthful offender. United States law, which also tends toward rehabilitation, will be investigated. It is also necessary not to abandon the concept of punishment.

P 440 A study of prison escapes.

PERSONNEL: Ann Helleday; David Magnusson; Sven Larsson.
AUSPICES: Stockholms Universitet, Psykologiska Institutionen, Kungl. Kriminalvårdsstyrelsen.
DATES: Began January 1, 1964. Estimated completion December, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Fil. kand. Ann Helleday, Kungl. Kriminalvårdsstyrelsen, Box 12150, Stockholm 12, Sweden.

SUMMARY: In the first part of this study, data was collected from three hundred thirty-two inmates' records to ascertain what factors in the background, employment, criminal activity, behavior in prison, etc., were related to the tendency to attempt to escape. The inmates were classified in accordance with past attempts to escape. In the second part of this study, individual escapees will be studied. Their personality, attitudes toward prison, background, life history, etc., will be studied to discover how these factors interact and influence the different personality types to attempt to escape.

P 441 The rehabilitation program of the Episcopal Community Service, San Diego, California.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Episcopal Community Service, San Diego, California; San Diego County Probation Office.

DATES: Project received at ICCD August, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Episcopal Community Service, 555 Nineteenth Street, San Diego 2, California.

SUMMARY: The Work Project's main function is to provide temporary, part-time employment for men recently released from a correctional institution where they served a sentence of at least ninety days. The object is to enable them to maintain themselves until they are able to find steady employment. Employment is also given to men in prison who need employment plans as a condition of their parole or as a part of their pre-release program. The men are employed in the community as general laborers and gardeners or for light construction work and heavy house cleaning.

A second function of the Episcopal Community Service is The Club. The Club also is open only to men with prison histories. It is under the direction of its members. Its facilities consist of a large recreation room with a pool table, a television set, a stereo, a library and a kitchen. Picnics, ball games, etc. are planned by members for weekends. Individual counseling is available and religious services are provided on a voluntary attendance basis.

During 1964, 232 men participated in the work project and wages paid to them totaled $66,636.97.

P 442 A comparative analysis of attitudes and interactions of parents of male and female institutionalized delinquents.

PERSONNEL: Mavis Hetherington; Sanger B. Powers; Paul H. Kusuda.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research.
DATES: Began June, 1965. Estimated completion June, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Mavis Hetherington, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Psychology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

SUMMARY: This investigation will attempt to analyze the differential responses of the parents of two types of institutionalized male and female delinquents termed individual delinquents and social delinquents. A special analysis will be made of parental dominance, conflict, and their verbalized methods of handling various situations which relate to adolescence. Interactions of the parents with each other, and the parents with the child, will be investigated.

The initial investigation will involve the interactions of parents with each other. A structured situational interview is utilized as the primary measuring instrument, in which each parent is interviewed alone and then both parents together. During the time that one parent is being interviewed, a pencil and paper questionnaire will be given to the other parent. This questionnaire will contain revised items from the Stanford Parent Questionnaire developed by Winder and Rau. A second study will investigate the interactions of both parents and the child using the same behavioral paradigm. Both parents and the child individually will respond to problem situations of children. Then the three members of the family will be asked to come to a mutually agreeable joint solution.

The samples to be obtained include for each sex the parents of thirty individual delinquents, thirty social delinquents and thirty normal controls. The same number of subjects will be required in the additional groups for the three-way interaction among both parents and the child. Determination of whether a person is an individual or social delinquent will be made by two or more psychologists on the basis of the case history and the routine admission examinations used at the institutions. A combination of parametric and selected nonparametric statistics will be used to analyze the data.

P 443 Early police contacts and the extent and type of later delinquent and criminal records.

PERSONNEL: Patricia Morgan; Lyle W. Shannon; Sanger B. Powers; Paul H. Kusuda.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research; Federal Bureau of Investigations; Dane County Juvenile Probation Department; Racine County Juvenile Probation Department; Dane County Courts; Racine County Courts.
DATES: Began May, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Lyle W. Shannon, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

SUMMARY: The aim of this research is to determine if partial knowledge of a delinquent career or knowledge of a career at an early stage is predictive of what the complete career will be like and its eventual outcome, i. e., movement into normal non-delinquent patterns of behavior when a certain age is

reached or progression toward an adult criminal career. We also plan to compare two types of communities, in terms of their patterns and types of delinquency, official approaches to dealing with it and the outcome in terms of the proportion of juveniles with specific patterns of delinquency, who either settle down to normal non-delinquent careers or who move into adult crime.

The research thus far completed provides a basis for the work planned. A forty percent sample was taken from the files of the Crime Prevention Bureau in Madison, Wisconsin, for a period 1950 through 1955. A total of 1,876 juveniles with 4,554 police contacts were included in the sample. Rates were based on the number of contacts and cases per 1,000 juveniles aged six to eighteen, in each school district. Juvenile contacts with police were classified according to a system of twenty-five categories, each category being defined operationally by listing the specific behaviors that should be placed in the category. Every fifth case was taken from the files of the Crime Prevention Bureau in Racine, 1950 through 1960. A total of 2,191 juveniles with 3,256 police contacts were included in the sample. Rates were computed and the classification system, employed in the same manner as in Madison, since both communities had the same system of police contact reports.

Since the age of a juvenile determines the length of time that he would have been in the study, those who were over age seven in 1950 had a greater chance for involvement than those who were each successive year older. We shall, therefore, gather complete data on everyone in the sample who had a later delinquent or criminal career and then control for length of exposure, age at first contact, etc.

Appropriate measures of association and tests of significance will be employed in order to determine if a large and significant percentage of the delinquent or criminal careers can be predicted from either portions of careers or types and patterns of careers. The really significant aspect of this research is the possibility of reproducing a delinquent career from a portion thereof, and the further possibility, that police contacts of certain types and patterns may enable us to predict later delinquency and crime records.

P 444 An analysis of the attitudes of school teachers in a selected area towards juvenile delinquency.

PERSONNEL: Hugh Barr; Richard Silburn.
AUSPICES: University of Nottingham.
DATES: Began March, 1965. Estimated completion 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Richard Silburn, Department of Social Science, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, England.

SUMMARY: A questionnaire is being sent to teachers in a sample of secondary schools paired for high/low delinquency rates. The questionnaire explores the teachers' attitudes towards delinquency in the school, the school's preventive role, the conditions in the school that are conducive to delinquency, the teachers' prognosis of delinquency in individuals and the teachers' own role as preventive agents.

P 445 Bribery.

PERSONNEL: Olaf Feldmann; Vital Schwander.
AUSPICES: University of Fribourg, Switzerland.
DATES: Began 1964. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Olaf Feldmann,
78 Freiburg i Brg., Am Hörchersberg 6,
West Germany.

SUMMARY: This is a comparative study of types of bribery offenses under German, Swiss and French law. It will form the basis of a doctoral dissertation.

P 446 Continuity of treatment in a community resident house.

PERSONNEL: Albert Elias; Anthony Salerno.
AUSPICES: New Jersey Reformatory for Males, Bordentown; New Jersey Reformatory for Males, Annandale.
DATES: Began July, 1962. Estimated completion October, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Albert Elias, Box 500, Bordentown, New Jersey.

SUMMARY: This program is designed to test the hypothesis that placement case parolees who are without any support in the community, will make a more successful adjustment on parole after participating in a resident house treatment program, than placement case parolees who do not. The program is designed for a maximum of twenty parolees whose average length of stay is about three months. The program consists of providing basic services such as room and board, vocational guidance, group counseling and access to community services. The research project

is designed to compare the experimental group with a control group of placement cases who do not choose to participate in this halfway house program. The research also involves administration of personality and attitude scales as well as analysis of adjustment on parole to follow-up techniques.

P 447 Treatment of the chronic alcoholic jail offender.

PERSONNEL: Bernard Holland; James A. Alford; W. Bruce Herrin; Lyndon A. Wade.
AUSPICES: Emory University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry.
DATES: Began July 1, 1962. Estimated completion December 30, 1968.

CORRESPONDENT: Mr. W. Bruce Herrin, Administrator, Emory University, Alcohol Project, Grady Memorial Hospital, Box 26002, 80 Butler Street, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

SUMMARY: The Emory University Alcohol Project is engaged in a study of the chronic alcoholic jail offender and the slum-dwelling alcoholic. Social, health, economic, psychological and medical characteristics of this group of alcoholics have been explored. The project is presently exploring new approaches, methods and techniques by a multi-discipline team of the treatment and rehabilitation of this group. Preliminary statistical evidence which has been compiled indicates that, using the particular treatment approaches which we have developed, many of the individuals in this group can be rehabilitated. We believe that the project can yield results that will be useful on a national basis.

P 448 Demonstration education programs for juvenile correctional workers.

PERSONNEL: W. Thomas Adams; Frank Dell'Apa.
AUSPICES: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education; National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: Began March 7, 1964. Estimated completion June 30, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: W. Thomas Adams, Juvenile Delinquency Program, WICHE, University East Campus, 30th Street, Boulder, Colorado, 80304.

SUMMARY: Continuing education seminar series, faculty summer placements in remote juvenile correctional institutions, travelling teams and special programs have been established to develop and strengthen relationships between juvenile corrections field practitioners and the colleges and universities in the West. The goal is to foster the development of academic training programs for juvenile correctional workers.

P 449 A comparison of long-term and short-term residential treatment for disturbed delinquent girls.

PERSONNEL: Stuart Adams; Edgar W. Butler.
AUSPICES: Los Angeles County Probation Department.
DATES: Began October, 1963. Completed October, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Stuart Adams, Ph. D., Research Director, Los Angeles County Probation Department, P. O. Box 4002, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles 54, California.

SUMMARY: To study the relative effectiveness of long-term (twelve month) and short-term (three month) treatment programs based on different treatment philosophies, matched groups of approximately 150 each were selected from 400 disturbed, delinquent girls in long-term and short-term treatment programs. They were primarily white, median ages 15.5 (short-term group) and 16.0 (long-term group), and represented all socio-economic levels, though the heaviest concentration was from lower levels.

Personal and social history data, detention histories, offense characteristics and clincal and psychometric data were collected to provide matching, baseline and change information. Differences in performance during after-care were examined, including redetention after failure. Preliminary findings indicate that attitudinal improvements are virtually the same in both institutional and after-care phases. Project P 316 is an outgrowth of this study.

P 450 A study of juvenile delinquency and law enforcement services to children in Richland County.

PERSONNEL: Kenneth L. Shimota; Richard Doersch.
AUSPICES: Wisconsin State Department of Public Welfare, Division for Children and Youth; Richland County Welfare Department; Richland County Sheriff's Department; Richland County Juvenile Court.

DATES: Began June 6, 1965. Completed July 13, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Kenneth L. Shimota, Law Enforcement Consultant, Division for Children and Youth, State Department of Public Welfare, 385 State Office Building, Madison, Wisconsin, 53702.

SUMMARY: A perusal of pertinent statistics available from state sources, the interviewing through questionnaires of all law enforcement administrators, junior and senior high school administrators and county welfare workers, an investigation of records in police department and welfare department, was made to study and evaluate:
(1) police protective services to children;
(2) police investigations, dispositions and records involving delinquent children;
(3) lack of established written procedures and communications between police, school, welfare and the juvenile court for working with children;
(4) need for in-service training for law enforcement personnel in the areas of child protection, delinquency prevention and control.

Recommendations were:
(1) employ another deputy sheriff who will have special training in police work with children to function as a juvenile officer;
(2) develop and utilize for all jurisdictions in Richland County, a field interrogation form to report police contacts with children;
(3) develop and utilize a central index within the sheriff's department on police contact with children;
(4) evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of utilizing Form DCY-5a;
(5) conduct workshops or send staff to formalized training sessions on police work with children;
(6) develop written procedures for police work with children.

P 451 Special curriculum in correctional psychiatry of criminal and delinquent behavior.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: New York School of Psychiatry; National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: Began September, 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Howard Davidman, Assistant Dean, New York School of Psychiatry, Ward's Island, New York, 10035.

SUMMARY: Psychiatrists with special skills are needed to develop rehabilitative programs for prisons, courts, youth boards, probation and parole systems, local police authorities, training schools, halfway houses and youth camps. The purpose of this special full-time, one-year curriculum for psychiatrists is to meet this need for leadership. The program emphasizes the therapeutic aspect of correctional psychiatry and includes a systematic review of relevant sciences such as forensic psychiatry and therapeutic techniques such as group therapy, group counseling and psychotherapy. Field visits and clinical placements are planned to provide the student with a comprehensive knowledge of the treatment programs and administrative problems of the various institutions designed to deal with offenders at each step of the legal process.

P 452 A study of subcultural delinquency in three industrial societies.

PERSONNEL: Jackson Toby.
AUSPICES: Rutgers, The State University; National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: Began 1963. Estimated completion 1970.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Jackson Toby, Ph. D., Department of Sociology, Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

SUMMARY: Criminologists have observed not only that delinquency rates appear to be rising but that the forms which adolescent nonconformity take are more frequently subcultural rather than individual in character. Words have been coined to describe these symbolically differentiated youth groups: Teddy-boys (England), nozem (Netherlands), bodgies (Australia), halbstarke (Germany), blousons noirs (France), vitelloni (Italy), raggares (Sweden), tapkaroschi (Yugoslavia), taiyozuku (Japan), tai-pau (Formosa), hooligans (Soviet Union and Poland), bar gangs (Argentina). For the purposes of this project field research, in three industrialized societies, will be done to attempt to discover the extent to which theories of delinquency, developed to explain American adolescent gangs, must be modified to account for delinquency in other societies.

P 453 Ferguson-Florissant youth services coordination.

PERSONNEL: James McKenna; Eugene P. Schwartz.
AUSPICES: City of Ferguson, Missouri; City of Florissant, Missouri; Ferguson-Florissant School District; Metropolitan Youth Commission of St. Louis and St. Louis County.

DATES: Began May, 1965. Estimated completion May, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Metropolitan Youth Commission, Civil Courts Building, St. Louis, Missouri, 63101.

SUMMARY: This project is a study of methods by which suburban municipalities may join together with a school district in developing a coordinated approach to delinquency prevention and control. The approach used is the joint financial sponsorship by two municipalities and a school district of a central coordinator of youth services to investigate, study, develop and coordinate suburban services at the school district level.

P 454 Conference on violence.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Brandeis University.
DATES: Began December 11, 1964. Completed December 13, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Lloyd Meeker, Associate Director, Morse Communication Research Center, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, 02154.

SUMMARY: The Conference on Violence was convened with the hope that the postulation of a few cogent questions on the subject of violence would help to frame new and better questions than those presently being asked. Do the apparently senseless destructive acts that are committed in slum streets and middle-class suburbs, on college campuses and sleepy country towns, spring from any consistent set of origins? How can potential violence be averted? Are our existing social and political institutions capable of containing what is latently explosive? Where are the points at which action can be taken immediately? Does the study of such pressing and diversified civic and social concerns properly belong in the university?

Accordingly, a distinguished group of representatives from the bar, bench, psychiatry, education, social welfare and law enforcement were invited to share their insights and experience. Suggestions, not solutions, emerged. Psychiatry requested that destructive violence, as it endangers life, property and civil order, be regarded as an alert, a crying out for help, on the part of the individual or the group, as a very small child might court punishment to obtain attention. The legal contingent suggested that the strengthening of our existing social and political structure is a primary requisite for averting potential violence. A ten-point program for combatting crime and violence was presented including proposals for tighter arms controls and upgrading the status and training of police. Industrial leadership was cited as a major potential force for lay cooperation in anti-violence measures. All Conference participants emphatically agreed that the University has both the obligation and the resources to continue the exploration of violence.

As a result of the positive reactions generated by this first, experimental Conference, both among the distinguished participants and the wider public, and the attention which has already been paid the project, the University has now committed itself to the establishment of a more permanent Institute on Violence.

P 455 Social work in a prison setting.

PERSONNEL: Martin R. Peterson; Harold W. Stephan; Herbert H. Liverman; Robert L. Winston.
AUSPICES: North Carolina Prison Department; National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: January, 1960. Completed June, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Martin R. Peterson, Director, Prisoner Rehabilitation, North Carolina Prison Department, 831 West Morgan Street, Raleigh, North Carolina, 27603.

SUMMARY: This project had the following goals:
(1) to demonstrate the usefulness of social work in a prison department with the typical features of a southern penal system;
(2) to introduce social services for inmates into larger institutions with economy and effectiveness;
(3) to teach line staff in smaller institutions the application of social work techniques and values;
(4) to develop appropriate supportive services.

Social workers were placed in two institutions where their work involved direct casework, group work, classification of inmates, training of line staff in the institution and inmate-staff relations.

P 456 Coordination of psychotherapy programs for criminals.

PERSONNEL: Ephraim R. Gomberg; James J. McKenna.
AUSPICES: National Institute of Mental Health; Crime Commission of Philadelphia; Philadelphia

Courts.
DATES: Began August 30, 1965. Estimated completion August 31, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Ephraim R. Gomberg; Executive Vice-President, Crime Commission of Philadelphia, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19107.

SUMMARY: The project seeks to develop a common language for five independent, publicly supported psychotherapy programs for convicted criminals with compulsive disorders. It will develop typologies of subjects and programs and, in cooperation with the Courts of Philadelphia, it will design a body of information to guide judges in disposing of cases involving narcotics addiction, chronic alcoholism, sex offenses and compulsive gambling.

P 457 Social work research on the social functioning of thirty multi-problem families.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Maastricht Foundation for Specialized Social Work, Research Department; Netherlands Ministry for Social Work, Office of Individual Social Work and Community Organization, Research and Planning Department.
DATES: Began February, 1959. Estimated completion January, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. L. M. A. Lucas, Research Department, Maastricht Foundation for Specialized Social Work, Boschstraat 60, Maastricht, Netherlands.

SUMMARY: Thirty multi-problem families, nine of which were well known to the police, were studied. Social workers reported weekly on occurrences within the families and on outside occurrences which affected the families in the resocialization settings in which they lived. These were compiled into semi-annual reports and at each six month period, a team of specialists (psychologist, psychiatrist, sociologist and casework supervisor) consulted with the social worker and set up the treatment program to be followed for the next half year. This procedure was followed for three and a half years, from February, 1959 to August, 1962.

At the present time, three independent judges are engaged in an evaluation of the data in the semi-annual reports on the social functioning of the thirty families and in their subsequent social adjustment. Criteria being used are analogous to those of the studies of social functioning from the family centered project in St. Paul.

P 458 A study of multi-problem families and employment.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Maastricht Foundation for Specialized Social Work, Research Department; Netherlands Ministry for Social Work, Office of Individual Social Work and Community organization, Research and Planning Department.
DATES: Began January, 1961. Completed September, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Miss E. Fleré, Research Department, Maastricht Foundation for Specialized Social Work, Boschstraat 60, Maastricht, Netherlands.

SUMMARY: In an attempt to discover what factors influenced their ability to get and hold jobs, the employment history of eighty men, aged twenty-five to forty, thirty-four of whom were known to the police, all of whom were heads of multi-problem families living in a resocialization setting, was examined. Economic conditions, personal and familial factors were investigated for the period from 1950 to 1960. The number of days each man worked, the type of work, reasons for discharge, absenteeism, general labor market conditions, etc. were all tabulated. Correlational studies were made.

P 459 Survey and recommendations concerning Georgia training schools.

PERSONNEL: Fred Ward, Jr.; Abraham G. Novick.
AUSPICES: Georgia State Board for Children and Youth; Georgia Citizens' Committee, National Council on Crime and Delinquency.
DATES: Began 1963. Completed 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Fred Ward, Jr., Director, Southern Office, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 530 Littlefield Building, Austin 15, Texas.

SUMMARY: This survey of the institutional needs of Georgia's training schools revealed certain non-institutional needs affecting the capacity of the training schools and the adequacy of institutional programs. Primarily, it is important to have adequate probation, counseling, day care, foster home care, detention and other specialized services on the local level so that children in trouble, who do not really need institutionalization, may be kept in their own community or returned to their community quickly. Recommendations made for changes in the training schools themselves included: the creation of new administrative positions; the building of additional cottages; the creation of forestry

camps for the older boys; changes in commitment procedures; the remodeling of present cottages to hold approximately twenty inmates each; increasing the number of sanitary facilities; the creation of recreation areas in cottages; increasing the number of cottage staff; increasing the number of vocational and educational teaching staff; increasing the present clothing issues; increasing the nursing, medical and psychological clinic staff; enlarging facilities for teaching and counseling; creating a separate centralized placement division; bettering staff pay and working conditions.

P 460 The Critical Factors Project.

PERSONNEL: Fred J. Shanley; Jalil Alzobaie; William Larson; D. Welty Lefever; Langdon E. Longstreth; Roger Rice.
AUSPICES: University of Southern California, Youth Studies Center.
DATES: Began October, 1959. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Fred J. Shanley, 5523 Overdale Drive, Los Angeles, California, 90043.

SUMMARY: To identify the factors which are associated with the adjustment and performance of deviant and nondeviant students in secondary school and to explore the relationship of deviant school behavior and deviant community behavior, 300 males in a suburban school district in the Los Angeles area, representing three levels of adjustment in secondary school were examined. The students were divided into three groups: aggressives, nonaggressive underachievers, well-adjusted students. The study was longitudinal over a four year period, involving the collection of data descriptive of grades, I. Q., achievement data, rule violations in school, teacher relations, peer relations, self perceptions, perceptions of school environment, value system, police contact data, etc.

The findings were that the three groups mentioned above can be differentiated on a broad range of variables. Among the most significant were "school dropout rate" (aggressives seventy-two percent, underachievers forty-three percent, well-adjusted four percent) and "number of members in the group with police contact" (aggressives seventy-three percent, underachievers twenty-six percent, well-adjusted twelve percent). The aggressive group also differentiated from the well-adjusted group on teacher ratings, sociometric ratings and CPI scores. The school data suggests the "seriousness" of the adjustment problems of aggressive students in school. Their police record suggests that deviant behavior characterizes this group across the broad range of social experience.

P 461 The United Neighborhood Houses pre-teen delinquency prevention project.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: United Neighborhood Houses of New York; The Vincent Astor Foundation.
DATES: Began January, 1962. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Goodwin P. Garfield, United Neighborhood Houses of New York, 114 East 32nd Street, New York 16, New York.

SUMMARY: The project provides social services to the pre-adolescent groups and their families who are especially vulnerable to delinquency, who are already in trouble with the authorities or who seem headed for it, who do not use existing community services or who make inadequate use of them. These services are given individually and in groups to both children and parents. They are designed to help them find new and more effective ways of working at the day to day problems of their social environment.

P 462 The social adjustment of "lifers" on parole.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES:
DATES: Began December, 1964. Completed September, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Louis Zeitoun, Executive Secretary, John Howard Society of Ottawa, 45 Rideau Street, Suite 200, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study is to find out what type of adjustment "lifers" make on parole. The term "lifer" is used, for brevity's sake, to apply to men sentenced to life imprisonment. The sample consists of fourteen "lifers" who were released on parole to the John Howard Society of Ontario and the study is limited to the first two years of their parole period. For each "lifer" released, two "non-lifers" were chosen. They were also on parole to the John Howard Society of Ontario and their dates of release were nearest to the date of release of the lifer. The data was collected by questionnaire from the different parole supervisors.

A profile of the two groups was drawn, based

on family background, age, education, ethnic origin, criminal history, type of last crime committed and length of sentence. A further comparison will be made of their social adjustment on parole in the following areas: employment, violation of parole conditions and relationship with their supervisor. The results then will be analyzed to see if there is any difference in the social adjustment of the two groups.

P 463 Study and treatment of the families of children in residential treatment.

PERSONNEL: Salvador Minuchin.
AUSPICES: National Institute of Mental Health; Wiltwyck School for Boys.
DATES: Began January 1, 1962. Estimated completion June 30, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Salvador Minuchin, M. D., Director, Family Research Unit, Wiltwyck School for Boys, 260 Park Avenue South, New York, New York, 10010.

SUMMARY: The aim of the project is the formulation of concepts relevant:
(1) to the engagement and cooperation of "hard core" families in treatment;
(2) to delinquent development in their children;
(3) to the characteristics of family transaction and communication.
Central to the research results is the recognition in these families of a closed operational system which leads to relinquishment of executive functions. It also leads to a type of mother-child interaction that develops in the child a style of apprehending experiences that acts as a deterrent to new learning and to ego development in general.

P 464 An attempt to define the contribution of volunteer workers in supervising socially maladjusted minors.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Children's Court, Auvers, Belgium.
DATES: Began October, 1963. Completed June, 1964.

CORRESPONDENT: Suzanne Reusens, c/o Hoger Instituut voor Maatschappelijk Werk, 182, Amerikalei, Antwerp, Belgium.

SUMMARY: A comparative study of the actual use of volunteer juvenile parole officers and the theoretical literature concerning their use in the supervision of juvenile parolees was conducted. A literature search and interviews with twenty volunteer parole officers led us to certain conclusions. Recommendations concerning the use of volunteers for supervision of juvenile parolees were made.

P 465 Systematizing cottage treatment of delinquent wards

PERSONNEL: Jerome Beker; Philip Kaminstein; Lloyd Sunblad; James B. Victor.
AUSPICES: Syracuse University, Youth Development Center; Berkshire Farm Institute for Training and Research, New York; National Institute of Mental Health; Berkshire Farm for Boys, New York.
DATES: Began September 1, 1965. Estimated completion August 31, 1967.

CORRESPONDENT: Jerome Beker, Ed. D., Senior Research Associate, Youth Development Center, Syracuse University, 926 South Crouse Avenue, Syracuse, New York, 13210.

SUMMARY: This project will develop a systematic, social-psychological conceptualization of environmental treatment in institutions for delinquent adolescents, where primary responsibility for fostering change typically resides in non-professional, minimally-trained cottage parents. An attempt will be made to specify and interrelate critical situations and treatment techniques pertinent to cottage life in ways that can be understood and applied by the cottage staff. Preliminary data will be gathered from cottage parents and others through the Critical Incident Technique and through participant observation including both ecological and natural history methods. The resulting schema will be further refined through "Analytic Induction," related to the "research and development" approach used in industry. The goal of the project is not only to increase our basic knowledge of environmental treatment, but also to provide an appropriate quasi-theoretical frame of reference within which a cottage staff can identify and work effectively with critical treatment opportunities. Three major publications are expected to result: a presentation of the new schema, a casebook keyed to the schema that is planned for use in the training and supervision of cottage parents and a theoretical and research report. The latter will relate findings to the mainstream of social science and provide guidelines for possible analogous work in other settings.

P 466 Program to enable selected prison inmates to take college courses for credit.

PERSONNEL: Harry A. Snyder.
AUSPICES: Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction; College Area Extension Center, Harrisburg; Elizabethtown College; Lebanon Valley College; Temple University; Pennsylvania State University; University of Pennsylvania.
DATES: February, 1963. Completed June, 1963.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Harry A. Snyder, Director, Education and Training, Bureau of Correction, P. O. Box 200, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania.

SUMMARY: The objectives of this project were:
(1) to ascertain whether or not a carefully selected group of prison inmates could, with competence, complete an accredited college level course;
(2) to ascertain the relationship of this experience, if any, to their personal and individual adjustment one year after their release.
Comparative tests and assignments, together with the materials of reference and the final examinations, were to be identical to those required on the campus from the regular student body. American History was decided upon as the subject because of its probable impact, carryover and emphasis on attitudes, patriotism and the recognition of those principles underlying a citizen's responsibilities in a democratic society.

The inmates who took the course were all above average in intelligence, some were first offenders, some had committed eight or nine previous offenses. The majority of the class were reared in homes with adequate incomes and good environments. None of the inmates were institutional problems. Of the twenty inmates taking the course, four received grades of A or B and demonstrated the capacity to do college level work. Seven others apparently could profit from training beyond the high school level.

P 467 Connecticut Alcoholism Division cooperative care project.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: Connecticut State Department of Mental Health, Alcoholism Division; Connecticut State Adult Probation Department; Connecticut Prison Association.
DATES: Project received at ICCD August, 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Ernest A. Shepherd, Chief, Alcoholism Division, 51 Coventry Street, Hartford, Connecticut, 06112.

SUMMARY: The Connecticut Alcoholism Division, Adult Probation Department and Prison Association have been working together to provide better care and treatment for alcoholic offenders. The project involves a study of the philosophy of care and treatment for alcoholics, coordination of the services of the three above mentioned agencies so that they may be more effective in helping the alcoholic offender and his family and enhancement of the knowledge, skills and techniques of the participants.

P 468 A correspondence course leading to a Certificate in Corrections.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada; Department of Reform Institutions, Ontario, Canada.
DATES: Began September, 1965. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: F. Vernon, Assistant Director, Department of University Extension, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada.

SUMMARY: This course of study encompasses five subjects. It is designed to give information on basic psychological and sociological concepts to untrained personnel now working in correctional institutions or in other aspects of the field of corrections. It is pitched at a post-secondary school level but is not as intensive as a degree level course would be. This is useful to those persons who cannot meet the requirements for entrance to degree granting courses.

P 469 Mental retardation in the community: The retarded and the law.

PERSONNEL: George Tarjan; Harvey Dingman; Jane R. Mercer; Judith Baughman.
AUSPICES: National Institute of Mental Health; Pacific State Hospital, Pomona, California; Community Research Project, Riverside, California.
DATES: Began July, 1962. Estimated completion 1969.

CORRESPONDENT: Jane R. Mercer, Ph. D., Community Research Project, 3393 Eighth Street, Riverside, California.

SUMMARY: The Community Research Project is concerned with studying the mentally retarded, both those in the community and those under the jurisdiction of the juvenile probation department. Probation will be investigated

as a unique social system and the study will center upon the people it serves in the community, comparing these clients with the mass community. All of the information analyzed from this data will be from a population of 492 juveniles processed by a probation department during one period, residing within census boundaries of an urban city of approximately 100,000 population. Various papers will be written concerned with the warning process, the labelling process, the social and psychological characteristics of dependent and delinquent children and the processing of the mentally retarded, their differences from the community and the normal probation population.

P 470 Factors that distinguish between major and minor offenses in Swiss military courts.

PERSONNEL: Max Imhof.
AUSPICES:
DATES: Began 1963. Estimated completion 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Max Imhof, St. Goller Ring 195, Basel 4000, Switzerland.

SUMMARY: Under Swiss military law, a soldier guilty of a minor offense may be sentenced to disciplinary punishment instead of criminal punishment, such as prison, hard labor or death. This study will try to identify the criteria which is used to distinguish between major and minor offenses. Factors to be studied include: the subjective and objective facts, motivation, life history of the offender, his military status, the military background of the offense, the nature of the offender's military duties at the time of the offense. Sentences passed by various Swiss military courts and theoretical studies will be examined. This will form the basis of a doctoral dissertation.

P 471 The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, Great Britain.

PERSONNEL:
AUSPICES: The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, Great Britain.
DATES: Began 1964. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, Fourth Floor, 19-29, Woburn Place, London, W. C. 1, England.

SUMMARY: The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board has been set up to deal with applications by victims of crimes of violence for payment of compensation. The Board consists of a Chairman and five members, who are all lawyers. The Board will make payments of compensation to anyone who sustained personal injury on or after August 1, 1964, directly attributable to a criminal offense when trying to prevent a crime, make an arrest or help a policeman do either if the assailant was prosecuted or the police were notified at the time, provided either the injuries were substantial or the applicant suffered loss of three weeks wages and was not a member of the assailant's immediate family living with him. Various other rules and regulations surround the application for compensation; a thorough check is made of the application, the injuries and the circumstances in which they were sustained. The application is initially determined by a single member of the Board solely on documentary evidence; from his decision there is provision for an appeal hearing before three members of the Board.

P 472 The effect of preceding sentences on the severity of sentences imposed on criminal offenders: The influence of stimulus arrangements on normative judgments.

PERSONNEL: Edward Green.
AUSPICES: Social Science Research Council.
DATES: Began January, 1964. Estimated completion July, 1966.

CORRESPONDENT: Professor Edward Green, Department of History and Social Science, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

SUMMARY: This study probes the effect of a preceding sentence on the severity of sentences imposed in criminal cases. The design of the research is adapted from models developed in psycho-physical experiments involving sensory data which show that the perception of the magnitude of sensory phenomena varies according to the magnitude of the preceding stimuli.

The data consist of the sentences in 1437 consecutive criminal cases drawn from the records of the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions. The analysis, thus far has yielded the following indications.
(1) The sentences imposed in legally equivalent cases fluctuate according to the weight of the previous sentence.
(2) The overall tendency of the fluctuation is toward assimilation rather than contrast. That is, displacement in judgment inclines toward the sentence in the previous case rather than away from it.
(3) The character of the offense and the prior criminal record of the defendant in the pre-

ceding case interact with the corresponding elements in the present case to influence the sentence.
(4) Judges whose caseloads contain relatively serious cases, legally defined, compared with those whose caseloads contain relatively minor cases, tend to impose more serious sentences in cases of equivalent legal gravity.

P 473 A halfway house and testing program for drug addicts: Daytop Lodge.

PERSONNEL: Joseph A. Shelly; Alexander Bassin; David Deitch; Edward Hammock.
AUSPICES: Supreme Court of New York State, Second Judicial District, Probation Department; National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: Began September, 1963. Continuing.

CORRESPONDENT: Joseph A. Shelly, Supreme Court of New York State, Second Judicial District, Municipal Building, Suite 305, Brooklyn, New York, 11201.

SUMMARY: Daytop Lodge is a halfway house for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts who are on probation to the Supreme Court. The residents are males, age sixteen and up, with a history of heroin addiction who have been convicted before and assigned by the court to seek admission and cooperate with the program of the facility. The treatment program involves the following essential elements:
(1) a large measure of self-government;
(2) a status ladder system with rewards systematically granted to those residents who most nearly adhere to the values of the larger society;
(3) intensive sessions of self-led "no holds barred" group therapy three times a week;
(4) daily concept meetings to help inculcate "square" ideals as opposed to the values of the drug addict subculture;
(5) opportunities for regular social meetings with representative members of the community;
(6) encouragement of involvement in cultural and educational activity;
(7) a graduated plan for return to the community;
(8) vocational guidance and training;
(9) establishment of an extended family situation in the management of the institution;
(10) periodic testing by Gas Chromatography to detect the use of narcotics.

The course of treatment is planned to extend from ten months to eighteen months per resident within the facility, with mandatory follow-up on probation for at least another two years. The subjects at the Lodge are compared with control groups receiving different forms of probation supervision.

P 474 The concept of obscenity and sexual deviation in Swiss, German and Austrian Penal Law.

PERSONNEL: Reinhard Rochleder.
AUSPICES: University of Basel, Switzerland.
DATES: Began 1958. Completed 1965.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. Reinhard Rochleder, Gomaringerstrasse 29, 7401 Nehren üb Tübingen, Germany.

SUMMARY: This project deals critically with the definition of obscenity and sexual deviation as used in Swiss, German and Austrian law. Ethical and social values related to sexual behavior and the ways in which sexually deviant behavior was dealt with in the past and in the present have been evaluated for their applicability to penal law.

P 475 Preventive intervention in alcohol-related conditions.

PERSONNEL: M. E. Chafetz; H. T. Blane; E. Clark; R. C. Misch.
AUSPICES: Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; Harvard Medical School, Department of Neurology and Psychiatry; National Institute of Mental Health.
DATES: Began September 1, 1964. Estimated completion August 31, 1969.

CORRESPONDENT: Dr. M. E. Chafetz, Director of Alcohol Clinic and Acute Psychiatric Service, Massachusetts General Hospital, 32 Fruit Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

SUMMARY: Little is done in the field of alcoholism to seek out and identify persons with alcohol-related problems that may signify a pre- or early alcoholic condition. Most treatment occurs with older alcoholics who are in the late stages of the illness. While this treatment may be ameliorative, it is without primary or secondary preventive significance. The purpose of this project is to identify a group of young persons who committed first offenses with associated alcohol use, and to intervene psychologically under controlled conditions with these persons in order to assess whether intervention in young adulthood will reduce the subsequent development of alcoholism and related sociopsychopathology. Specific aims include:
(1) the undertaking of a survey of first offenses where alcohol use is a contributory or associated factor, broken down by age, sex, census tract, occupation and education;
(2) intervention with a sample of first offenders who committed alcohol-related crimes in a controlled experimental design, of the

interventive (essentially group therapeutic) method used;
(3) a study of the natural history of the development of alcoholism and related socio-psychopathology in a sample of untreated individuals;
(4) studies of psycho-social integration in matched groups of "normals" and first offenders who committed alcohol-related crimes.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

LIST OF JOURNALS

LIST OF JOURNALS

from which articles are regularly selected for inclusion in the International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency.

Abstracts for Social Workers
(New York, New York)

African Studies
(Johannesburg, South Africa)

Alabama Social Welfare
(Montgomery, Alabama)

Albany Law Review
(Albany, New York)

Alcoholism - Review and Treatment Digest
(Berkeley, California)

American Bar Association Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Behavioral Scientist
(New York, New York)

American Catholic Sociological Review
(Worcester, Massachusetts)

American Child
(New York, New York)

American Criminal Law Quarterly
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Education
(Washington, D. C.)

American Journal of Correction
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

American Journal of Orthopsychiatry
(New York, New York)

American Journal of Psychiatry
(Hanover, New Hampshire)

American Journal of Psychotherapy
(Lancaster, Pennsylvania)

American Journal of Sociology
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Sociological Review
(Washington, D. C.)

American University Law Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Annales de Médicine Légale et de Criminologie
(Paris, France)

Annual Survey of American Law
(Dobbs Ferry, New York)

Approved Schools Gazette
(Birmingham, England)

Archiv für Kriminologie
(Lubeck, Germany)

Archivo Penale
(Rome, Italy)

Archivos de Criminologia Neuro-Psiquiatria y. Disciplinas Conexas
(Ecuador, South America)

Australian Journal of Social Issues
(Sydney, Australia)

Australian Journal of Social Work
(Melbourne, Australia)

Baylor Law Review
(Waco, Texas)

Behavioral Science
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Bewährungshilfe
(Godesberg, Germany)

Boletin
(Montevideo, Uruguay)

Boston University Law Review
(Boston, Massachusetts)

British Journal of Criminology
(London, England)

British Journal of Psychiatry
(London, England)

British Journal of Sociology
(London, England)

British Journal of Venereal Diseases
(London, England)

Brooklyn Law Review
(Brooklyn, New York)

Brown Studies
(St. Louis, Missouri)

Bulletin de l'Administration Penitentiaire
(Brussels, Belgium)

Bulletin de la Société Internationale de Defense Sociale
(Paris, France)

Bulletin de Médecine Légale
(Lyon, France)

Bulletin of the Criminological Research Department
(Tokyo, Japan)

Bulletin Mensuel, Centre d'Études et de Documentation Sociales
(Liége, Belgium)

Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic
(Topeka, Kansas)

Bulletin on Narcotics
(United Nations, New York)

Bulletin, Société de Criminologie du Québec
(Montreal, Canada)

California Law Review
(Berkeley, California)

California Youth Authority Quarterly
(Sacramento, California)

Canada's Mental Health
(Ottawa, Canda)

Canadian Bar Journal
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Bar Review
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Journal of Corrections
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Welfare
(Ottawa, Canada)

Catholic School Journal
(Milwaukee, Wisconsin)

Ceylon Journal of Social Work
(Colombo, Ceylon)

Challenge
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Child Care
(London, England)

Child Development
(Lafayette, Indiana)

Children
(Washington, D. C.)

Child Welfare Journal
(New York, New York)

Clearing House, The
(Sweet Springs, Missouri)

Cleveland - Marshall Law Review
(Cleveland, Ohio)

Columbia Law Review
(New York, New York)

Columbia University Forum
(New York, New York)

Community
(New York, New York)

Community Education
(Freeville, New York)

Community Mental Health Journal
(Lexington, Massachusetts)

Contact
(Plymouth, Michigan)

Contributions à l'Étude des Sciences de l'Homme
(Montreal, Canada)

Co-operative Psychiatric Research on Criminal and Juvenile Delinquents
(Tokyo, Japan)

Cornell Law Quarterly
(Ithaca, New York)

Correctional Research Bulletin
(Boston, Massachusetts)

Correctional Review
(Sacramento, California)

Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy
(New York, New York)

Crime and Delinquency
(New York, New York)

Criminal Law Quarterly
(Toronto, Canada)

Criminal Law Review
(London, England)

Criminalia
(Mexico D.F., Mexico)

Criminologia
(Santiago, Chile)

Defender Newsletter
(Chicago, Illinois)

Detective
(Dacca, Pakistan)

Eagle, The
(Alderson, West Virginia)

Education Digest
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Educational Magazine
(Melbourne, Australia)

Esperienze di Rieducazione
(Rome, Italy)

Ethics
(Chicago, Illinois)

Excerpta Criminologica
(Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Exceptional Children
(Washington, D. C.)

Family Service Highlights
(New York, New York)

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
(Washington, D. C.)

Federal Corrections
(Ottawa, Canada)

Federal Probation
(Washington, D. C.)

Federal Rules Decisions
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

Fordham Law Review
(New York, New York)

Freedom of Information Center
(Columbia, Missouri)

General Director's Letter
(Washington, D. C.)

Georgetown Law Journal
(Washington, D. C.)

Goltdammer's Archiv für Strafrecht
(Hamburg, Germany)

Group Psychotherapy
(Beacon, New York)

Harvard Law Review
(Cambridge, Massachusetts)

Howard Journal of Penology and Crime Prevention
(London, England)

Howard Law School
(Washington, D. C.)

Human Relations
(South Hackensack, New Jersey)

Illinois Education
(Springfield, Illinois)

Indian Police Journal
(New Delhi, India)

Insights
(Topeka, Kansas)

International and Comparative Law Quarterly
(London, England)

International Annals of Criminology
(Paris, France)

International Child Welfare Review
(Geneva, Switzerland)

International Council of Voluntary Agencies
(Geneva, Switzerland)

International Criminal Police Review
(Paris, France)

International Journal of Adult and Youth Education
(Paris, France)

International Journal of Group Psychotherapy
(New York, New York)

International Journal of Social Psychiatry, The
(London, England)

International Police Chronicle
(Paris, France)

International Review of Criminal Policy
(United Nations, New York)

JAG Journal, The
(Washington, D. C.)

Japanese Journal of Criminal Psychology, The
(Tokyo, Japan)

Journal of Applied Behavioral Science, The
(Washington, D. C.)

Journal of Abnormal Psychology
(Lancaster, Pennsylvania)

Journal of Clinical Psychology
(Brandon, Vermont)

Journal of Consulting Psychology
(Lancaster, Pennsylvania)

Journal of Correctional Education
(Terre Haute, Indiana)

Journal of Correctional Work
(Lucknow, India)

Journal of Criminal Law, The
(London, England)

Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, The
(Baltimore, Maryland)

Journal of Family Law
(Louisville, Kentucky)

Journal of Forensic Sciences
(Mundelein, Illinois)

Journal of Individual Psychology, The
(Washington, D. C.)

Journal of Marriage and the Family
(Minneapolis, Minnesota)

Journal of Negro Education, The
(Washington, D. C.)

Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, The
(Baltimore, Maryland)

Journal of Offender Therapy
(New York, New York)

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology
(Washington, D. C.)

Journal of Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment
(Glendale, California)

Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
(New York, New York)

Journal of Social Issues
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Journal of Social Science
(Taipei, Taiwan)

Journal of the American Judicature Society
(Chicago, Illinois)

Journal of the California Probation, Parole and Correction Association
(Van Nuys, California)

Journal of the Indian Law Institute
(New Delhi, India)

Journal of the Society of Public Teachers of Law
(London, England)

Journal of the State Bar of California
(San Francisco, California)

Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review
(London, England)

Juvenile Court Judges Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozial-Psychologie
(Opladen, Germany)

Kriminalistik
(Schopenstehl, Germany)

La Scuola Positiva
(Milan, Italy)

Law and Contemporary Problems
(Durham, North Carolina)

Law and Legislation in the German Democratic Republic
(Berlin, Germany)

Law Library Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

Law and Order
(New York, New York)

Law in Transition Quarterly
(Los Angeles, California)

Law Quarterly Review
(Toronto, Canada)

Legal Aid Brief Case
(Chicago, Illinois)

Magistrate
(London, England)

Marquette Law Review
(Milwaukee, Wisconsin)

Medicine, Science and the Law
(London, England)

Medico Legal Journal
(Cambridge, England)

Mental Health
(London, England)

Mental Hygiene
(New York, New York)

Michigan Law Review
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Military Law Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Minnesota Journal of Educators
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

Minnesota Welfare
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

Mississippi Law Journal
(University, Mississippi)

Mitteilungen der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Jugendpflege und Jugendfursorge
(Bonn-Venusberg, Germany)

Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht
(Hamburg, Germany)

Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform
(Berlin, Germany)

Montana Law Review
(Missoula, Montana)

Monthly Labor Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Motive
(Columbus, Ohio)

Municipal Court Review
(Denver, Colorado)

N.E.A. Journal
(Washington, D. C.)

Nachrichtendienst des Deutschen Vereins für Offentliche und Private Fürsorge
(Frankfurt, Germany)

Nation, The
(New York, New York)

National Prisoner Statistics
(Washington, D. C.)

National Sheriff
(Washington, D. C.)

New Jersey Municipalities
(Trenton, New Jersey)

New Society - The Social Science Weekly
(London, England)

New York State Education
(Albany, New York)

New York University Law Review
(New York, New York)

New Zealand Universities Law Review
(Wellington, New Zealand)

Northwestern University Law Review
(Chicago, Illinois)

OST Europa Recht
(Stuttgart, Germany)

Our Children
(New York, New York)

Out and About
(Sydney, Australia)

P.T.A. Magazine
(Chicago, Illinois)

Penant, Revue de Droit des Pays d'Afrique
(Paris, France)

Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association Bulletin
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Perceptual and Motor Skills
(Missoula, Montana)

Personnel and Guidance
(Washington, D. C.)

Perspective
(Olympia, Washington)

Phylon
(Atlanta, Georgia)

Police
(Springfield, Illinois)

Polizei, Die
(Cologne, Germany)

Police Chief
(Washington, D. C.)

Police Journal
(Brooklyn, Mew York)

Police Journal, The
(Chichester, England)

Police Management Review
(New York, New York)

Popular Government
(Chapel Hill, North Carolina)

Presidio
(Fort Madison, Iowa)

Prison Journal
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Prison Service Journal
(Wakefield, England)

Prisons et Prisonniers
(Paris, France)

Probation
(London, England)

Probation and Child Care
(Colombo, Ceylon)

Psychiatric Quarterly
(Utica, New York

Psychiatry
(Washington, D. C.)

Psychoanalytic Review
(New York, New York)

Psychological Abstracts
(Washington, D. C.)

Public Welfare
(Chicago, Illinois)

Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica
(Rome, Italy)

Quarterly, The Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol
(New Brunswick, New Jersey)

Raiford Record
(Raiford, Florida)

Ressegna di Studi Penitenziari
(Rome, Italy)

Recherches Sociographiques
(Quebec, Canada)

Recht der Jugend
(Spandau, Germany)

Recueil de Droit Pénal
(Paris, France)

Renewal: Chicago City Missionary Society
(Chicago, Illinois)

Report on Man's Use of Alcohol
(Chicago, Illinois)

Research Review--Department of Institutions State of Washington
(Olympia, Washington)

Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e Direito Penal
(Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Revista de Ciencias Sociales
(Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico)

Revista Italiana di Diritto e Procedura Penal
(Milan, Italy)

Revista Juridica
(Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico)

Revue Abolitionniste
(Geneva, Switzerland)

Revue de Droit Penal et de Criminologie
(Brussels, Belgium)

Revue de Droit Pénal Militaire et de Droit de la Guerre
(Brussels, Belgium)

La Revue de l'Alcoolisme
(Paris, France)

Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie
(Brussels, Belgium)

Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit Pénal Comparé
(Paris, France)

Review of the Youth Protection Services
(Montreal, Canada)

Revue International de Criminologie et de Police Technique
(Geneva, Switzerland)

Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal
(Paris, France)

Richterzeitung
(Vienna, Austria)

Rutgers Law Review
(Newark, New Jersey)

S.C.A.A. Viewpoint
(New York, New York)

Samaj-Seva: The Journal of Social Welfare
(Poona, India)

Sauvegarde de l'Enfance
(Paris, France)

Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie, Neurichirurgie und Psychiatrie
(Zürich, Switzerland)

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Gemeinnützgkeit
(Zurich, Switzerland)

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht
(Berne, Switzerland)

Scuola Positive, Rivista di Criminologia e Diritto Criminale
(Milan, Italy)

Service Social
(Québec, Canada)

Singapore Police Magazine
(Singapore, Malaysia)

Smith College Studies in Social Work
(Northhampton, Massachusetts)

Social Defense
(New Delhi, India)

Social Forces
(Chapel Hill, North Carolina)

Social Problems
(Boston, Massachusetts)

Social Research
(Albany, New York)

Social Sciences Information
(Paris, France)

Social Service Review
(Chicago, Illinois)

Social Work
(New York, New York)

Sociological Abstracts
(New York, New York)

Sociological Analysis
(River Forest, Illinois)

Sociological Inquiry
(Seattle, Washington)

Sociology and Social Research
(Los Angeles, California)

Sociometry
(Chicago, Illinois)

South African Law Journal
(Johannesburg, South Africa)

Southern California Law Review
(Los Angeles, California)

Southwestern Social Science Quarterly
(Austin, Texas)

Spring 3100
(New York, New York)

Staat und Recht
(Berlin, Germany)

Stanford Law Review
(Stanford, California)

State Governments
(Chicago, Illinois)

Strafvollzug und Paedagogik
(Schwäbisch Hall, Germany)

Syracuse Law Review
(Syracuse, New York)

Teachers College Record
(New York, New York)

Tennessee Law Review
(Knoxville, Tennessee)

Texas International Law Forum
(Austin, Texas)

Texas Law Review
(Austin, Texas)

Tilastokatsauksia Statistiska Oversikter
(Helsinki, Finland)

Trans-Action
(St. Louis, Missouri)

Tulane Law Review
(New Orleans, Louisiana)

Twentieth Century
(London, England)

University of California Los Angeles
Law Review
(Los Angeles, California)

University of Chicago Law Review
(Chicago, Illinois)

University of Colorado Law Review
(Boulder, Colorado)

University of Kansas Law Review
(Kansas City, Missouri)

University of Pennsylvania Law Review
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

University of Toronto Law Journal
(Toronto, Canada)

Universitas - Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft
(Stuttgart, Germany)

Valor
(Venice, Florida)

Vanderbilt Law Review
(Nashville, Tennessee)

Villanova Law Review
(Villanova, Pennsylvania)

Virginia Law Review
(Charlottesville, Virginia)

Virginia Welfare Bulletin
(Richmond, Virginia)

Washburn Law Journal
(Topeka, Kansas)

Washington and Lee Law Review
(Lexington, Virginia)

Welfare in Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Wisconsin Law Review
(Madison, Wisconsin)

Wisconsin Welfare
(Madison, Wisconsin)

World Mental Health
(Geneva, Switzerland)

Yale Law Journal
(New Haven, Connecticut)

Youth Leaders Digest
(Putnam Valley, New York)

Youth Protection Service Review
(Quebec, Canada)

Youth Service
(London, England)

Youth Service News
(Albany, New York)

Zeitschrift für die gesamte
Strafrechtswissenschaft
(Berlin, Germany)

Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug
(Dusseldorf, Germany)

Zentrablatt für Jugendrecht und
Jugendwohlfahrt
(Cologne, Germany)

INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

INDEX

INDEX

This is a combined index of the abstracts of books, journal articles, reports and unpublished materials, and of the project summaries which appear in this issue. Abstracts are indexed by author, subject and, when significant, place of origin, and are numbered 2552 through 3321. Project summaries are indexed by auspices, personnel, correspondents, subject and place of origin, and are numbered P 376 through P 475. Documents printed in languages other than English are indicated in the index by asterisks as follows:

* Article printed in language other than English.

** Article printed in language other than English, summary or statistics in English.

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1983 O - 395-376

One of the goals of the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency is to be as comprehensive as possible in our collection of data on current projects in the field of crime and delinquency. We consider our area of interest to include any project or research currently on-going which concerns the treatment of offenders, including alcoholic offenders and narcotics offenders; any project or research currently on-going which concerns the prevention or control of crime and delinquency; any project or research currently on-going which concerns curriculum development and/or the training of professional personnel in our field; any project or research currently on-going which contributes to, arises from or bears a direct relationship to crime and delinquency.

We are concerned that all programs and research in our field be listed with us and subsequently disseminated to interested professionals around the world. If you are currently engaged in a project suitable for inclusion in the International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency or if you know of a project that should be included, please inform us of the project and the person or organization with whom to communicate.

INFORMATION CENTER ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
44 East 23 Street
New York, New York 10010